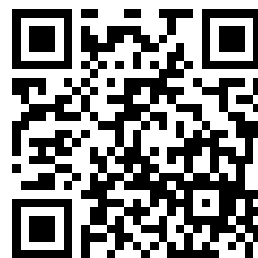
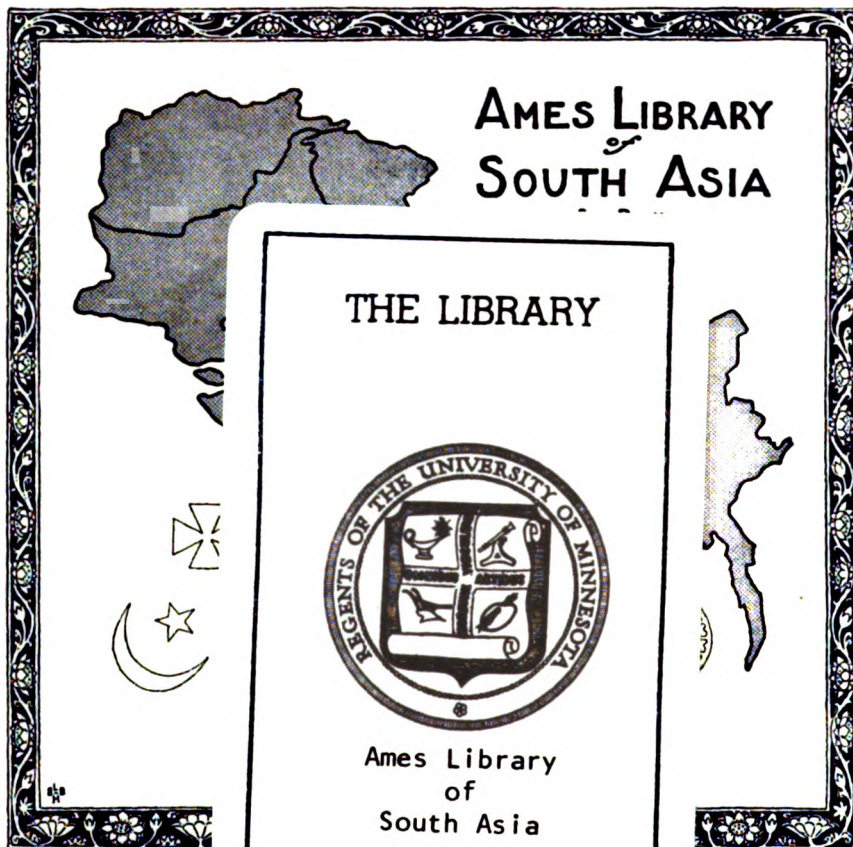

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Historical Records of the
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders

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in 1909. It is hoped in the
future to revise and reprint them.*



THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS' BAY IN THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL
WAR MEMORIAL, EDINBURGH CASTLE.

REMEMBER
 WITH ENDYING GRATITUDE
 THE LOYALTY AND SACRIFICE
 OF THE
 CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
 WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES
 DURING THE GREAT WAR
 1914-1918

CLIMBING HIGH IN SPIRIT
 EACH MAINEZ
 MARSH AND CIL BEO
 GU BRATH.*

* Remember the brave who are no
 more: their names will live for ever.

REMEMBER
WITH UNDYING GRATITUDE
THE LOYALTY AND SACRIFICE
OF THE
CAMERON HIGHLANDERS
WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES
DURING THE GREAT WAR
1914-1918

CUIMHNICHIBH NA SUINN
NACH MAIREANN ;
MAIRIDH AN CLIU BEO
GU BRATH.*

** Remember the brave who are no
more ; their renown will live for ever.*

5-F-3

1931

Historical Records
of the
Queen's Own
Cameron Highlanders:

IN FOUR VOLS.

VOL. IV.

Gt. Brit. Army.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

William Blackwood and Sons Ltd.
Edinburgh and London

1931

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THE Scottish race, restless by nature or necessity, has for centuries been impelled to wars and wanderings ; but the impulse has never lessened the attachment which they bear to the land of their birth and its traditions. What this loyalty has meant to the stability of the Empire cannot be fairly estimated, as the causes which contributed are too complex to permit of balanced judgment ; yet it is a satisfaction to know that in a time of crisis, Scots, in large numbers, came from its further bounds, eager to take their places in the struggle which was to determine the supremacy of the British race.

The narrative of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada goes some way to bear out this statement. They, by birth or descent, were largely Scotland's sons in a country possessing strong Scottish ties, for Scots have headed and furthered Canada's great trading enterprises. Her plains and forests were peopled by men exiled from Scotland's glens ; and near Winnipeg, the Headquarters of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, the trader and the exile both played an historic part.

That old-time history, perhaps, can have little direct connection with, or place in, such a condensed narrative as the present, but it is an interesting background ; and when, on the departure of the Camerons from Winnipeg for the theatre of war in the autumn of 1914, it was recalled that just over one hundred years before a small band of their fellow-countrymen—the Selkirk Settlers—had arrived at a spot a few miles distant in the midst of what was then a great wilderness, it gave a vivid impression of the surprises wrought by time. The possibility of the changes which their descendants would witness could

hardly have occurred to those emigrants, or to the official of the trading company, who, determined on their extermination, declared, "Nothing but the complete downfall of the colony, by fair means or foul, will satisfy some—a most desirable object if it can be effected."¹ But the expansion of Empire moulded events in its own way, and on the sparsely populated plains, where at the beginning of the nineteenth century the men of the Hudson's Bay Company strove, in deeds of bloodshed and cruelty buried in oblivion, against the Highlanders, Orkney men, and 'habitants' of the North-West Trading Company, and which were spoken of, even past the middle of the same century, as "vast solitudes awaiting in silence the footfall of the future,"² there now stands a centre of teeming population, from which were drawn the men who formed the regiment whose career we are about to describe.

The development of Winnipeg properly commenced when the Canadian Pacific Railway opened up the prairie provinces, but the ups and downs of a new country left little time to its people for military effort beyond what the necessities of the situation demanded. Volunteer forces had to be raised to assist in stamping out the Riel Rebellion; but that purpose having been served, men again lost interest in soldiering, and there was practically little revival until the South African War of 1899-1902. On the return of the Canadian contingents from South Africa a few enthusiasts became active, and with the support of the permanent garrison and School of Instruction at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, they compelled a more vigorous military policy. Consequent upon this the old desire to have a Highland regiment in a city where Scots were so strongly represented was revived, and at last, in 1908-1909, combined attempts by the different Scottish societies were made to secure the necessary financial support, and the consent of suitable gentlemen to act as officers. During the visit of the late Lord Strathcona to Winnipeg in the autumn of 1909, he was asked and consented to become Honorary Colonel of the new regiment should it be formed. At the same time, as an appreciation of the enthusiastic way in which Mr D. C. Cameron,³ President of the St Andrew's Society, was supporting the project, it was suggested that the new unit be called the Cameron Highlanders of Canada; and the numeral 79 being vacant in the Canadian Militia List, permission was asked and granted for such to designate the regiment.

On 1st February 1910 the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada were gazetted. The report then submitted of the Committee charged with the conduct of negotiations to this end proceeds: "The work has been arduous, and for many months members of the Committee were almost in despair . . . but after a long and weary struggle a Highland regiment has been secured for Winnipeg." It was further

¹ Macbeth's 'History.'

² 'The Great Lone Land,' Sir William Butler.

³ The late Sir Douglas C. Cameron.

announced that an armoury and Headquarters had been granted at the old Dominion Land Offices, Main Street, Winnipeg; that a pipe band, of 8 pipers and 3 drummers, under Pipe-Major Duke, had been formed; the entire brass band—40 pieces—of the 18th Mounted Infantry had been taken over; and that active steps had been taken to secure affiliation with "The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders." On 4th March 1910 Militia Orders issued at Ottawa published the names of the officers gazetted to the new regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Thomson commanding, and thus begins their official career.

How much depended on the spirit with which the original officers of the Camerons approached the task of organisation could hardly have been realised in 1910; and it is therefore very satisfying to read in the studied utterances of the two gentlemen¹ who were privileged to command up to the outbreak of war in 1914 a true grasp of sound principles. By many, within and without, the Militia force of Canada was not at that time taken seriously; and public opinion probably considered it a harmless outlet for the superabundant energy of those few who either took a delight in the "fuss and feathers" of military display, or with whom a useless fad had become an obsession. Indeed, it was probably only because of its harmlessness that the force was tolerated at all. This being the case it is difficult to speak too highly of the self-sacrifice of a commanding officer who, under such circumstances, devoted himself seriously to the task of training his officers and men, and gave unstintedly not only his time but his means to the service of the regiment.

During the months of January, February, and March 1910 the prospective officers and N.C.O.'s attended classes of instruction at Fort Osborne Barracks. These closed on the 30th March, and Colonel Steele,² in addressing the class on that date, said: "The new regiment, the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, will soon be mustered on parade, and I have no doubt they will seek to attain to the high standard for which the 'old' Camerons have always been famous." By May of that same year the regiment had been organised and equipped, and speaking to the officers on 16th June, Colonel Steele again referred to the standard of efficiency he looked for in the following terms: "You are expected," he told them, "to be soldiers, not only in name but in actual fact, and to carry out your military training in peace, as far as possible, as if you were under active service conditions." Those were high standards, and an incentive to keen endeavour.

Throughout the summer months drills and route marches were held; but the first important public function in which the unit took

¹ Lieutenant-Colonels R. M. Thomson and J. A. Cantlie, jun. The former was killed in action on the 8th October 1916; the latter, through the ravages of a fatal disease, was debarred from overseas service, but by a splendid devotion to duty,

raising and training reinforcements in Winnipeg, courted suffering and hastened death.

² District Officer Commanding; latterly Major-General Sir S. Steele; died in England.

part was on the 9th October, when Mrs D. C. Cameron presented to the regiment the Colours, which General Sir Ian Hamilton and Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart had personally taken care to see were correct in every detail. The ceremony took place on the Manitoba University Campus during the early evening in the quiet mellow light which ended a glorious day of Indian summer, the troops being in the review order dress of the Camerons. Ten thousand spectators stood round the grounds, or crowded points of vantage on the University buildings, and witnessed a parade which for martial dignity was unique in Western Canada, and to those who took part very impressive. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, in receiving them, said: "The Camerons are determined to be worthy of the Colours that Mrs Cameron has just presented. They differed from those borne by the 79th of the Imperial Army in that they did not bear the names of battles of glorious memory; but if the time should come when the new 79th were called to battle, they would try to do not less worthily than the 'old.'" So with inspiration from word and emblem the regiment continued its career.

What was now of importance was the policy to be pursued. Already a close affiliation with the parent regiment had been sought, and the decision of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson to send, at his own expense, a special contingent of six officers and fifty-five other ranks to be present at the Coronation of King George the Fifth in June 1911, and whilst in England to be quartered with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, was an act of policy which by a personal bond did much to confirm the affiliation. The Coronation detachment was carefully chosen, having particular regard to size and efficiency. They were drilled once a week during the months of April and May 1911, only those who attended regularly being considered. They left Winnipeg for England on the evening of 30th May, and were escorted from the Drill Hall to the railway station by the entire regiment, including the pipe and brass bands, receiving such an ovation from the crowds who lined the streets as if they were marching to active service in the field. During the stay in England for approximately one month the detachment were attached to the 1st Battalion of the Camerons at Aldershot, receiving from the parent regiment the unbounded hospitality which it is the pride of Highlanders to extend to men whom they desire to treat as comrades in arms, and whom they expect to aspire to the deeds which have given the old regiment such a glorious fighting tradition. To the officers of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and especially Sir Spencer Ewart, their Canadian comrades owe a deep debt of gratitude for the keen interest shown in the progress of the overseas battalion, and it is true to say that they spared no trouble to show their solicitude for its welfare. On the other hand, the feelings which the 79th, in Winnipeg, bore towards the 'old' Cameron officers were those of genuine appreciation, and were aptly expressed

by Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cantlie, speaking at a regimental function. "It is appropriate," Colonel Cantlie said, in proposing the toast to 'The Friends of the Regiment,' "that I should refer to the parent regiment, the members of which have proved themselves such good friends of ours. It was with great diffidence when we organised that we took to ourselves the number and name of 'The 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada'; but the manner in which we have been made to feel ourselves part and parcel of the celebrated Cameron regiment has been not a case of mere regimental affiliation, but we know that whenever or wherever we meet a Cameron Highlander, as many officers of this regiment have already done, we meet a friend of the regiment."

During the years 1911-12-13-14 customary training was carried out in Winnipeg, and, starting in 1912, the regiment went each June to Sewell Camp¹ for its field training. Pursuing a policy of thoroughness, equipment was brought up to date in every particular possible. For manœuvres at Sewell the battalion went in field kit as laid down for the line battalions of the Camerons; and as indicating how efficiently this policy was carried out, the Camerons in August 1914 were the only contingent which marched into the concentration camp at Valcartier equipped, in essential details, as they went to France in February of the following year. The pipe band—to which a pipe banner had been presented by the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—had reached a strength of 18 pipers; the brass band had increased to 45 pieces, and Bandmaster Cocking, late of the 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, had been brought from England and appointed bandmaster.

There were also difficulties of organisation to overcome, for Militia units—beyond instructional cadre officers and N.C.O.'s, who were attached during the training periods—had no permanent force establishment. Efficiency cannot be obtained on such a basis; therefore the earned *per capita* grant of all ranks was placed to regimental funds; and in addition to disbursements from same for articles of equipment not "on issue," it was possible to secure the appointment of a paid Adjutant, Captain Hugh J. Davidson, who had seen much service with the Imperials. On 15th January 1913 Staff-Sergeant Dunnet, a Queen's Own Cameron Highlander, who had seen twenty-one years' service, came from Scotland, was appointed orderly-room sergeant, and routine was placed on such a satisfactory footing as gained the Cameron orderly-room, in Winnipeg and in the field, the highest commendation. By these means it was hoped to secure a good regiment; and they fulfil the spirit of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's² address to the officers in 1911, when he stated: "We have a small part to

¹ One hundred and thirty miles west of Winnipeg. It is now called Camp Hughes.

² Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Thomson

relinquished the command in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cantlie in the autumn of 1912.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. M. THOMSON.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. CANTLIE.

fill in the defence of the Empire, but we are determined to do that small part well. . . . I, personally, have tried to do my best. . . . The present is a critical time in the history of Canada—she is forging ahead, and rapidly reaching the status of nationhood. We must go rightly, and let us not deceive ourselves, thinking we are as good as we can be, or that we have learned everything. The Empire needs us, and it should be the aim of every individual to perfect himself for active service in the field.”

In 1913 and the beginning of 1914 the closeness of the affiliation of the new battalion with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders was evidenced in a marked way. At Sewell Camp held during the former year General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was then Inspector-General of Overseas Forces, on a visit to Canada, sent for the Cameron officers and conveyed to them personally the good wishes of the officers of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; during the Fall of 1913, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel visited Winnipeg, inspected the Cameron battalion, was entertained to dinner by the officers, and in the course of a speech made use of the following words: “Our young blood is all leaving the old land and coming out to the new country. I see them here . . . this means that in the event of the necessity arising for recruiting up to war strength we might have to draw upon you, ‘the 5th Battalion.’” And when on 4th February 1914 an autographed photograph of His Majesty King George the Fifth, Colonel-in-Chief of the Camerons, was presented to the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie was able to announce that “The 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada” had been accepted as the 5th Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, it seemed as if the clan spirit had finally succeeded in establishing a significant Empire comradeship.

The spring of 1914 brought its usual quota of parades; June saw the Camerons amongst the bent grass on the sandy plains and hillocks of Sewell, fighting strenuous manœuvre battles; July saw them back in Winnipeg, hoping to forget military matters for a season; and then, on that hot evening of Monday, 4th August, when the city longed for the coolness of the neighbouring lakes, the storm burst, to brace or stupefy—Britain had entered the Great War.

When Britain declared war in August 1914 the force of patriotic feeling in Canada made it inevitable that the Dominions would send a force to the help of the Mother Country. An intense indignation had been stirred by Germany's arbitrary actions, and when, on 5th August, orders were issued from Ottawa for the enlistment of a division for overseas service, Militia Headquarters were able to announce¹ that the offers already received from volunteers totalled

¹ Official Press communique.

two or three times the number required. With such a reserve, ensuring practically two men in the depots for one in the field, the military situation would seem to have been a comparatively simple one; for Canada possessed at the time a Militia force,¹ based on a Territorial system, which provided the necessary organisation for the mobilising of an Expeditionary Force of one division, and retaining to each unit its Territorial identity, a principle which history and experience confirm as important. But this was not done.

No doubt, the Militia authorities had reasons for ignoring existing machinery, and at the time they may possibly have seemed good ones; but in view of later events, it does seem a pity that in the maze of opinions judgment became obscured, and they did not give ear to what after all was a first principle, and recognise Territorial identity in the raising of the original Canadian Expeditionary Force. It is not a desire for special pleading which prompts this expression, but the knowledge that throughout the war, and afterwards, this disregard of the ordinary human ties has been baneful in its effects.

After the departure of the first division a second division was formed, and an effort made to place it on a territorial basis (*i.e.*, composite battalions designated by numbers were organised from Militia units in particular military districts, each unit furnishing a company); but this plan proved unsatisfactory, and in 1917 regiments took the names of provinces, or part of provinces, with battalions in the field and depots in England and Canada.

To do justice to the situation, all of this must be borne in mind, for the "loose" talk of Canada's civilian army gives the impression that this force was produced out of nothing; whereas they were actually in existence, units—and the Camerons formed one of them—which strove to keep alive military spirit and tradition. They gave the facilities for certain officers and N.C.O.'s to reach a fair state of efficiency, and were the foundations upon which the Canadian corps was built. True, most of them were stirred into such a hotch-potch as made it extremely difficult to distinguish the ingredients, but a few clung tenaciously to their identity, and in the end had their reward.

As far as Winnipeg and the Camerons were concerned, they shared in the enthusiasm which moved all parts of the Empire in the early days of August 1914. The climax was on the evening of 6th August, when the regiment, 497 strong, accompanied by both bands, marched through Winnipeg and St Boniface, the streets being thronged with thousands of the citizens. At the conclusion of the parade over 1000 men from the regiment and civilian volunteers

¹ There were, on paper, 36 Cavalry Regiments, 39 Field Batteries, 110 Infantry Battalions, and a complement of Garrison Artillery Companies, Field En-

gineers, A.S.C., and Medical Details. They were grouped into military districts and divisional areas.—*Vide* 'Army Quarterly,' July 1921.

handed in their names for active service, and there was the keenest disappointment when they could not be promised a place in the force. But for the units of the Canadian Militia those were perplexing times. The only definite "news"—the word is used advisedly as communications were passing direct between Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, and officers commanding units as well as through District Office, those in many instances contradicting each other—was that a division would be sent overseas, and that it would be composed of volunteers. From this obscurity there emerged the order that a stated number of Militia units were to supply a double company, or approximately 250 officers and men; but certain unit commanders who had offered their complete battalions so persistently pressed the matter, that Ottawa finally agreed to permit them to proceed overseas as a unit, retaining their buttons and badges.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie placed the Cameron battalion at the disposal of Militia Headquarters for overseas service, but was informed that only a detachment of 250, all ranks, would be accepted. This was taken as an order, and as it was possible to equip in detail such a number, further volunteers were refused. Then came the very important question of what battalion the Cameron company was to form part. Would they be allowed to retain their identity? Who was to become commanding officer of the composite battalion? and other points which were most important. The situation was so unique that nobody knew what to do beyond negotiating with the other Highland units, who presumably were in the same position; but when the original Cameron company of 7 officers and 250 other ranks, under command of Captain John Geddes, left Winnipeg for the concentration camp at Valcartier on Sunday, 23rd August 1914, it was quite uncertain as to what battalion they would be placed in, beyond the possibility of being grouped with the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Vancouver, or the 48th Highlanders, Toronto. Ultimately they became part of the Canadian Scottish, a composite Highland battalion, made up of detachments from the Seaforths, Vancouver; the Gordons, Victoria; the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hamilton; and the Camerons, Winnipeg. They left Quebec for England on 30th September 1914, and after spending the winter of 1914-15 on Salisbury Plain arrived in France on 15th February 1915. So did the Cameron Highlanders of Canada enter upon their career in the field.

Immediately on departure of the first contingent the Camerons recruited up to 1000 strong, and in October 1914 a second contingent of 10 officers and 250 other ranks, under command of Major D. S. Mackay, was sent overseas with the 27th Battalion, C.E.F. On the 18th December 1914 the 43rd Battalion, C.E.F. (the Cameron Highlanders of Canada), a complete Cameron battalion, was organised under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Thomson, and after training in Winnipeg during the winter of 1914-15 sailed from Montreal

for England on 1st June 1915, with a strength of 39 officers and 1020 other ranks. The latter was a splendid battalion, well disciplined, and possessed of magnificent physique; but this did not save them, and in July 1915, 400 of the men were taken as reinforcements for the Canadian Scottish, and it seemed probable that the 43rd would remain in England as a reinforcing battalion. All Camerons will realise the state of feeling which this decision produced, for was it not about eight months later that the 4th Battalion of the Queen's Own Camerons met their fate?

Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie and the Winnipeg officers, however, still refused to accept it as a fact that the Cameron Highlanders of Canada would not be represented in the field by a complete battalion. They set to work organising drafts, and by December 1915 the 43rd Battalion, in England, was brought up to a strength of 1250. Again they were called upon to furnish a draft of 225 men to the Canadian Scottish; but Winnipeg undertook to replace at once any deficiencies and provide reinforcements if the authorities sent the battalion to France. On this understanding the 43rd were placed in the 9th Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Division, and proceeded to the theatre of war as a unit on 21st February 1916; the desire of all Camerons was at last accomplished.

In January 1916 the 179th Battalion (Cameron Highlanders of Canada) was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cantlie, who at a later date handed over to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Y. Reid. They trained at Winnipeg and Camp Hughes during the spring and summer of that year, proceeded overseas on 26th September 1916 with a strength of 30 officers and 924 other ranks, and on arrival in England were absorbed into the 14th Manitoba Reserve Depot, furnishing drafts to the Canadian Scottish and the Cameron Highlanders of Canada in the field.

In May 1916 the 174th Battalion, C.E.F. (Cameron Highlanders of Canada), was formed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Osler, promoted from second in command, 43rd Canadian Battalion. They were retained in Winnipeg for training and garrison duty until 22nd April 1917, when they also proceeded overseas with a strength of 13 officers and 300 other ranks, and were disposed of in a similar fashion to the 179th Battalion.

Between that time and the expiry of the voluntary enlistment period further drafts were organised and despatched, until ultimately the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, through their organisation, had sent forward 3891 of all ranks who served in France with the Canadian Scottish and with the 43rd Canadian Battalion (the Cameron Highlanders of Canada), so that it is with those two battalions the war history of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada is intimately concerned.¹

¹ A few men were sent to other C.E.F. battalions, but these drafts were small.

1915.

The record of the Canadian Scottish is an epitome of the doings of the Canadians in France from February 1915 until the conclusion of the war, as they were present at every major operation of the 1st Canadian Division, and while reference can be made to the two principal actions they took part in before the arrival of the 43rd Canadian Battalion in France, thereafter their position in operations can only be incidentally mentioned. Those two actions were the attack on the wood west of St Julien on the night 22nd-23rd April 1915, after the Germans had launched their first gas attack; and the capture of the Orchard near Festubert on the 18th-20th of May 1915. The former occasion was a critical time for the Allied cause: the line had given way on a frontage of 8000 yards, and it was feared that the introduction of the new weapon of offence, without any means of protection against it, would undermine morale. The gas cloud came over at 5 P.M. on the 22nd, the Canadian Scottish being at the time in divisional reserve south of the canal in Ypres and its westerly outskirts. They, together with the 10th Canadian Infantry Battalion, were placed at the disposal of the G.O.C. 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, which formation was then holding the exposed flank; and at midnight of 22nd-23rd April the two battalions successfully charged the wood, which formed an important point in the new German line. The importance of this counter-stroke in confusing the enemy,¹ and establishing a base on which the British and French pivoted a defence, was such as to call for remark from even Marshal Foch;² but it was at a very heavy cost to both battalions. The Cameron company of the 16th lost 3 officers killed and 1 wounded, while the casualties in other ranks were correspondingly high. The remnants of the battalion held their advanced position until the morning of the 24th April, when they were relieved; and from that date until the 4th of May they were moved backwards and forwards round the Salient north of the canal as the situation required. It was a trying ordeal for fresh troops, and one which tested their courage and endurance to almost the breaking point.

From the Salient the battalion was moved to Steenewercke, rested there for nine days, marched southwards, and from the 17th to the

¹ The German commandant, who was captured by the 16th Battalion on the night 22nd-23rd April, was of opinion that they had been attacked by a Highland brigade, stating that the Germans had heard the men who were attacking calling out the names of different Highland units; his final comment, in broken English, being, "If we knew this, one

battalion, we come through."—*Vide 'The Canadian Scottish History.'*

² Speaking in London on 22nd July 1919, he spontaneously referred to the charge as an outstanding event. Marshal Foch, in April 1915, was in command of the northern group of French armies, with headquarters at Cassel.

21st of May were engaged at Festubert. Whilst a reconnoitring party of Cameron officers from the 16th were going forward on the afternoon of the 17th they met the officers of the 4th Battalion of the Camerons, who told the former that the 4th were going to attack that same night.¹ They did, and the consequences of that fight are only too well known. About 1 P.M. of the 18th, whilst leading their battalion to the assembly position, those same 16th officers met the second in command of the 4th Battalion, who related what had happened the previous night, sadly using those words, "I suppose you are going to have a try where we met our fate." The attack of the Canadians, which took place between 4 and 5 P.M. the same afternoon, was more to the left than that of the Camerons, and directed against what was afterwards known as the Canadian Orchard. The operation on the 18th—the Canadian Camerons were attacking from a flank—fell short of the objective by some 200 yards, the attacking troops dug in, and the Orchard was not finally captured until 7 P.M. on the 20th May.

Following Festubert, the battalion was engaged at Givenchy lez la Basse until the end of June 1915, when they proceeded to the Ploegsteert area, and held trenches there until March 1916, being reinforced in the interval by drafts totalling 632 all ranks from the 43rd Canadian Battalion. During the latter month they were ordered north to the Ypres Salient, and there held trenches in Sanctuary Wood, Tortop, Mount Sorrel, Hill 60, and the Bluff—unhealthy spots known to almost every Cameron,—and it was during this period that the complete Canadian Cameron battalion arrived, and had their first contact with the enemy in an area dreaded more than any other by every fighting unit of the Expeditionary Force.

1916.

The 43rd disembarked at Le Havre at 9 A.M. on the 22nd February; proceeded to a rest camp; left there at midnight 22nd-23rd February and entrained; arrived at Godewaersvelde 8 P.M. of the 23rd, and went into billets at Eecke, a village, by road some two and a half miles west of Godewaersvelde. Their period of instruction (eight days) in trench warfare was carried out with the 1st Canadian Infantry

¹ The incident is referred to in 'The Canadian Scottish History' as follows: "This attack proved a desperate one for the Camerons. Then it was that, in a charge which carried them far into the enemy's defences, the 4th Battalion met with such losses as led to the unit being broken up. When the 16th Battalion on the subsequent days went over the

ground, the Cameron dead were found in groups, and some of their wounded, who had been lying out for nine days, were rescued. One man, shot through the lung and in the last stages of exhaustion, was found and brought in by a Canadian Cameron, who had been a schoolfellow of his at Lochmaddy."

Brigade in the "C" trenches, east of Wulverghem; and on the night 28th-29th March they relieved the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in trenches running through and to the left of Sanctuary Wood, the relief being completed by 3.30 A.M. of the 29th, a wet stormy morning.

Between that date and the end of May they undertook the usual duties which trench warfare entails; went through the wretchedness and suffered the casualties incurred by front line work in the Salient; had tours of brigade support or reserve in Zillebeke Bund, railway dug-outs, Chateau Belge, or went into divisional reserve in the various camps, lettered according to the alphabet, in what served as the divisional rest area. "Rest" is hardly an accurate word, for the nightly working parties, supplied during those tours for the purposes of digging trenches for buried cable, or repairing the defences in the support area, could scarcely be termed restful in the neighbourhood of Ypres, where the approaches were constantly shelled, and where the enemy soon observed new digging, ranged on it, and made the tasks most uncomfortable.

When the battalion was at Camp "D" on 2nd June the enemy launched their attack against the 3rd Canadian Division front from Mount Sorrel northwards to Hooze, the 8th and 7th Canadian Infantry Brigades (right to left) being in the line. This attack was successful in driving the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade from their positions on Mount Sorrel and Tortop; the Germans came through Armagh Wood, along Observatory Ridge as far as Rudkin House to a depth of approximately 1200 yards, gained the last dominating positions overlooking the town of Ypres, and exposed the left flank of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade and the right flank of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade.¹ The Major-General, 3rd Canadian Division, and the Brigade Commander, 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade, who were visiting the front line when the hostile artillery bombardment commenced, were both missing,² and during the morning of 2nd June it was feared that the situation was critical, and that the Germans, to impede the preparations for the offensive they knew the British were about to undertake farther south, were making a determined attack to drive us from the Salient.

At 10 A.M. the 43rd were ordered to "stand to," and during the whole of that warm sunny day they waited anxiously for the call, which they felt would bring them into their first engagement with the enemy. At 6.20 P.M. they moved to Chateau Belge, and at 2 A.M. on the 3rd were ordered still farther forward to Zillebeke Bund. Canadian Corps Headquarters, however, had decided that the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade would be used for the counter-stroke. The

¹ The right flank of this brigade was then in the "R" Line, its last entrenchment.

² Major-General Mercer was killed. Brigadier-General V. Williams was wounded and taken a prisoner of war.

latter were in the corps reserve area, adjacent to Poperinghe, and were rushed up during the early hours of the morning of the 3rd June, with the intention of attacking before dawn, but arrangements miscarried, and it was well on to 7 A.M. before the 14th and 15th Battalions of the 3rd Brigade went forward. The operation failed, the Germans remaining in possession of the high ground.

Throughout the day (the 3rd) there were many anxious moments: the 14th and 15th were scattered somewhere along Observatory Ridge towards Maple Copse; the 13th and 16th Battalions were lying in reserve south of the Etang de Zillebeke; the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade reserves were in the same area, and also the 43rd Battalion, which were in the promenade dug-outs. Thus, within 2000 yards of the enemy's lines, under direct observation from Mount Sorrel and Tortop, were those thousands of troops, squeezed into a circumscribed area not more than 1000 yards in depth. But the enemy interfered very little.¹ His artillery, we now know, had been withdrawn elsewhere, and so a big slaughter was avoided.

At midnight, 3rd-4th, the 43rd were moved from promenade dugouts to Zillebeke village, coming under command of the G.O.C.,² 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade, and were ordered to clear Maple Copse and establish a line east of same. The task was successfully accomplished. The enemy attacked their positions on the 4th of June, but were easily repulsed; and from then until the 8th it was a matter of holding the line, amongst battered trenches and the mangled dead of the 7th and 8th Canadian Infantry Brigades. The greater part of the lost territory was finally recaptured on the 13th June in a counter-attack by the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) and the 16th Battalion, the situation being thus cleared up.

The opening of the Somme battle kept the enemy busy with men and guns elsewhere, so that the remainder of the 43rd's stay in the Ypres area was uneventful; and while farther south thousands were engaged in conflict, the local intelligence and situation reports contained little beyond such items as:—

"Men seen wearing spiked helmets in the front line"; "Pigeon observed flying east over Mount Sorrel"; "Three enemy balloons up"; "Wind south. Weather dull. Gas alert cancelled"; and the

¹ According to maps captured in the Canadian counter-attack of 13th June, the German operation on the 2nd June had a strictly limited objective, which they gained.

² Major-General Sir Archibald Cameron MacDonell, K.C.B. General MacDonell tells of the meeting between himself and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macdonald Thomson (O.C., 43rd) in the following interesting way: "Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson came into my cubicle in the ramparts

and reported. I said, 'You thoroughly understand your orders.' He replied, 'Yes, General.' 'Well,' I answered, 'old friend, you'll just go in and clear Maple Copse completely with the bayonet to the old Highland cry, "We'll hae nane but Hielan' bonnets here," and keep bearing to your left until you join hands with the 42nd Highlanders, and when you do, make sure of the touch.' He grasped my hand and left in high spirits, repeating the slogan as he went."

similar little nothings which went to satisfy the giant, who roused himself somewhere in the rear areas, when the strife degenerated to peace war. On the 24th of August the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers relieved the 43rd, and the latter moved out by stages to Steenvoorde—a village about eighteen miles behind the front line,—where they trained until the 6th of September.

The 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions had already moved south to the Somme, and it was quite understood that the fourteen days spent by the 43rd at Steenvoorde were preliminary to the 3rd Canadian Division, of which they were part, following the others. The battalion was constantly practised in manœuvres, absorbing such tactical lessons as the progress of the Somme battle to that date had taught, and paying much attention to co-operation with aeroplane contact patrols. The final order to move was received on the 4th of September, and on the 6th of September the transport left by road for Arques, the remainder of the battalion marching from Steenvoorde at 1 A.M. of the 7th. The route of the latter led them through the town of Cassel, perched up on its steep hill overlooking on every side the darkened plain below; thence to Bavincove, where they arrived shortly before break of day and embussed on a convoy of motor lorries which conveyed them to Arques, on the outskirts of which town, close to the forest of Clairmarais, they arrived at 5.45 A.M. of the 7th September, a sharp, fresh, autumn morning, the subdued tints of the forest showing up in all their autumnal glory.

The troops' train left Arques at 9.20 A.M., travelling by devious ways to Auxi le Chateau, a town between thirty and forty miles south by direct route, but did not reach its destination until 7.30 P.M. The battalion was now in a quiet and fertile countryside which gave little indication of the battlefield; the men were in excellent fettle, as added to the lengthy training in England they had the experience of contact with the enemy at a cost of not many casualties, and they were eager to give an account of themselves in the great offensive, which at that time was looked upon as a decisive stroke towards an early victory. It is well that fate forbears on those occasions to reveal her designs, and that men who then for the last time rested or marched in the quiet and beauty of the French uplands and valleys had no foreboding as to the tragedy ahead.

By the 14th September the battalion, after a journey eastwards through Pernois, Contay, and Vadencourt, along the road which was the "Via Dolorosa" of so many thousands during the summer and autumn of 1916, reached the outskirts of Albert, and lay on the brick-fields—a barren sticky plain which had little enough to do with bricks. On the 15th they moved to Usa Hill; on the 16th through La Boisselle to the Chalk Pits, a position well into the captured territory; and on the night 18th-19th relieved the 9th Lancashire Fusiliers in a line skirting the road running north-west from Courcellette to Mouquet

Farm. It was a wet dark night ; no landmarks could be seen ; the troops had to plod over broken wire, battered trenches, and shell-torn ground ; and in the confusion some platoons lost their way, so that it was 7 A.M. of the 19th before the relief was completed and the 43rd had taken their place in the front line of the Somme battle.

The struggle had by that date become one of attrition, when the Allies by sheer weight of metal and repeated ' limited objective ' attacks endeavoured to destroy the enemy's morale ; but despite desperate efforts the Thiepval stronghold on the left of the British battle front still held out, and it was in attempts to reach the valley of the Ancre to the west, or rear, of this fortification, so as to render its position untenable, that the 43rd Battalion subsequently took part.

During the day of the 19th orders were received to attack with one company at 4 A.M. on the 20th a part of the Zollerngraben Trench, and at the time stated the operation was carried out. The objective was gained and held against counter-attacks until 7 A.M., but at the latter hour the enemy again came forward under a barrage and inflicted severe losses (60 killed and 81 wounded), the few survivors being compelled to fall back to their original position.

On the 22nd the battalion was relieved, and went back into support at the chalk pits ; from there moved to the brickfields ; thence passed to the rear areas ; moved forward again ; had a short tour of two days in the front line ; were relieved on the 5th October ; and on the night 7th-8th October went forward to an assembly position about 800 yards north of Courcellette, between the two roads leading into Petit Miraumont, known as the East and West Miraumont Roads.

It was to them the eve of disaster. At 4.30 A.M. on the following morning they took part in a major attack by British and Canadian forces, and at the end of the day, of the full strength battalion which left Arques on the morning of the 7th September, only 6 officers and 67 other ranks answered roll-call—the sad tale oft repeated for many battalions. Amongst the killed was the commanding officer,¹ so that in all respects the tragedy meant that the battalion had to make a fresh start.

Regarding the details of this attack, as far as the 43rd Battalion, and indeed the 3rd Canadian Division, are concerned, there is little to be said. It was made against Regina Trench, an enemy position slightly on the reverse slope of a saddle-back—contour 130—giving command of Pys and Miraumont. The British troops and two brigades of Canadians,² who were operating on the right of the 3rd Canadian Division, got into their objectives ;³ but the assaulting troops of the 3rd Canadian Division formation ran up against thick wire quite

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Thomson. Major W. Grassie succeeded to the command.

² The 16th Canadian Battalion was a unit of one of these brigades. They had

previously taken part in the fighting before Mouquet Farm and Kenora Trench during September attacks.

³ The Canadians were driven back to their jumping-off line that same evening.

uncut. Regina Trench itself was manned by an alert enemy,¹ and the 3rd Canadian Division were unable to reach their objective. Those catastrophes, no doubt, are inevitable in war. The enemy's wire was on a reverse slope, observation was extremely difficult, and it was definitely reported to have been cut ; but all of this is poor consolation to the survivors of a battalion who mourn their comrades lying in death on the battlefield.

The remnants of the unit were relieved on the night of the 9th October, and on the 11th they marched away from the Somme area and its sad memories to the more settled front at Vimy Ridge.

The Canadian Corps was at the time entering a stage of great importance. Lieutenant-General Sir Julian Byng² had assumed command on the 28th May, a 4th Canadian Division had reached France, and after a few weeks' fighting on the Somme under a British corps during October and November joined the first three Canadian divisions on the Vimy front. The losses of the recent battles had for the time being weakened the Canadian formations. But during the early spring of 1917 they were made good, and the corps, with four strong divisions welded together by the personality of the corps commander, began to feel its importance and its weight.

The trenches which the 43rd took over on arrival in the new area were east of Neuville St Vaast, reserve billets being at Bray near Ecoivres. During the winter of 1916-17 the weather was bad, the trenches became mere drains, and the reduced strength of battalions involved extra and onerous tours of duty. On 1st December a draft of 219 all ranks reached the battalion and somewhat relieved the situation, but an increase of front counterbalanced the advantage gained.

1917.

It was suspected that the Canadians would take part some time during the spring of 1917 in a big offensive, and rumour insisted that the struggle was to be fought on the front held by the 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions south of the Souchez River. If raids were any indication, rumour was right, for it was a continuous round of that sort of excitement, the 43rd taking their part with the rest and making attempts successful and unsuccessful.

On the 12th February the battalion moved back for an enjoyable rest period to Auchel, a town some miles behind the front area. They went forward again to the trenches on the 15th March, by which date there was no doubt, judging by preparations, but that a big offensive was to take place on the Vimy front.

A steady demolition of the enemy's trenches by artillery fire was

¹ The German Marine forces.
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² General Lord Byng of Vimy.
B

going on, every battalion occupying the front line was raiding, and the 43rd on the night following relief sent a party into the enemy's line. The most important raids on their part took place at 2 P.M. on the 5th April, when 3 officers and 63 other ranks, in three separate parties, raided the enemy's trenches for the purpose of obtaining prisoners and observing personally the damage which our artillery fire had effected. Both objects were attained after a stiff hand-to-hand encounter, when the officers and men engaged distinguished themselves.

The battalion was relieved in the front line on the 8th April, and did not take part in the main attack on the ridge, which took place on the 9th. During the days from the 9th to the 11th they were standing by in one of the camps in the Bois des Alleux near Mont St Eloi; on the 11th they moved up to the old British front line; and at 10.30 P.M. on the 12th they were ordered to relieve the 49th Canadian Battalion on the easterly slope of Vimy Ridge to the right of La Folie Copse, on a front directed towards La Chaudiere to the north of Vimy and Petit Vimy villages. The tactical situation was somewhat obscure, the night was extremely dark, and progress over the shell-blasted area difficult, for the men were laden down with the impedimenta of trench warfare, and by reason of the severe snow-storm and rain of the previous days the ground had become a slippery slope of mud. In consequence the relief was not completed until 5.30 A.M. on the 13th, and by then the enemy could be observed from the summit of the ridge moving in the grey light in small scattered groups round Vimy. It was quite evident that those parties were a rearguard force. The report that they had evacuated the ridge was correct, and their next determined stand would probably be made in front of the woods and villages of Fresnoy, Acherville, and Mericourt, which could be dimly seen on the farther side of the desolate plain below.

The battalion pushed out patrols, regained touch, and advanced with slight casualties as far as the Arras-Lens road, where resistance stiffened. At 1.30 A.M. on the 14th orders were received from the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade that the 43rd were to act as the advance guard to the brigade and push on in a north-easterly direction towards the Vimy-La Coulotte defences and the Avion-Mericourt switch (Avion local defences). The advance commenced at 5 A.M. on the 14th April, and by 8 A.M. the La Coulotte line was secured in the face of slight opposition and a resistance line astride the Arras-Lens Railway was established beyond. Patrols were sent out to the Avion switch, but they returned with reports that the trench was strongly held, and it was therefore decided to delay the attack on it until further artillery support could be secured. Meanwhile the enemy had withdrawn farther south, the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions had come forward,¹

¹ The 16th Battalion as a unit of the 1st Canadian Division took part in the main attack on the Ridge, suffering heavy casualties, but capturing all their objectives.

and they, together with the 3rd Canadian Division, were on the plain directly facing the Gavrelle-Oppy-Mericourt line and the Arleux salient.

The 43rd were relieved on the 17th of April, and between that date and 26th June, with the exception of two tours in the front line, were in support positions east of Vimy Ridge or in reserve billets at Villers-au-Bois or Berthonval Farm area. On the last-named date they relieved a battalion of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade in positions facing Avion, and at 2.30 A.M. 28th June took part in the attack, when the line which they had reconnoitred on the 14th April was captured. The enemy had cunningly placed land mines, which were set off under the advancing troops, but this failed to stay the attack, and despite severe casualties they stormed and cleared the heavily manned enemy trenches.

The summer and early autumn of 1917 were spent in the same sector; the middle of August saw the battalion back at Auchel preparing for a long training period; but this came to an abrupt close, for the tactical situation at Hill 70, north of Lens, where the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions¹ attacked about the middle of August, called for the moving up of the 3rd Canadian Division to that spot. The 43rd Battalion took over trenches on the St Emile front (north of the Lens Railway cutting), which they occupied from the 22nd of August until the 5th September. On the latter date they moved back to the rear area, and on the 7th relieved a battalion of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade in the Mericourt section.

They went into reserve again at Neuville St Vaast on the 18th, and from then until the 10th October were busily engaged practising over tape trenches in anticipation of an offensive against Mericourt and Sallaumines, by which it was hoped to drive the enemy from the rising ground overlooking Lens from the east. However, the general military situation became critical: the offensive in the north towards the coast had to be continued at all costs; the Canadian Corps was swept into the vortex; and at 8 P.M. 14th October the 43rd entrained at Tincques for the Ypres area, where the struggle for the Passchendaele Ridge was then progressing.

It is probably no exaggeration to describe the experiences which the troops had to go through in the salient fighting during the autumn of 1917 as the worst endured by any men during the course of trench warfare. Weather conditions had rendered the ground impassable except over a few roads and board walks; as the offensive progressed, the British salient towards the heights became more and more acute, and under the concentrated enemy artillery fire and aeroplane bombing the whole of it became a veritable shambles. The 43rd came into this stricken zone on the morning of 21st October, when they moved from Caestre to the outskirts of St Jean, and during the night 21st-22nd

¹ The 16th Battalion took part in the main attack in this operation.

going on, every battalion occupying the front line was raiding, and the 43rd on the night following relief sent a party into the enemy's line. The most important raids on their part took place at 2 P.M. on the 5th April, when 3 officers and 63 other ranks, in three separate parties, raided the enemy's trenches for the purpose of obtaining prisoners and observing personally the damage which our artillery fire had effected. Both objects were attained after a stiff hand-to-hand encounter, when the officers and men engaged distinguished themselves.

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It is probably no exaggeration to describe the experiences which the troops had to go through in the salient fighting during the autumn of 1917 as the worst endured by any men during the course of trench warfare. Weather conditions had rendered the ground impassable except over a few roads and board walks; as the offensive progressed, the British salient towards the heights became more and more acute, and under the concentrated enemy artillery fire and aeroplane bombing the whole of it became a veritable shambles. The 43rd came into this stricken zone on the morning of 21st October, when they moved from Caestre to the outskirts of St Jean, and during the night 21st-22nd

¹ The 16th Battalion took part in the main attack in this operation.

experienced a bombing raid which inflicted thirteen casualties. It was with a certain amount of relief they learned the battalion was to attack within the next three or four days, for the task which was allotted them—the capture of the Bellevue Spur—was one which demanded energy and morale, and a prolonged waiting period with severe casualties would do little to increase either. During the stay at St Jean, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Grassie received orders to proceed to Canada, and Major W. Chandler, second in command, took over the battalion for the forthcoming operations.

On the 22nd the move to the support area, where they came under a further enemy shelling, took place; and at 5 P.M. on the 23rd they went forward to the relief of the 1st Batt. Wellington Regt. (N. Zealand) in a front-line position at the foot of the eastern slope of the Gravenstafel Ridge and west of the little stream Ravebeck. The night was dark and very wet, and there was the usual steady shelling of the roads and board-walks, which caused many casualties, including two officers of the 1st Wellingtons and one officer of the 43rd killed. The day of the 24th continued bad, subjecting the men, cramped up in shell holes and fragments of trenches which were becoming mere pools of water, to great hardships; but the morning of the 25th broke fine with a strong wind blowing, and the water-logged ground commenced to dry up quickly. In the afternoon brigade notified the date of the attack as the 26th; and the prospect of an immediate fight, the improved surroundings, and the promise of much better going on the morrow made the troops more contented with conditions.

At 6 P.M. outposts to cover the assembly were posted as far forward as our barrage line. Tapes were laid down and bridges laid at four different points across the Ravebeck stream, east of which the assembly was to take place. The 25th-26th was a most anxious night, for the enemy, evidently suspecting a possible attack, shelled the line of the Ravebeck stream continuously during the early hours of the 26th. In consequence the casualties were severe, one company being left under command of a junior subaltern, corporals being in charge of platoons; and to further increase the tension they laid down a heavy barrage on the assembly area one hour before zero, which was timed for 5.40 A.M.

Despite losses the battalion launched the assault with steady ranks, and as dawn broke the Highlanders could be seen from Battalion Headquarters moving slowly over the Bellevue Spur and past the two formidable-looking concrete pill-boxes on the crest of the ridge. Then about 7 A.M. it was realised that something was wrong on the right flank, which could be seen hanging back, and soon a report came in to Battalion Headquarters that the right battalion of the 9th Brigade was driven back to their jumping-off line. The Cameron men could still be seen on the ridge, and a report came back from "A" Company



CAPTAIN ROBERT SHANKLAND, V.C., D.C.M.

to say they were holding the crest in touch with "C" Company, but had suffered heavy casualties. The battalion situation therefore appeared at this time to be satisfactory.

It was therefore with great surprise that between 9 and 9.30 A.M. the Highlanders and a supporting company of another battalion of the 9th Brigade were observed retiring on the jumping-off line. The commanding officer at once detailed the adjutant to go forward across the Ravebeck and hold the men in the old assembly area until the situation could be appreciated; and just as this order had been executed Lieutenant R. Shankland, D.C.M., of "C" Company, in a wounded condition, reported at Battalion Headquarters. He gave a clear report as to the situation, stating that he was holding the ridge fifty yards forward of the pill-boxes near the crest with about forty men and two machine-guns of the 9th Canadian Machine-gun Company; and, provided his ammunition held out, could hold the position, having already dispersed one serious counter-stroke. He further stated that the position was so serious he felt compelled to report back personally, the line during his absence being in charge of Lieutenant Ellis of the 9th Canadian Machine-gun Company. While this statement was being made a message came through from brigade detailing the positions where the aeroplane contact patrol had seen the Canadian flares, these corresponding in detail with the dispositions given by Lieutenant Shankland. The latter, after his wounds were dressed, proceeded forward and resumed command of the front line.¹ The troops in the jumping-off line had meanwhile been reorganised, they were ordered forward, and by noon a position had been established on the east side of the ridge on the line originally set as the objective. The enemy continued to shell the forward area vigorously, but by dusk this activity ceased, and it became evident that he had reconciled himself to the loss of the position. The 43rd Battalion was relieved on the night 27th-28th, the casualties killed and wounded for the operation being 13 officers and 336 other ranks.

By the 31st October they were back at Abeele, and had the pleasure of finding themselves in camp next to the 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, with whom there were many exchanges of courtesies. From the 12th to the 15th November they had a further tour in the support area north-east of Ypres, and on the 16th were finally relieved and moved to Westrehem, a small village some eight miles west of Lillers, where for one month they recuperated and trained the reinforcements which came forward to bring them up to strength.

On the 22nd of December they were again in the front line, in the Lens sector, having relieved the 7th South Staffords and the 9th Sherwood Foresters, thus entering upon a further phase of their history; for the casualties sustained at Passchendaele sadly thinned

¹ For his conduct on this occasion Lieutenant Shankland was awarded the V.C.

the ranks, and the influx of reinforcements to make good the deficiencies meant a new battalion. The command had also passed to Major H. M. Urquhart, 16th Canadian Battalion, the Canadian Scottish, and formerly of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

1918.

The immediate front held was amongst the ruins of the village of St Emile and across the railway cutting west of the town of Lens. The surroundings were none too pleasant, for the heavy fall of snow and hard frost which occurred during December 1917 and early January 1918 was succeeded about the middle of the latter month by heavy rains, the trenches becoming almost untenable, and the enemy, taking advantage of this plight, increased their trench-mortar and artillery fire, thus causing a number of casualties. Fortunately from 28th December 1917 to 3rd January 1918 the battalion was in brigade reserve at Les Brebis, and all ranks were able to enjoy their New Year's dinner in fairly comfortable surroundings.

A relief by the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade took place on the 22nd January, and the 43rd moved back to the town of Auchel, west of Bruay, in which area they remained until the 18th February. During that period they were privileged to have with them a company commander and the regimental sergeant-major of the 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a visit which did much to bring the Cameron Highlanders of Canada in the field in close touch with the parent unit, for those representatives were able to say exactly what the regimental customs of the 1st Battalion were, and the Camerons of Canada by conforming to those felt they were strengthening the ties between themselves and the regiment with which they were proud to be so closely affiliated. Advantage was taken of this visit to hold anniversary dinners of the warrant officers and sergeants mess on 14th February, when a strong contingent from the 16th Canadian Battalion attended as guests; and of the officers on 15th February, when the Canadian corps commander, Sir Arthur W. Currie, was present. It was a matter of keen regret that Lochiel and other officers of the Cameron battalions in France were not able to accept invitations to the latter function.

On the 20th of February the battalion was again in the front line in the Avion sector, amidst all the anxieties which the anticipation of the great German attack created. There were strong rumours based on the tale of a German prisoner captured on the 27th February that the enemy were to attack Vimy Ridge the next day¹; but this report

¹ Apparently the Germans did contemplate such an attack, but changed their plans. *Vide* Ludendorff's 'Memoirs.'



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. URQUHART, D.S.O., M.C.

was misleading, and the story of prisoners captured by the 43rd on the 3rd of March gave the date of the attack as later, and not on the Vimy front. On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened up a violent bombardment on the left of the battalion front, swept their trenches with machine-gun and rifle fire, a low-flying aeroplane swooping down at a low altitude as if scouting for an attack. Matters looked ominous for a time, but later developments indicated that it was only a big raid on a front some hundreds of yards to the left. The 43rd unfortunately had their share on the 6th, when they were subjected to an enemy gas projector attack and had many casualties in consequence.

The morning of the great German offensive found them in support east of the Vimy Ridge near Vimy village, where they had relieved a battalion of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade on the night 20th-21st. The situation was extremely quiet, with a light south-west wind and heavy mist; but at 5 A.M. there was heard to the south the continuous dull boom which signified an intense artillery bombardment. The enemy had issued their great challenge.

The battalion took over a part of the front line north-west of Arleux from the 2/4th Duke of Wellington's the following night (the 22nd), and from then until the 4th of April they held positions in that neighbourhood expecting the enemy's assault. The Germans did not, however, attempt to break through on this part of the British front, and therefore, in comparison with the stirring events of battle, the experiences of the 43rd during this critical period may seem trivial.

Yet they had their anxieties, for they held an extended line of 2800 yards with no reserves on the Ridge except the pipers and a few transport details. The covering artillery had been so reduced as to be incapable of placing an adequate protective barrage, and those guns which were in position were firing from extreme range west of the Ridge. Each evening, or during the early hours of the night, urgent messages would come forward stating that an attack was expected; that German battle divisions were in Lietard; that heavy batteries, trench-mortars, and gas cylinders were in position facing the Ridge; and the fact that the Germans had cut lanes through their wire and that their battle patrols kept testing the battalion defences, endeavouring to effect an entrance, seemed to bear out the warning. During the hours of darkness battalion patrols were out in No Man's Land incessantly, and there were frequent encounters between them and enemy patrols, resulting in the capture by the 43rd of an entire party. For two days the outpost line was so advanced that our artillery barrage fell between it and the resistance line, and it was perhaps this puzzling phenomenon which caused the Germans to send over a triplane on the morning of the 28th of March to patrol some hundred feet above the Canadian outpost line. By a stroke of good fortune the machine was brought down in No Man's Land by the rifle and Lewis-gun fire of the garrison. The pilot, who appeared

to be unhurt, got out of the machine, and, regardless of the challenge of the corporal in charge of the Lewis-gun post, attempted to escape, but was shot by the latter, who ran out into the open and recovered the body, which had valuable papers on it.

At dawn of the 28th the enemy attacked heavily immediately to the south. The troops on the right flank of the 43rd were driven back to the resistance line, and the outposts of the latter had to be withdrawn during daylight, with the result that there were actions in the open, when the battalion lost one man, capturing five of the enemy and killing or wounding others. The succeeding period was one of trying suspense, but the battalion kept harassing the enemy by active patrolling, and the general atmosphere of excitement maintained by the frequent encounters which this resulted in relieved any feelings of depression.

The recollection of those moonlight nights and misty mornings, when men stood in the gas-drenched trench waiting for an enemy who seemed about to bear down upon them in overwhelming numbers, will long stand out in the memory of those who were fated to pass through the ordeal. All knew the desperate situation. They were in case of an attack to sell their lives in defence of the ground they held; they had been definitely told so; and as one looked back at the dark line of the ridge behind, almost devoid of a garrison, one felt as if the very dead on it were speaking to enforce that demand.

On the 11th April the battalion left the Vimy Ridge front for the Lens sector, garrisoning the same trenches as they held in January, but were again relieved on 3rd May by the 8th Battalion Royal West Kents, after tours of duty which were uneventful beyond an enemy projector attack on the 22nd of April, when it was estimated that 1500 drums of gas were thrown on to the area occupied by one of the companies. Patrols, however, had from certain sounds suspected an installation of gas projectors, and as a consequence of this warning not one casualty was sustained.

The battalion was now unknowingly entering upon a period of training which fitted it for the final struggle. It was a more complete and longer break from the front-line work than it had previously experienced, and on the large manœuvre areas near Auchel and Bomy the open warfare movements urgently needed to wean trench-weary troops from the staleness and errors of stationary warfare could be carried out with ease. Battalion, brigade, and divisional schemes were practised; the troops would move out at dawn and come home at dusk, or move away at dusk on long marches to man battle positions, returning at dawn. Rifle-ranges and Lewis-gun ranges were close at hand, and it was possible to increase the musketry efficiency. There were battalion, brigade, and divisional sports days; organised concert parties gave frequent entertainments, so that there was the

blend of rigorous training, sport, and entertainment which keep men fit and give them good morale.

There was a confidence that the corps was being kept in reserve for a big operation, and the minds of officers were given unreservedly to training, with the exception of a short interval about the middle of May, whilst at Auchel. During that interval there were mysterious conversations and rumours regarding a Delta ¹ scheme, secret journeys were made to the neighbourhood of Hinges, many strange stories being told the "holding garrison" as to the object of these visits; and then the whole project was suddenly dropped.

The training came to an end on the 26th of May, when the battalion moved to the Neuville Vitasse front, south-east of Arras, where they remained during the sultry hot days of July. On the 6th of that month a Highland gathering took place at Tincques, when the Scottish divisions with one exception were represented. It was a memorable event,² and in the tug-of-war competition the team of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada was fortunate enough, after several preliminary struggles, to enter the final, being beaten in that pull by the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. The battalion pipe band also secured an excellent place, although not amongst the prize-winners.

On 24th July the battalion was relieved on the Neuville Vitasse section and commenced the momentous march which led to the battle of the 8th August, the dark day for the German Army, and the beginning of the last phase of the war.

The secret concentration of the Canadian Corps for that struggle will rank as a high Staff achievement. By various deceptions the enemy were led to believe that the corps were on the Ypres front, while the movement southwards was carefully screened by means of night marches and the concealment of troops, guns, and transports during the day. The 43rd arrived in Plachy-Buyon in the La Celle valley to the south-west of the battleground at 1.30 A.M. on the morning of the 4th. At 11.15 P.M. the same evening they marched north-west over the Hebecourt uplands to Boves Wood, arrived there at 3 o'clock the following morning, encamped, and at 10 P.M. the same night the battalion (less transport) moved through Boves across the Avrell Valley to Gentelles Wood, where they arrived at 5.30 A.M. on the 6th.

The concentration of the Canadian divisions designated to lead in the attack, together with the tanks which were to assist them, was taking place under cover of this wood and two neighbouring woods about one mile to the north, all of those being approximately three to four miles from the commanding positions the enemy occupied south of the river Luce. It was therefore a critical time, when any

¹ An operation by the Canadian Corps towards Merville and Estaires to relieve pressure on the Bethune coalfields.

² The massed pipe band mustered 484 pipers and drummers.

slack discipline with regard to fires or movement during daylight might betray the operation. The 6th and 7th were taken up with the issuing of battle equipment and explanation as far as possible of the plan of attack.

At 10 P.M. of the 7th the battalion with intervals between platoons moved silently away from the east end of the wood on a path south of the Amiens-Roye road leading down towards the valley of the Luce. They passed the ruined village of Domart on the left as they came to the marshy ground in the Luce Valley, and then forming into single file crossed those marshes and the Luce itself by means of the fragile swaying bridges which the Canadian Engineers had put in position the previous night.

The relief of the troops holding the line (the 51st Australian Battalion) was completed by 3 A.M., and a short time after that hour the 43rd were in position in their assembly area. The movement forward had been entirely successful; the enemy, beyond a burst of Verey lights as the leading company arrived, seemed unsuspecting; the silence of the clear quiet starlight night was undisturbed by any unusual sounds; and Dodo Wood, "the first objective," loomed dark ahead peopled with men who knew nothing of the disaster the dawn was to bring to their cause.

The position allotted the Cameron Highlanders of Canada in that morning's battle was most honourable. They were on the right of the British line—the only British troops to the south of the Amiens-Roye Road—and in touch with the 94th Infantry Regiment, 42nd Division of the French Army, an international platoon being formed at the junction of the two forces. Their task was equally important. They had to penetrate to a depth of over two miles, past the enemy's gun line, and capture in their stride important positions, especially that of Dodo Wood (contour 104), a hill and wood which completely dominated the country westwards and gave the greatest anxiety to the French and British Higher Commands. It was to the right of this wood in a deep ravine called Andrea Ravine that the international platoon—Erracht tartan and the horizon blue intermingled—swept forward to victory.

From 3 A.M. until 4 A.M. the night continued fine, but at the latter hour a light mist commenced to rise from the marshes of the Luce valley and rapidly thickened into a dense fog. Zero hour was set for 4.20 A.M., the tanks which were lying some little distance back being timed to move forward some twelve minutes earlier. It was therefore with anxious minds that the troops awaited a battle which was to be their first experience of open warfare, wondering whether the fog would clear, and if not how direction and cohesion was to be maintained.

At 4.20, as the barrage came down, the dense mist completely blanketed the ground. The German barrage retaliated in a few minutes,

and smashed on to "A," "C," "D" companies, causing many casualties, "C" Company losing its company commander, next senior officer, and company sergeant-major. It also hit a dump of smoke bombs which an R.E. company had established in the front trench for use in the attack on Andrea Ravine, and thus liberated a cloud of smoke in the assembly area, which increased the difficulties of the troops moving forward. "B" Company, who were somewhat farther forward than the remaining three, escaped severe casualties, and on the lift of the barrage commenced their advance against Dodo Wood, the international platoon moving up the ravine at the same time. There was stiff fighting and bayonet work all the way up the hill, but the enemy were completely outfought and the first objective carried, with the capture of 267 prisoners.

Meanwhile the other companies had swung to the left over the Roye Road, each of them struggling to maintain its identity and overcome the confusion which the fog and the casualties from machine-gun fire inevitably caused. The details of the fight at this stage could be greatly elaborated, but the situation can only be summarised by stating that the leadership of the officers and N.C.O.'s prevailed. They urged forward the tangled companies, with which a number of men from the battalion on the left had also got mixed, got groups under control as fighting units, carried the hill, and then reorganised. To add flavour to the crisis one of the tanks which was slowly trundling up opened fire on the struggling companies, and persisted in the irritating practice until an officer dashed up, and by beating on the door of the tank persuaded one of the occupants to open it and see for himself that he was firing on friend, not foe.

Once on the top of the hill the mist rapidly thinned, visibility improved, the tanks came into effective action and went straight for the strong-points and defences of the German second line, a little distance back from the edge of the plateau, whilst the infantry worked round the flanks. "A" Company, by a flank attack, completed the "mopping up" of Dodo Wood; "C" and "D" Companies, by flanking movements, pressed on to their respective objectives, and soon the fire of the numerous German machine-guns, under pressure from those flanking attacks and the direct attacks of the tanks, became erratic, and our casualties became correspondingly less and were almost entirely caused by the German field-guns which were firing over open sights. "D" Company, however, by a series of neat flanking movements along dead ground, enfiladed the offending batteries, and bayoneted some of the personnel whilst they were actually serving the guns. To the Camerons the booty of the fight amounted to four 5.9's, one 4.1, sixteen trench mortars, three bomb-throwers, thirty-three machine-guns, and 413 prisoners. All objectives had been captured, the casualties—a great number of which were caused by enemy artillery fire in the assembly area—being 21 killed and 173 wounded.

By 8 A.M. the Camerons were consolidating beyond their final objective, the French were up on the right, and the "going through" troops of the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade were coming rapidly forward ready to harass the enemy.

It was a scene of intense animation. The early mists had completely cleared away, leaving an unclouded sky, and the morning sun, as yet cool and refreshing, gave promise of a hot August day.

Beyond a large wood untouched by shell-fire, and in fields overlooking Mezieres, the 43rd were engaged on the task of "digging in," and as their comrades passed through to more distant objectives, they would straighten up and cheer them on with the buoyant spirit of victory, shouting, "Fritz's beat it," and assuring them there was nothing to do but complete the rout.

Later on the promise of the morning was fulfilled, but the heat of the sun was tempered by a light breeze. The area was now crowded with troops in column of route moving across the open. On the roads—the Amiens-Roye Road to the left and the Mezieres Road to the right—steady streams of British and French guns and transport moved forward, whilst over the fields and in and out amongst the men moved the whippet tanks. It seemed, such was the absence of artillery and rifle fire, as if it were field manoeuvres miles from the enemy.

The battalion lay on their objective until 1.15 P.M. on the 9th, when they moved eastwards to Beaucourt, north of the Amiens-Roye Road, and rested there in the open. Attack orders were expected for the early morning of the 10th, and the men were keenly anxious to get into the fight again; but during the evening of the 9th the 32nd British Division came up in mass formation, lay in the fields just to the left of the battalion, and it was intimated shortly before dawn of the 10th that they were to be sent in to carry on the advance.

On the afternoon of the 10th the battalion moved forward to Le Quesnel, and on the night of the 11th to Bouchoir, where they came into brigade reserve, in which position they remained until the afternoon of the 15th, when they had a further taste of fighting. At 11.50 A.M. on this date orders were received to detail two companies to proceed forward at once, report to the officer commanding the 52nd Canadian Battalion, which unit was then holding the front line, and come under his orders until the remaining companies of the 43rd arrived. The officer commanding the 43rd would then resume command of his complete battalion. The two leading companies, "C" and "D," left at 12.10 P.M., and arrived in the front area at a most opportune time. The 52nd Battalion had pushed through the old trench systems of the stationary warfare period from 1914 until the German retreat of 1917, had captured the village of Damery east of those defences and occupied a line just beyond. When "C" Company arrived they were being heavily counter-attacked and were hard pressed. The officer commanding the 52nd thereupon ordered "C" Company to

counter-attack, which they did in splendid style across the fields east of Damery, driving the enemy back into the village of Fresnoy-les-Roye. At the close of the day 200 prisoners remained in our hands, 47 of which were gathered in by the Cameron company. That same night the 43rd took over the front line, having French troops on their right, and on the following day they were again fighting.

At 11 A.M. on the morning of the 16th a message was received from the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade stating that the French were to attack Goyencourt, a village south-east of Damery, at 12 noon, the 43rd being ordered to push forward and protect the French left flank. Battalion Headquarters at once instructed front-line companies to send forward battle patrols and make good all possible ground, keeping in touch on the right with the French.

The French attack proceeded successfully, the 43rd threw out patrols in the face of a certain amount of enemy shelling and heavy machine-gun fire, touch was maintained with the attacking force on the right, and all was proceeding satisfactorily with few casualties. At 4.30 P.M. a further message was received from brigade stating the enemy appeared to be weakening along the Canadian front and ordering the 43rd to attack "from the right" Fresnoy-les-Roye, a village immediately east of Damery, whilst an attack by another 9th Brigade battalion would be put in from the left.

The 43rd attack commenced at 5.30 P.M., partly across the open fields and partly by the system of trenches defending Fresnoy on the west. At once the enemy put down a protective artillery barrage and opened heavy machine-gun fire. The attacking forces, however, were able to get forward by section rushes and the trench system was carried, but owing to severe enfilade fire from the left the advance was held up short of the village; apparently the Canadian attack from that direction had failed. To make matters worse the French had been counter-attacked and withdrew their line, leaving the 43rd in a salient. The latter accordingly did not make a further attempt against Fresnoy-les-Roye, and threw back a flank on the left, holding in that position until 4.30 A.M. of the following morning (the 17th), when they were relieved by troops of the 1st Canadian Division. Thus finished their part in the Amiens offensive¹ with an operation which cost them in casualties 47 killed and 121 wounded, amongst the latter being the commanding officer, who was succeeded in the command by Major W. K. Chandler.

The success of the operations which commenced on the 8th August revealed the weakness of the enemy, and the Higher Command decided to follow up the advantages gained by delivering even more telling blows. The Canadians were detailed to strike at the important defences known as the Drocourt-Queant Switch, part of the Hindenburg Line, and now the 43rd went north to take part in this offensive. They

¹ The 16th Battalion took a leading part in all the battles of this offensive.

embussed at 8.30 P.M. on the 19th at a point on the Amiens-Roye road, close to their final objective, on the morning of the 8th August, and moved off over the ground which the battalion had captured so brilliantly on that day. Travelling westward they came to the city of Amiens, through whose quiet streets they clattered noisily; northwards to Doullens; and again westward along the valley of the L'Authie, reaching their destination at 6 A.M. the following morning. For the subsequent period they marched by night and rested by day in the quiet areas south-west of Arras, finally arriving at that deserted city on the 26th, the day when the Canadian Corps entered on a struggle which only concluded with the fall of Cambrai on the 9th October.

This battle was of a most strenuous nature, involving preliminary fighting over an area devastated by the warfare of 1917 and covered by a series of trench systems and wire entanglements extremely difficult to negotiate. Once this ground was secured a further trench system, known as the Fresnes-Rouvroy Line, had to be overcome; next the formidable Drocourt-Queant Line, with its belts of wire and concrete fortifications; and then the strong defences of the Canal du Nord.

The struggle opened on the 26th with a series of successes, amongst others, the capture by the 3rd Canadian Division of Monchy-le-Preux. At 3.45 P.M. on the 26th the 43rd proceeded to a point on the Cambrai road at the eastern outskirts of Arras, and at 2 A.M. on the 27th they moved forward along that same road to take up a position running from the south-east edge of Monchy to the road itself. The move was made without guides over unknown ground, and as the main highway above referred to was blocked with transport, progress was only possible over the broken trenches bordering it, but at 4.30 A.M., despite difficulties, the battalion was in position as ordered.

The 9th Brigade attacked at 5 A.M., the 43rd being in reserve until 7.45 A.M., when, as the brigade attack had fallen short of its objective, they were ordered forward to bridge a gap between the 2nd Canadian Division, which was attacking with its left flank resting on the Arras-Cambrai road, and the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade troops, which were held up west of the village of Boiry about a mile and a half north of the road. Having effected this, they were to push on and make good the crossing of the Cojuel, a small river on their immediate front. After a stiff fight over the old British and German trenches, which cover the enemy made full use of, the designated objectives were attained, but with a badly exposed left flank, and no news or sight of the supporting troops which it was understood were to follow closely behind.

The officer commanding the leading 43rd company, however, after he had made good the crossing of the Cojuel, decided that it was very important that the advance continue and determined to seize the village of Vis-en-Artois, situated on a rise between the Cojuel and the

Sensee, a river some 2500 yards beyond. He reached the eastern edge of the village just short of the Sensee crossing, and then discovered that his left flank was exposed to the extent of about one mile. The enemy fire from that direction was heavy, and he could obtain no touch with the 2nd Canadian Division, which were supposed to be on his right to the south of the Cambrai road. He therefore decided to push no farther, and to make a stand west of the Sensee. On hearing of the position, the battalion commander threw in all his reserves on the left flank, thus establishing a line facing north-east astride the Cojuel, the supporting troops of the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade which had now come up forming a link between the left of the 43rd and the right of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade troops, who were at a point south-west of Boiry. The position of the 2nd Canadian Division was never made clear.

At 3.45 A.M. on the morning of the 28th the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade notified the 43rd that the 3rd Canadian Division would make an attack that day on the Fresnes-Rouvroy Line, and that the 43rd was to come under the command of the G.O.C. 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade. At 12.30 P.M. of the 28th the attack took place, the 43rd going forward and capturing Remy, a village west of the Sensee and one-half mile north of Vis-en-Artois. On completion of the operation their line was east of Remy, extending south to near the Cambrai road, being completely out of touch with any troops at this latter point, but in touch on the left with the 8th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

There they remained as an outpost line until the morning of the 29th August, the losses of the 27th-28th being so severe that the garrison only numbered 4 officers and 66 other ranks. At 2.10 A.M. that morning the 1st Royal Warwicks took over part of the line, and at 4.30 A.M. the 2nd Duke of Wellington's assumed responsibility for the remainder of it, both of these battalions handling the difficult situation in such an efficient and expeditious way as to earn the gratitude of the tired troops they relieved. The whole of the 3rd Canadian Division was now drawn into support, and did not take further part in operations until 28th September, following the capture of the Drocourt-Queant Line and the crossing of the Canal du Nord.

The Canadian Corps attack on the Canal du Nord front commenced at 5.40 A.M. on the 27th September, and by the night 27th-28th the canal had been crossed, the trenches immediately east of it overrun, Bournon and Bournon Wood had been captured, and a line established south and east of the wood, thence northward. This gave commanding positions overlooking the city of Cambrai, but there were still important defences to be captured before the city itself passed into our hands, and it was at this point that the 3rd Canadian Division came into action with orders to advance from Bournon Wood towards the city. In those operations the 43rd took their part.

On the 27th September the battalion were lying in reserve west

of the Canal du Nord, and on the evening of that day moved to trenches east of it, and about one mile west of Bourlon Wood. Shortly after 10 P.M. the commanding officer was summoned to Brigade Headquarters, returning to the battalion at 1.55 A.M. The next morning (the 28th), when a meeting of company commanders was summoned, the objectives and plans for the attack were communicated to them, and at 3.15 A.M. the battalion commenced its move to the assembly area.

The orders were to capture Fontaine Notre Dame, break through the outer defences of Cambrai (the Marcoing Line), and form a defensive flank on the right of the 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade from the south-east edge of Bourlon Wood to a point on the Bapaume-Cambrai road east of the Marcoing Line, on a frontage of approximately two miles. Zero hour was set for 6 A.M., and as the companies had to make a journey of 6000 yards to the assembly area over unknown country between 3.15 A.M. and that time, there was experienced another of those periods of anxiety wondering whether they could be in place on time. Luckily the night, which had previously been very dark, cleared, a bright moon came out, there was little hostile artillery fire, and by pressing forward at a quick pace the troops got into position.

At zero "D" Company advanced straight into the village of Fontaine and captured it with the greater part of its garrison, those Germans who were not rounded up getting away at such a speed as to defy successful pursuit. The company then swept through its objective, and deflecting somewhat from their line swung south and captured the rising ground on that side of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road overlooking the village of Cantaing, ground really on the 57th Division front. There they consolidated, and were later joined by some elements of the latter formation, who filled in a gap between "D" Company and the troops on their left. The remaining three companies of the battalion advanced successfully east and north of Fontaine for a distance of about 2000 yards until they came within 400 yards of the Marcoing Line, and then they were held up by machine-guns. Two companies of another 9th Brigade battalion reinforced this firing line, and attempts were made to get forward, but it soon became evident that without artillery support there was no chance of success, and the troops remained in that position until dusk, the advance being continued next day (the 29th) by the brigade reserve battalion.

At 1 A.M., the 30th September, the 43rd moved northward across the Cambrai-Arras Road to rifle-pits west of the Cambrai-Douai Road and about 1500 yards from the Cambrai-Douai Railway embankment, which the enemy were holding. There they lay for the remainder of the day, and at 5 A.M. on the morning of the 1st October attacked from an assembly position east of the Cambrai-Douai Railway embankment—which had meanwhile been secured by the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade,—captured the village of Tilloy, the rising ground

east of it overlooking Cambrai from the north, and there consolidated, whilst another two 9th Brigade battalions passed through them to further objectives.

During the whole of the 1st the position was critical, as the division on the left had been driven back by counter-attacks, and the ridge where the 43rd were holding was subjected to a heavy artillery bombardment and machine-gun fire. The line, however, was maintained, and during the early hours of the morning of the 2nd October the battalion was relieved from a fight, which, although little anticipated at the time, was the last important battle of the war in which they were engaged. The losses in killed and wounded for the four days' fighting from 28th September onwards were 13 officers and 369 other ranks.

During the subsequent operations around Cambrai the 43rd were in reserve at Pronville west of Bourlon Wood, and at 10.30 A.M., the 21st October, left that place for Hornaing, a town close to the Arras-Valenciennes railway and about three miles south-west of the large forest of Vicoigne and Raismes, where they arrived at 4.15 P.M. and after a rest proceeded by route march due east. At 7 A.M., the 22nd, they picked up guides from the 16th Battalion¹—the unit with which they were so closely associated,—and at 1 P.M. the same day passed the outpost line of the latter, continued the advance through the forest, and reached the eastern outskirts of it with practically no opposition about 5 P.M.

On the 23rd a further advance was made in the hope of securing the crossings of the l'Escault Canal, but the enemy had forestalled this movement by flooding the area west of same, and no further progress for the time being was possible in that locality.

The battalion was relieved on the 27th of October; their part in the war was finished. On the morning of Armistice Day, 11th November 1918, they were on the western outskirts of Mons, and at 2.50 P.M. marched into that town and passed in review before the Canadian corps commander. The welcome which the inhabitants gave them was overwhelming, but after all it was the pent-up feelings of men and women who had been under the conquerors' heels for years, and the victorious entry of these troops was to them the sign of freedom and final victory.

The days from 11th November until demobilisation had a tense atmosphere, there being present throughout the entire force a feeling of restlessness which in some instances fermented into active trouble. This was not altogether strange, for the new order of things confused men's minds. There was in some instances a failure on the part of

¹ This relief ended the long and strenuous fighting career of the 16th. During the offensive on the Hindenburg defences
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they had taken part in the main attack on the Drocourt-Queant Line, Canal du Nord, and the operations around Cambrai.

officers to realise that their responsibility for the care of the men did not cease with hostilities, and, on the other hand, the large influx of reinforcements—especially in fighting units—who had not undergone the discipline of battle overbore, in the ranks, the steadying influence of those hard-trying veterans.

But the spirit of loyalty in both the 16th and 43rd Battalions prevented any but the smallest signs of discontent from appearing in the ranks, and the records for the period from the Armistice until demobilisation describe little but the details of routine.

The former unit, as part of the 1st Canadian Division, marched into Germany and crossed the Rhine at 9.50 A.M. on the morning of the 13th December. They were quartered in the locality of Cologne until the 5th January 1919, and then left for Belgium, where they remained in Anthiet, a village some thirty kilometres from Brussels, until the 22nd March 1919, on which date they entrained for Le Havre.

1919.

The 43rd did not take part in the march across the Rhine: they stayed in Belgium until the 5th February, when they departed for Le Havre, and on arrival at this port were quartered in the draughty dock-sheds for four days of cold wintry weather. They sailed for Weymouth on 10th February, disembarked on the 11th, and arrived at Bramshot on the 12th. There was a lengthy wait in this camp, owing to the difficulty of arranging ocean transport; but at 6.15 A.M. of the 12th March the battalion marched out with a strength of 31 officers and 508 other ranks and embarked at Liverpool for Halifax the same afternoon. They reached Winnipeg at 9 A.M. on the morning of the 24th March, marched through crowded streets to the Industrial Bureau, where they received a civic welcome; from thence proceeded to the armoury, and by 3.45 P.M. were all discharged to civil life.

The 16th arrived in Bramshot on 27th March, left there at 3 A.M. on the 26th April, and at 6.40 P.M. the same evening cleared from Liverpool on the *Empress of Britain* for the port of Quebec. They arrived in Winnipeg on the 7th May, and received a great ovation from crowds who pressed into the station yard and lined the city streets through which they passed. The battalion marched up Portage Avenue, one of the two main thoroughfares of Winnipeg, to a point some distance from the centre of the city. There they were halted, were addressed in a deeply affecting speech by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., and then on the same spot dismissed.

Thus closed their distinguished career in the field.

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But such a chronicle of events, dates, and places can convey little idea of the men on whom rested the burden of the fight, and yet it is in the story of their earnest, if perhaps simple, human words and deeds that the life of the drama lies. Could even the tale of the mobilisation in 1914, and the struggle to have a complete Cameron battalion placed in the original Canadian Expeditionary Force, be told in all its fulness, what a variety and depth of feeling it would reveal. But the confusion of that stressful time makes it impossible to gauge the various influences at work, for although some were apparent others were only sensed ; and just as much can be said with regard to the threatened breaking up of the 43rd in 1915.

As far as the personnel of the original Cameron company was concerned, it embraced, no doubt, as every unit in 1914 did, men who enlisted from a spirit of adventure or sheer irresponsibility ; but on the other hand, there were just as surely those who served at the plain call of duty and who were quite willing to sacrifice every self-interest rather than disobey. In support of this statement it would be unfair to write names and thus perhaps in some degree slight the unknown dead and living, but it is hard to believe that there lives one man of that small band, who was privileged to stand beside his fellows in those desperate situations which compel the casting away of any mask, who does not cherish memories of men who were in truth nature's heroes and gentlemen.

When the 16th was formed at Valcartier it became very apparent to the Camerons that the difficulty—which was foreseen in Winnipeg—of maintaining identity in a composite battalion was under rather than overestimated, and disappointment at the thought of what had been lost became correspondingly keen ; indeed, matters reached such a crisis on Salisbury Plain that attempts were made to obtain the transfer of the Cameron company to the Queen's Own, but these were checked at the very outset.

The strength of the clan feeling was a revelation, and for long was not understood ; one 16th officer spoke of " the fierceness of it." But its value soon became clear when in hardships and danger the spirit of devotion and stolid endurance which accompanied it was discovered, and the other companies then knew that underneath the stern exterior beat warm loyal hearts.

And the test of endurance was soon to come, for the time of trial for the 1st Canadian Division began before they reached the soil of France, during the dreary wet winter of 1914-15, on Salisbury Plain.

The conditions under which most units of the New Army existed at that time were bad, but that of the Canadians was peculiarly so, for their fight was not only against storm and mud, but sickness—especially spinal meningitis,—and an official distrust which classed them as undisciplined and ineffective. No purpose can be served by referring to these criticisms if, indeed, the record of the division does

not supply a sufficient answer, and as regards the details of the humiliating situation, enough to say there were misunderstandings.

From the end of October¹ onwards, when the 16th were in tents, weather conditions grew steadily worse, and the camp and its surroundings became a veritable sea of mud. The brilliant idea of sending a snow-plough through the lines to clear a pathway on to dry soil was conceived, but it was quite futile, as each downpour made matters worse, and the steep banks of "glaur" became a veritable trap. The heavy storms which swept across the Downs with a biting coldness drove the rain in spray through the light texture canvas. It was impossible to get warm, and soon men in hundreds went down with a sickness which the removal to huts in December aggravated rather than diminished.

Nevertheless enthusiasm could not be stifled; duties were performed cheerfully; there was no lack of volunteers for tasks of drudgery; men made light of circumstances, and the zeal with which training was undertaken is evidenced by the fact that one Sunday² officers and 63 other ranks of the Cameron company marched from West Down South to kirk in Salisbury, a distance of thirty-one miles, "just," as the company commander explained, "to keep fit."

The conduct of the men in the stress of battle did not belie the promise of training, and was typified in the example of their leader, Captain John Geddes, who, after being mortally wounded on the night of 22nd-23rd April 1915, kept crawling forward, determined to close with the enemy and calling upon his men to go on, until he lay still in death.

Throughout the long career of the 16th the survivors of the company fought on; the further Cameron reinforcements brought men of their kind, and when in February 1919 R.S.M. Jimmie Kay,³ during the return march of the battalion from Germany, died from influenza, practically on parade, having refused to report sick, he closed the chapter of heroism, his name being the last on the roll of these great souls who were perfectly willing to give their lives to uphold a tradition, which pride of race forbade them betray.

That these qualities were appreciated by those entitled to speak is evidenced in the official statement of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G.⁴ who commanded the 16th from mobilisation until September 1915, and who reported as follows:—

"Most of the Cameron company were Scottish born, and of a splendid type physically and mentally. During the second battle of Ypres and again at Festubert they, by their courage, determination,

¹ The 16th was under canvas at West Down South from the middle of October until 8th December; they then moved to huts at Larkhill.

² R.S.M. Kay, M.C., D.C.M., M.M., was the C.S.M. of the original Cameron company

and served continuously—with the exception of a short leave to Canada—in France from February 1915 until the date of his death.

⁴ Later Major-General R. G. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G.



Regimental Sergeant-Major
J. KAY, M.C., D.C.M., M.M.



Company Sergeant-Major
W. ANDERSON, D.C.M., M.M.



Company Sergeant-Major
F. WIGSTON, D.C.M., M.M.



Company Sergeant-Major
F. M'DONALD, D.C.M., M.M.



Pipe-Major
J. GROAT, D.C.M., M.M.

and fighting ability, proved themselves to be worthy representatives of the fine old Imperial regiment whose tartan they wore." And further, with regard to the 43rd drafts sent to the 16th Battalion in 1915: "These men were the best reinforcements we had at any time during my command of the Canadian Scottish, and they materially helped to maintain the high standard of efficiency for which the battalion was known."

But the appreciation of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O., who commanded from November 1916 until the end of the war, gives a far more intimate insight into the feelings of a battalion commander, for its terms are those prompted by deep affection. He said: "In the career of the 16th none played a more honourable part than the original Cameron company, and the subsequent drafts which came from the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg. From the very first the former had distinct characteristics which made its influence felt throughout the unit, and those it preserved to the very end, notwithstanding the unselfish devotion with which the men threw themselves into the common life of the battalion. The strong and sterling individual characters who belonged to it gave it force, leadership came naturally to those men, and one cannot help expressing admiration for the type of manhood of which they were representatives."

He then proceeds to refer to certain Camerons in a characteristically personal way. "Sergeant —, who chewed tobacco prodigiously, and who buried his comrades and drank Scotch whisky with the same immovable countenance, because, according to the Presbyterian doctrine, such things had to be done."

"Sergeant-Major —, who would argue his point, and never give in though all the enemy artillery concentrated on the spot."

"Lieutenant —, who slew mightily so many Huns in Regina Trench, and ever afterwards where Huns had to be slain in the course of duty."

"—, who was the soul of our piping, full of zeal for the music. He played in five great actions, and was at last wounded during the battle of Arras, 2nd September 1918. I remember the night before the action. He was standing not far away in the dark dug-out puffing a long black pipe and straining his eyes to read a paper in the flickering candle-light. I was leaning forward against the table gazing at the map of the coming battle and casting an occasional glance at —. Word is passed down the stair, 'Move on No. 2 Company.' He quietly lays down his paper, nods to me, and turns to go. Then in another moment an order comes, 'Stand fast No. 2 for ten minutes.' He turns, lays down his pipes on the berth, pulls out his pipe and lights it, picks up the paper and reads. I do not think I ever saw a more perfect picture of courage and mental control." Colonel Peck then closed his appreciation as follows: "One who loves military history might keep on indefinitely extolling his Cameron

comrades ; sufficient to confidently state, however, that never steadier, more devoted soldiers or lovable companions could be desired than those of the 16th whom we called the Cameron men."

When, therefore, the 43rd as a battalion arrived in France, they were, because of the excellent reputation which the Camerons in the 16th had earned, looked upon with a favour which their physique and thoroughness in organisation soon confirmed. The opinion which was held regarding the fighting qualities of the men is evidenced in a story told by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Griesbach,¹ who at the time the incident occurred commanded the 49th (City of Edmonton) Battalion. It referred to his first contact with the 43rd in June 1916, when his own unit was holding the advance trenches north of Sanctuary Wood, and on a night when he was returning from the front after the enemy had subjected the line to a heavy bombardment, succeeded by a local attack. Much to his surprise, and whilst rounding a traverse in the communication trench, he was almost carried off his feet by a party of Highlanders rushing forward, headed by a sergeant, who fiercely demanded, "Whaur in the h—— is the fechtin' line," and only with great difficulty were they persuaded that the worst was over and that their services were not at the moment required.

The Highlanders proved to be a working party from the Camerons, who were up in reserve trenches on what was one of their first tasks of the kind, and who on hearing the bombardment dropped their shovels, unslung their rifles, and made tracks for the sound of the guns. The officer mentioned often referred during subsequent years to the conduct of what he called "those bare-kneed barbarians," but always with a reservation that he was thankful to have such men behind him in an attack.

The spirit of that story hovered round the 43rd for all time, and in brigades and divisions other than their own they were looked upon as a real Highland battalion, whose members in seclusion and pride lived strictly on rations, theology, and "fechtin'," and whose commanding officer took whisky with his porridge.

The fact of the battalion being Scottish could certainly not be concealed ; the burr was so consistent that men of its number who were never in Scotland nor had any connection with the country acquired a strong accent. Residence in Canada had not altered the characteristics of the men, and it is doubtful if any of the battalions in the Scottish divisions contained a larger number of typical Scots. There was the same stern thoroughness ; they were there to fight and kill ; that was the task which had been set them, and they were going to carry it through.

During one of the big fights in which the battalion was engaged, Corporal —— and a party were clearing out an enemy trench-mortar dug-out. The corporal ordered the occupants to come out and sur-

¹ Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

render, but the enemy hesitated, the German officer, who spoke broken English, seeming to be anxious to parley. The order was then repeated, with the warning that failing obedience the Germans would be shot down, and as their leader still persisted in argument the threat was carried out. The platoon commander of the 43rd party coming up a short time afterwards, on hearing the story from Lance-Corporal —, remarked that he thought the slaughter a bit too complete ; but the Lance-Corporal remonstrated, saying, " They were tauld tae come oot twice and they widna dae it, and what are oor rifles for." He then went on further : " We had been talking ower the battle last nicht, and sa'in amangst oorsels aboot Corporal —'s mother lying sick in Scotland and needin' him, and them fellows (the Germans) keepin' us oot here fechtin'. We said we were gaun tae let the Germans see the seriousness o' the position." Such an attitude is almost humorously literal, and yet, if the essential problem in military operations is " the conduct of men confronted by danger," a very high quality in the fighting man.

The lessons of the training period were conned over seriously ; the weaknesses or virtues of them were discussed with striking intelligence, and in action the principles learnt were applied in a very satisfying way. One of these was the sequence of command. It was often talked about, so that each N.C.O. and a great many men knew almost automatically their immediate senior or junior ; and how the principle was applied in battle is indicated in Sergeant —'s last words as he fell in the attack of 16th August 1916 : " I'm oot o' action, Corporal —. Carry on."

But perhaps their stoical calmness, at those times when the shadows and anxieties of critical events hovered around, was the surest indication of their strength of character. March 1918 has already been referred to as one of those periods, and in comparison with the despondency which existed in certain quarters behind the lines, the cheerfulness and confidence of the men who would have to bear the brunt of the attack, if it did come, was just as a wholesome breath of mountain air blowing into a dank mist. On one of those weary days a Cameron officer was called back over the ridge to a conference, and on returning expressed surprise at the great contrast between the pessimism of the counsels he had just come from and the cheerful atmosphere of the battalion, wondering why it should be so, and thus drawing from another officer present the reply, " Those farther back have their reputations to lose ; we have only our lives."

It was not as if the men were in ignorance of the situation ; they had been expressly told as to what might happen at any moment, and each of them was given his battle post where he was to do or die. Yet they seemed to have complete confidence in themselves. Was it the incident of Corporal Irvin bringing down the hostile plane in No Man's Land, then chasing out after the pilot, or the battalion patrols

racing after the Germans,¹ it was all done with a thorough sporting spirit.

On the eve of battle the men were just as indifferent to danger. When it was expected that the battalion would attack on the morning of 10th August, they were astir a good hour before dawn chatting, shaving, and cleaning up, and when information was received later that another division had gone through to give battle, one sergeant was heard to remark to another, "A great mistake, Sergeant —, they should hae let us go on; we had a grip o' the situation." Again, one might say so self-confident as to be humorous; but still, again, a very important factor in the "will to conquer."

There only remains to add to this unrelieved impression of sternness the recollection of the comradeship and good feeling of the camp. The grimness of the fight was never evident there, and the training, sports, and concerts² were entered into by the men with a zest which gave little indication of the closeness of war, or the fact that they were spinning a coin with death.

Thus ends the narrative. It may not be fair in a military sense to let it end so without recalling the difficulties common to any unit, and emphasising more especially the awkward angles of character peculiar to a Highland battalion; but time seems to have overwhelmed the sense of these in the memory of independent and critical but fearless staunch men, and as we know they were the breed who fought to a finish, let their deeds be the answer to the criticism of their shortcomings.

¹ One Lewis-gun N.C.O., after exhausting the magazine of his revolver, flung the weapon at the leader of the enemy's patrol.

² At these concerts each company was responsible for half an hour's entertainment. This created rivalry, and excellent results were obtained.

Out of 3891 Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who proceeded overseas from Canada in the Great War, the following, whose names are given in the Rolls of Honour, General Appendix D., lost their lives:—

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Regimental Sergeant-Major	1
Majors	5	Company Sergeant-Majors	10
Captains	12	Company Quartermaster-Sergeant	1
Subalterns	33	Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants	61
		Corporals and Lance-Corporals	94
		Privates	1014
	<u>51</u>		<u>1181</u>

Honours and Awards earned by the Cameron Highlanders of Canada are given in General Appendix C. (II.) (i).

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CHAPTER I.

PREPARATION.

(i)

THE outbreak of war in August 1914 found the 1st Battalion of the Camerons stationed in the Castle of Edinburgh. Thence, within a week, it departed and passed overseas to France with the original Expeditionary Force, to be followed not long after, first by the 2nd Battalion, from a foreign station, and later by the 4th, which was the Territorial Battalion. The remaining unit, which was the 3rd, or Reserve, Battalion, occupied the regimental depot at Inverness. Before a fortnight was passed, however, partly owing to exigencies of space—for the influx of new officers and recruits was considerable—and partly in order to protect certain naval oil-tanks which were at that place, a move was made to Invergordon. There was but limited billeting accommodation in the village, and for the most part both officers and men were established under canvas in a field outside it. Room was found for the officers' mess in the Commercial Hotel. Not easily to be forgotten are those early days at Invergordon—the rush and excitement of them; the spy hunts; the rumours, invariably believed, and as invariably proved false; the stream of new arrivals and the departure of the latest draft to the station, with pipes playing and the officer girt imposingly with claymore and revolver; and the recruit drill on the high square under the shadow of the tanks, the incessant and metallic hammering on whose sides would all but drown the commanding shouts of the sergeants below. Such, then, with its improvised routine and interests centering in speculation as to the date and composition of the next draft, was life at Invergordon during the early weeks of the war. Now, however, occurred the first step which was to lead to the formation of that unit about which it is the purpose of this narrative to tell. On 21st August came a telegram from the Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, to Lochiel, then in command of the 3rd Battalion, calling him down to London. It was at this time that Kitchener was issuing his first appeal for 100,000 men. The response, in the beginning, fell a long way short of his expectations, and it was becoming clear that the methods employed in attracting recruits to the Colours were capable of improvement. It was, then, in accordance with this idea that Lochiel was now asked by Lord Kitchener to raise a new battalion himself by direct appeal.

This he readily consented to do, making, however, at the same time certain stipulations which he considered necessary to the success of the scheme. The stipulations were: (i) that he might form a nucleus for the new battalion from the existing 3rd; (ii) that he might be empowered to guarantee that men joining together, or coming from the same district, should serve together in the same platoons or companies, and should not be liable to be transferred to any other unit; and (iii) that he himself should be given command of the new battalion. These conditions, with a reservation in respect of the first limiting the number of men to be drawn from the reserve to 200, willingly granted at the time, were all, unhappily, repudiated later, though, it is only fair to add, not until after Kitchener's death. And as the first step towards making the project known, the following letter, drawn up with General Sir Spencer Ewart's approval, was sent both to the 'Scotsman' and the 'Glasgow Herald.'

" 25 August 1914.

"SIR,—I have been commissioned by the King to raise a new battalion of Cameron Highlanders for Lord Kitchener's Army for service during the present war. This new battalion will have as a nucleus a selected detachment of my own men from the 3rd Battalion, and will be composed, as far as possible, exclusively of Highlanders. The term of service is for the duration of the war, with a maximum engagement of three years. The battalion will be commanded by myself and officered by representatives of the leading clans in Inverness-shire, and, when fully trained, will go out as a complete unit, forming part of the Highland Brigade.

I want to raise a thousand men for my battalion, and I have no doubt I shall have little difficulty in so doing; but having regard to the fact that Highlanders are now scattered all over the face of the earth, I must specially appeal to the officials and committees of the different Highland, County, and Clan Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere to assist me in my endeavour by becoming my recruiting agents. Any Highlander of good physique between the ages of nineteen and thirty who wishes to serve under me in the defence of his country and for the rights of liberty against military oppression should apply to the nearest recruiting office or post office for a travelling warrant to Inverness. I give my personal guarantee that at the end of the war the battalion will be brought back to Inverness, where it will be disbanded with all convenient dispatch. The companies and platoons will be organised according to the local districts, so that men from each district will always be kept together in their own section, platoon, or company. In view of the fact that I am expecting Highlanders from all parts of the globe to flock once again to the untarnished standard of the Camerons, all eligible young men should at once take the opportunity of coming forward to enlist. Highlanders who are over thirty can assist by helping me to recruit, and should put themselves in touch with Lieutenant-Colonel Gunn, Edinburgh Castle, as soon as possible.

"Yours faithfully,

"D. W. CAMERON OF LOCHIEL,
"Lieut.-Colonel."



COLONEL D. W. CAMERON OF LOCHIEL, C.M.G., A.D.C.

On the 26th Lochiel was once more in Inverness. There he met for the first time Lieutenant J. S. Drew,¹ whose services he was fortunate enough to secure as adjutant to the new battalion. In addition, Major H. R. Brown² was appointed second in command, and the following officers were taken from the 3rd Battalion: Major N. J. M. Archdall,³ Captain C. C. K. Campbell,⁴ Captain the Earl of Seafield,⁵ and 2nd Lieutenants B. P. Duff,⁶ C. H. E. Boulton,⁷ J. H. F. M'Ewen, and M. G. S. Blane.⁸ Sergeant-Major D. Cameron of the 3rd was likewise taken on as Lieutenant and Quartermaster, a post which he was destined to fill with marked ability. On the evening of 28th August the 5th Battalion, consisting of Lochiel, the adjutant, Major Archdall, 2nd Lieutenant Blane, Pipe-Major Beattie, and some 200 men left Invergordon for Aldershot. They marched down from the camp to the station headed by the full pipe-band, and received an enthusiastic send-off as they thus entered upon the first of the stages which were, in time, to lead to those further fields towards which their hearts and minds were already set.

(ii)

At this point begins the first phase of the battalion's existence as a separate unit. This phase, which may be said to start on 1st September 1914—the approximate date of the arrival of the first contingent under Lochiel at Aldershot—and to end on 10th May 1915, when the battalion entrained for France, may likewise be divided into three periods: first, at Aldershot (September 1914 to January 1915); second, at Alresford (January to March 1915); and third, at Bordon (March to May 1915). Within this brief space of nine months is crowded the whole history of a battalion in being: the transition from the motley gatherings which used to parade on the square in the early days at Aldershot to the trained and disciplined ranks which crossed the Channel from Bordon. This process of development, so gradual to those experiencing it as to be almost imperceptible, yet appears in retrospect so rapid, on the contrary, that it verges on the miraculous. And the secret of the achievement lies in the fact that not only were those who taught good teachers, but never were pupils more anxious to learn. The axiom which was continually being driven home into the understanding of both officers and men was that the sooner they were trained, the sooner they would get to France. And it was with this sole object in view that each one set himself to work with a keenness and enthusiasm which nothing could quench.

¹ Now Colonel Drew, D.S.O., M.C.

² Now Lt.-Col. Brown, D.S.O.

³ Later killed at Loos.

⁴ Later killed at Loos.

⁵ Killed at Ypres.

⁶ Killed at Loos.

⁷ Later killed.

⁸ Killed at Loos.

On the Sunday following the arrival of the original draft Lord Kitchener came down from London, and, while expressing every satisfaction with what had already been done, said that he wanted a second battalion. In the course of that week Lochiel accordingly went North once more to recruit. Meetings were held in Inverness, Portree, and Glasgow, and all were attended with success; but in the last-named city the results were such as far surpassed every expectation. The chief meeting there was organised by the Glasgow Inverness-shire and Clan Cameron Associations jointly, and was held in the Kenilworth Hotel, of which the landlord was a most enthusiastic Cameron. During the next few days hundreds of recruits presented themselves for enrolment. Every tram in Glasgow bore large posters inscribed: "Join Lochiel's Camerons!" Those of Highland name or descent on the Stock Exchange formed a company of their own, later incorporated as "D" Company. The University Highlanders formed another company, which subsequently became a part of the 6th Battalion. There were objections raised to this arrangement at the time, as the University men wished to be posted to the 5th. But when it was explained to them that not more than four companies were allowed in any single battalion, and, moreover, that the 6th was all part of the same regiment, their objections were successfully overcome. Before turning from the matter of recruiting tribute must here be paid to the untiring energy displayed by Colonel Gunn. An old Cameron Highlander, it was to his efforts more than to those of any other individual, after the Chief himself, that honour is due for the numbers that were raised. Colonel Gunn later obtained command of the 8th Battalion. In Glasgow, Major Gow, President of the Glasgow Inverness-shire Association, and Colonel MacLeod also did splendid work. They opened a recruiting office, which they ran themselves, especially for the new battalions of the Camerons. They even went to the length of having their own medical officer. Through their efforts was also secured the support of the Glasgow press, which from first to last generously afforded assistance to every scheme. None but the very best men were passed for the Camerons, and those only who could show some Highland descent.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions were formed as follows: the 6th was originally made up of drafts drawn for the most part from "C" Company of the 5th. It became a separate unit by the middle of September 1914, and was first commanded by Major Davidson of Dess. The 7th and 8th came into being in the course of the same month at the direct instigation of Lord Kitchener. Sir Archibald Hunter, then in command of the Training Centre, had told the Secretary for War, on the occasion of one of the latter's visits to Aldershot, that Lochiel could raise a whole brigade of Camerons if required. Lord Kitchener thereupon replied that he wanted nothing better, more especially, he added, as he had not forgotten what the Camerons had done at the Atbara. And so, with those men for whom there was no

longer accommodation at Aldershot, the two new battalions started at Inverness. But to return to the 5th. The quarters assigned to the battalion were Maida Barracks. These barracks, owing to the congestion of troops in the command at that time, were shared with a battalion of the Black Watch. The consequent crowding as each battalion increased its strength in men and officers was considerable. In no room did there ever appear to be so much as a foot of clear floor space. Between forty and fifty officers sat down every night to mess. Subalterns were three and four in a room together, and even field officers seldom enjoyed the privilege of a room to themselves.

The companies were now divided as follows: "A" was the Gaelic-speaking company, formed of men from North Uist, Harris, Lochaber, and Strathspey; "B" was made up of men from Inverness and the North, Skye, South Uist, and Benbecula; "C" company consisted of Highlanders from the rest of Scotland; and "D," as has already been stated, was the Glasgow Stock Exchange Company. The initial difficulty was to obtain clothes—that is, uniform—and boots. The greater part of the men were still wearing their civilian clothes in which they had first joined, and curious indeed was the effect of the parade ground, covered with squads of oddly attired figures, some even in their shirt sleeves, with only here and there an officer or non-commissioned officer in uniform. To deal with the problem the quartermaster, David Cameron, was fully competent. Even if, as possibly was the case, some other units should have to complain of shortage, whether of clothing now or of rations and rum later on, his own never did. Another matter which caused a certain amount of trouble about this time was the question of food. In this case it was not that there was any shortage, but, on the contrary, that there was too much. Not a few of the men, and in particular those of "D" Company, received frequent hampers of food from home, and consequently would not touch Army rations. The wastage resulting from this practice was enormous. The problem was eventually solved, after various fruitless attempts had been made to dispose of this embarrassing surplus, by an arrangement made with the Vicar of Aldershot, whereby he undertook to utilise the greater part of it for the poor of his parish. At Battalion Headquarters much of the valuable time both of the colonel and adjutant in those days was taken up by fights with the authorities over matters of detail which in retrospect appear sufficiently trivial. Such was the incident of "D" Company's running-shorts, which so took the fancy of Sir Archibald Hunter when he saw them one morning that he expressed a desire to see the entire battalion supplied with similar garments. These particular shorts, however, had, it appeared, been bought in the first instance by the men themselves. The question then arose: Who was to foot the bill for the other three companies? The General commanding the district, on being approached, gave it as his opinion that the commanding officer of the battalion concerned should do so.

The commanding officer refused ; and on the matter being duly referred to the War Office, it was decided after all that the public should pay. On another momentous occasion, it having been brought to his notice that some of the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Bordon were sporting trews of Cameron tartan, Lochiel entered a vigorous protest, whereupon the offenders were relieved of their trews, which reverted to their rightful wearers. And lastly, there was the difficulty of obtaining pipe-sets for the band. The 3rd Battalion pipers, who had accompanied the original nucleus from Invergordon, had now to return. With the exception of a very few sets, some given and some lent, there were no pipes available for the 5th Battalion band at all. After much asking, authority was eventually obtained from the War Office for an issue of pipes to be paid for out of Regimental Funds ; for, although it is not generally known, the War Office, while they grant an allowance for fifes to English regiments, make Scottish regiments provide themselves with instruments. It is interesting to record that one of the sets at this time in use in the band had been lent by Mrs Catherine Cameron. These pipes had been through both the Peninsular and South African Wars, and after being carried through this war also (by a piper belonging to the Lochaber platoon of " A " Company) were duly returned to Mrs Cameron when the battalion was disbanded in 1919.

And now, before even the first sense of strangeness and novelty had worn off, all ranks settled down to work. The routine, which in those early days included Saturday and Sunday, was as follows : 6.45 to 7.45 A.M., Swedish exercises and company runs ; 9 to 12.30, drill ; 2 to 4, drill ; 5.30 to 6.30, drill parade for all below the rank of captain ; 6.45 to 7.45, lecture. In addition to this, night-work was carried out twice a week. Before very long Sundays were discontinued as work-days, and Saturday reverted to its traditional state of being a half-holiday. During the week, however, every morning at blink of day Aldershot, half awake, would see parties of thirty or forty men, strangely and scantily clad, running determinately through her streets. Some of them, whose age and status had long debarred them from indulging in such violent and untimely forms of exercise, might be showing signs of distress. But youth in the shape of the subaltern at their head was pitiless. Down the hill and up again ; glimpses of opening shops ; of other barrack squares busy with marching squads, and so home, in quick time and to the accompaniment of many shouted injunctions regarding the keeping of the step, the swinging of arms, the lifting of heads. After breakfast company orderly room, where the young idea listened, in relays, to the administration of justice by the company commander. The remainder of the morning was taken up with the mysteries of military apprenticeship in all their varying forms from " saluting by numbers " to " musketry." The same perhaps filled in the afternoon. After tea came that hour which soon was to be known as " Crook's Parade " (of which more presently), and

finally the lecture, given by the adjutant, the colonel, or anyone of the senior officers on such subjects as "March Discipline" or "The right way to wear a Glengarry," which rounded off the day before dinner and a welcome bed. Such, then, was the day's work. But it remains now to tell who those were who planned that work and saw that it was carried out. In the first place, the battalion was fortunate in having on its strength a certain number of officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. These included, besides the adjutant, Captain (afterwards Colonel) G. I. Fraser, Captain A. J. A. Douglas, Captain C. C. Grieve, Captain R. L. M'Call, Lieutenant N. K. Cameron, Lieutenant L. Robertson, and 2nd Lieutenant D. P. Keith Cameron. Captain Fraser left before the end of September to take up an appointment on the Staff; Captain M'Call and Lieutenant Robertson rejoined the 1st Battalion about the same time, as part of the reinforcements required to fill the gaps caused by the heavy casualties suffered in the latter days of that month. The former was wounded and the latter killed not long afterwards. Of the others, Captain Grieve commanded "C" Company until the following February, when he, too, went to the 1st Battalion in France; Captain Douglas, known as "Selous" in reference to his big game hunting exploits in earlier days, commanded "D" Company until September 1915, when he was badly wounded; N. K. Cameron was killed and Keith Cameron wounded at Loos, the former in command of "A" and the latter in "D" Company. There were, besides, a few ex-Regulars, such as Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) Brown, the second in command, and Captain St C. M. G. MacEwen, some time of the Egyptian Army, who first commanded "A," and subsequently "C," Company. Regimental Sergeant-Major Mackinnon, formerly Sergeant Instructor at the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, was likewise a most valuable asset. It was due to his energy and unceasing vigilance, both in respect of the newly joined subalterns and, ably supported by the company sergeant-majors, in respect also of the rank and file, that the subsequent success of Lieutenant Crook's endeavours was assured. Among the subalterns new arrivals became almost a daily occurrence. Malcolm Blane was one of the very first to arrive in Aldershot, and took over one of the platoons in "D" Company, with which he remained until killed at its head, almost a year later, at Loos. To "D" Company also went Malcolm Davidson, J. H. Caldwell, and St Clair Grant. 2nd Lieutenants C. H. E. Boulton and J. H. F. M'Ewen arrived from Invergordon on 12th September, and were posted to "B" and "C" Companies respectively. Lieutenant J. Gray Simpson and 2nd Lieutenants K. Mackenzie and the Hon. Ronald Macdonald went to "B" Company. Jock Macdonald, generally known as "Behar," from a former connection with India, Sandy Ellice, C. Macleod Brereton, and J. V. Campbell Orde all went to "A," and C. H. T. Dunsmure, Ian Dewar, and Pat Duff to "C." Apart from the experience gained in a School or

University Training Corps, not one of these subalterns who now joined had any idea of the manifold hidden mysteries and duties which go to complete an officer's training for the field. It was long remembered, for instance, of Ian Dewar, who later became perhaps the most efficient subaltern that the battalion possessed, how on his arrival he walked down to the orderly room with the colonel, he himself being in mufti and wearing a bowler hat, acknowledging all salutes on the way. But the fact that they actually remained so short a time in this primitive stage of ignorance may properly be credited to the efforts of one man in particular—namely, Lieutenant Crook. No history of the 5th Battalion would be complete without some mention of his name, for it was due to him in the first place that the battalion acquired that excellence in drill, and consequently in discipline, for which (it is not too much to say) it became famous. Crook was at this time in charge of the Fire Brigade at Aldershot, having previously been sergeant-major at Sandhurst and drill sergeant in the Grenadiers. Having been well known in this last capacity to Lochiel, he came in the very early days of the battalion's training to offer his services, which were at once gratefully accepted. From that moment until the day, three months later, when the battalion left Aldershot for good, one parade daily was devoted to his instruction, so that the afternoon hour of 5.30 to 6.30 came to be known *par excellence* as "Crook's Parade." Never was there such a drill instructor! Punctually to the minute his tall blue-clad figure would be seen approaching, sometimes on foot, sometimes on horseback, and a perceptible stiffening would run through the parade. Nothing was ever quite good enough for him. Arms might be handled with the precision of machinery; the most complicated movements carried out faultlessly—it was good, but it might be better. He was not lavish in his praise, but when given it was mightily valued. But woe to the unfortunate who when at "attention" did move, were it even an hair's-breadth; who turned left when the order was right; who dropped his rifle; or who committed any other of those sins to which negligence or the tension of the moment may so easily conduce! Crook, with an eye that could see and a voice that could carry from one end of the parade-ground to the other, was down on him like a hawk, and almost before he knew it the wretched offender's name would be inscribed in the sergeant-major's book in the list of those who were doomed to extra drill on the following Saturday afternoon. "Take that man's name, sergeant!" as shouted in the stentorian tones of Lieutenant Crook—a command which in its day had caused the boldest to quail—became before long a regular catch-word in the battalion, and one which was often to be heard in time to come in many a trench and billet in France. Nor must it be imagined that the erring subaltern escaped any easier. One by one they would be called out to drill the parade. A wrong command was only slightly less dangerous than a command too softly uttered.

"Speak up!" would be the continual injunction, until, driven to desperation, the order "Slope hipe" would be given in a voice the resonance of which left the utterer amazed, to be followed immediately by a still louder roar from Crook at the distance of a yard or so: "As you were! I can't 'ear a word!" And all this under the critical eyes of the colonel and adjutant and of those other officers whose seniority gave them a happy immunity from the terrors of a like instruction. The method was in this case amply justified by the results. Everyone of the distinguished visitors who came to Aldershot in those days, from His Majesty the King downwards, was taken as a matter of course to watch the battalion drilling under Crook. By his humour, his frankness, and also perhaps because of his sternness on occasion, Lieutenant Crook enjoyed an unbounded popularity among all ranks, and became a welcome figure at every social gathering, from a guest night in the mess to a battalion concert, for as long as the Camerons remained in Aldershot.

It must be admitted that no little criticism—and some of it from high quarters—was levelled at the great importance set upon drill, by both the colonel and the adjutant, as a means of training. Some even went so far as to assert that the many hours thus spent daily was a pure waste of time, and not long afterwards an order actually came out discountenancing any great employment of time on such things as correct saluting, presenting of arms, and ceremonial drill generally. Nevertheless the same amount of attention continued to be paid to these things as before, which procedure had the entire approval at least of Sir Archibald Hunter, who, setting a high value on the matter of discipline, was fully alive to the importance of drill as the surest means of attaining it. The fact that the order was subsequently cancelled did not fail to reflect creditably on those who had all along maintained the contrary principle.

Meanwhile training continued unremittingly. As the weeks went by, and the initial difficulties concerning clothing and equipment were gradually surmounted, the battalion began to assume a more soldier-like appearance. The effect also of the rigorous training and of the open-air life became daily more noticeable. Heads were held higher, and there was a new swing in the ranks as they marched through Aldershot or Farnham. The problem, at one time serious, which arose owing to the dearth of non-commissioned officers had been solved by taking forty men from "D" Company and promoting them *en bloc*. This experiment proved a great success. Every one of these men, with the exception only of those who fell, eventually obtained a commission. After the nucleus of the 6th Battalion had left for Rushmoor, the strength of the 5th was about 1350. From this figure, owing to sickness and such incidental causes, the numbers gradually fell until, at the time of embarkation, exactly the correct strength was reached, plus the additional one hundred men as first reinforcements.

About the beginning of October two new officers, Lieutenant George Frew and Captain P. Male, joined the battalion. The last-named, who had come from Portuguese East Africa to offer his services, had already fought both in the Zululand and South African campaigns. He was later severely wounded at Loos and invalided out of the Army. Lieutenant Frew was himself an old Scottish International, and it was not long before he set about to organise and train a Rugby fifteen from within the battalion. The measure of his success can be gauged from the fact that within a very short time, in consequence of a challenge issued by a Gordon team with an awe-inspiring reputation, the Camerons won by over 50 points to nil. The ranks of the 5th were, moreover, remarkably rich in representative athletes. Not only was there in "D" Company the Amateur Golf Champion in the person of Mr J. L. Jenkins, who later received a commission and rose to the rank of captain, but there were also not a few first-class footballers. Prominent among the latter was Eddie Garvie, well known to the football-loving public of Scotland as the Queen's Park centre-half. He, too, was to fall at Loos. Besides him, to mention but a few, there were "Snack" Logan (Partick Thistle), Bob Cunningham (St Mirren), D. Cameron, J. Armstrong, W. Grant, and many others. It is then hardly a matter for surprise, with such material, to learn that a battalion team, the pick of the four companies but mostly drawn from "C" and "D," was raised which was of exceptional brilliance. Whenever they took the field they were always sure of the support of the rest of the battalion, who showed their unflagging interest by following their efforts both with heart and voice. There can be no doubt that the interest and encouragement afforded by those in authority to this and similar activities went a long way towards forming the *esprit de corps* of the battalion as a whole. Among other activities may be mentioned the inter-platoon and inter-company cross-country races which were frequently held, and also the numerous concerts, organised and carried on by Malcolm Davidson, himself a musician of high attainments. Nor was it merely on such stated occasions that latent talent saw the light. Never a route-march, however long and weary, the course of which was not enlivened by song, different in each company according as the temperament and place of origin of the singers dictated. So "D" Company was distinguished by its parodies and adaptations: a sort of satirical gazette on topical events. "C" Company, which could boast such performers as Sergeant Tulloch, Lance-Corporal (afterwards Sergeant) Jimmy Henry, and W. Morton, favoured a more "popular" repertoire of strictly national tendency (including as it did all of Harry Lauder), "Phil the Fluter's Ball" (which was Corporal Henry's masterpiece), and a particular favourite beginning—

" Sing me a song of bonnie Scotland ;
Any old song will do."

These were perennial. Out of compliment to the country in which they were, "Who were you with last night?" was occasionally rendered; likewise "Who's yer lady friend?"—both generally sung in pointed reference to some embarrassed individual or couple who happened to attract the company's malicious attention on the road. "A" and "B" Companies, on the other hand, to whom even Harry Lauder was a stranger, sang more rarely the songs which they had learned long since in the far glens and islands that were their homes. But over and above all these there came into existence as the common property of them all a further song. The tune of it is spontaneous and unmistakable; its words are not to be set down in writing, for of themselves they are without meaning. Yet it has remained the slogan of the battalion to this day. For a slogan it was and is; and only to those who have sung it can its meaning be conveyed. Of the two last-mentioned companies, as has already been said, a great number of the men were Gaelic speakers. Among the officers, too, there were some who "had the Gaelic," such as Jock Macdonald, Malcolm Blane, Sandy Morrison (who joined later), and Father MacNeill, the Catholic padre, who, to the more studiously inclined, was ever ready to devote what little spare time he had to giving lessons.

By the end of October the preliminary stage of training might be said to have been completed. The drilling of squads and platoons merged into that of companies; saluting by numbers was replaced by all that is concealed in the term "musketry." Drill was, of course, continued much as before; but route-marches, often undertaken with full equipment and packs, became longer and of greater frequency. Wet mornings were taken up by minute investigations into every man's kit and equipment, when searching questions as to the whereabouts of a missing tooth-brush would be met by harrowing tales of loss and misfortune. This ordeal over, those who were not firing on the miniature range carried on "snapping" in the barrack-rooms. This consists in firing an unloaded rifle at, as often as not, an imaginary target—a pastime the enthusiasm for which it was always difficult to maintain for any length of time. When at length orders were received to carry out real firing on a full-size range, everyone felt that a great step forward was about to be made. For a whole week every day saw the battalion march out in relays, preceded at early dawn by a shivering butt-party in charge of an officer, and fire doggedly till dusk from a variety of ranges and positions at an endless succession of targets. One day, in spite of an icy wind and occasional showers of sleet, the shooting was up to a quite remarkable standard of accuracy. And it was a happy coincidence that Colonel Repington of the 'Times' should have been present on the range that day.

And now the battalion, fully equipped and in magnificent physical training, to whom 'Infantry Training' and even 'Musketry Regulations' were open books, began to look impatiently for the order to

proceed abroad. But the time was not yet. And it was presently to be shown in tragic fashion that not all were destined to survive so much as the first stage of all. For about this time one called Macdonald, in "C" Company, a mere lad, caught a chill, developed pneumonia, and a few days later died in hospital. The first of how many hundreds! He was buried in the Military Cemetery with full honours, in the rendering of which the whole battalion and pipe band took part.

These were the days when Rumour also began to raise her head once more. At first her efforts were confined to a few reports of Zeppelin raids, which, apart from provoking certain of the more zealous among the officers to send their claymores to the armourer to have an edge put on, caused no great excitement. But when one day an order came to "stand by" with kits made up, and to be ready to march off at an hour's notice, it was generally held that important events were imminent at last. It was whispered that the Germans had landed a large force at Hull. The subsequent cancellation of the order after some hours of tension caused widespread and undisguised disappointment. But it did nothing to impair the receptiveness of a single mind in respect of the next improbable rumour that came along.

As a relief from the prevailing pressure of hard work, it was always possible to obtain leave of absence from a Saturday at mid-day until the following Monday morning, provided, of course, that no special duty or restriction rendered such absence impossible. This privilege was widely enjoyed, the only drawback to it being the earliness of the hour at which it was necessary to report on the Monday morning. From London there was admittedly always the milk-train, which arrived at Aldershot in time to allow of a hurried shave and change before appearing on parade. But occasions were not unknown when even the milk-train failed, and a belated reveller was seen to arrive, a few minutes before the "fall-in" sounded, in a taxi. Consequently, as is its habit in every walk of life, Monday was seldom a propitious day, more especially when, in addition to all else, night operations were undertaken. Such operations were always carried out under company arrangements. The companies would parade at 9 P.M. and march severally to various points at short distances beyond the pale of the town, where patrolling, the posting of sentries and listening-posts, and cross-country marches by compass-bearing would be carried on for an hour or so. These practices incidentally used to afford many opportunities of sport to the jokers, opportunities of which, needless to say, they were not slow to avail themselves. On one occasion "C" Company was performing the operation, no easy one at night, of traversing a wood from one fixed point to another in extended order. As an additional test of discipline absolute silence had been enjoined. For the first few minutes all went well; but by degrees the intervals between man and man increased, officers lost their N.C.O.'s, N.C.O.'s lost their men, and the men lost each other, until all semblance of a

line disappeared. Whispered commands, from force of repetition, became louder; suppressed oaths became less so; and eventually each individual made for the open independently. The first lot to break cover came into collision with three figures standing just beyond the edge of the wood. These were Captain Grieve with the colonel and the adjutant. The former, as company commander, was at that moment engaged in giving an impressive account of the nature of the operation which he had set his company to perform, when rudely cut short by the noisy irruption of the company in question.

November gave way to December, and rumours of change were once more in the air. Some said that it was to France that they were going, and that the rest of their training was to be carried out there. Others averred that, after all, the New Army was going to be used in drafts to maintain the strength of the regiments already at the front. The authorities were silent.

The beginning of December saw the appearance of the first list of promotions. Captain St Clair MacEwen became major, Lieutenant Neil Cameron became captain, while 2nd Lieutenants Caldwell, Mackenzie, M'Ewen, and Davidson were promoted to full lieutenant, one in each company. Still every day that passed increased rather than diminished the impression that the battalion's days at Aldershot were numbered. Those who, with unabated optimism, continued to prophesy that France was to be the next step found ready confirmation of their belief in two events which occurred about this time. The first was the anti-typhoid inoculation to which all ranks were presently subjected. This, said those who knew, was invariably the immediate preliminary to being sent abroad. For one whole day officers and men, in a lengthy procession, presented themselves at the Cambridge Hospital and were duly inoculated. Except in a very few cases the effects of this operation were not grave, but upon nearly all they were sufficiently lasting to make Crook's parade a more trying ordeal than usual for several days following. The second event, of even greater importance and significance, was the announcement read out on parade and acclaimed with whole-hearted enthusiasm, stating that His Majesty the King, in view of the hard work which they had accomplished during the preceding three months, was graciously pleased to grant to all ranks of the New Army one week's holiday at Christmas. Just before the date of this welcome leave, however, an incident occurred which not only caused consternation throughout all the Highland regiments but also throughout Scotland, and which deserves to be related at some length.

Shortly before Christmas an order emanated from London decreeing that the tartan kilt was to be abolished and one of drab material worn in its stead. This order unconsciously aimed directly at what are perhaps the most deep-rooted and abiding traits in the Scottish character—namely, pride of race and clan feeling. To those who are but little

acquainted with that character it may, as it probably did on this occasion, seem a trivial enough matter whether a man wear a coloured kilt or a plain one. But so to argue implies small knowledge either of men or of history. Sir Walter Scott, than whom no one ever knew his own countrymen better, was stating a bare truth when he wrote: "Perhaps one ought to be actually a Scotsman to conceive how ardently, under all distinctions of rank and situation, they feel their mutual connection with each other as natives of the same country."¹ The wearing of the tartan has always been a traditional symbol, jealously guarded, of this mutual connection, and the attack on it was as hotly resented in 1914 as it had been once before in 1746. In the present instance, in the first flush of the indignation roused by its appearance, attempts were made to get the obnoxious order cancelled, but in vain. On each occasion Lochiel was merely told that the order had been approved by the Army Council and had received the Royal assent. There remained therefore only one course open, which was to send the fiery cross round Scotland. This was accordingly done. At the same time, and as a special privilege, Lochiel managed to secure permission for the men of his own battalions, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, to continue to wear their own tartan. When this became known (as care was taken that it should be) the not altogether unforeseen result was that all the other regiments concerned immediately claimed a like privilege. At this stage Lochiel was summoned by the War Office to London to see General Stevens, Director of Ordnance and Equipment. In the course of the ensuing interview, the General, in expressing his own personal dissatisfaction at the delay which there had been in issuing the tartan, stated that the reason for this delay was not that the tartan was unobtainable, as had at first been asserted, but that there were difficulties in the way of its delivery. He willingly accepted Lochiel's offer to go to Glasgow himself while on leave and endeavour to ascertain what these difficulties were. Once on the spot Lochiel made a thorough investigation of the whole question. It appeared, then, that while there were a certain number of kilts ready for delivery and the factories at Peebles were producing large quantities of tartan material daily, a serious delay was being caused by the fact that all material had to be sent down to Pimlico to be passed by the Ordnance Department before being sent to the kilt-makers in Glasgow to be made up. After this had been pointed out, an inspector was sent to Scotland in order to pass the material on the spot. Upon his return to London, Lochiel made a report of his investigations to the War Office, and, moreover, told General Stevens that if his recommendations were carried out he would guarantee that a sufficient number of Cameron kilts were available for all four battalions within a month. In the meanwhile the alarm had been raised in Scotland, and protests from every quarter of that country poured into London, with the result that not only

¹ 'Heart of Midlothian.'

did the Camerons retain their cherished tartan, but within two months all the Highland battalions were dressed in the tartans of their respective regiments with the single exception of the 7th Seaforths, whose commanding officer preferred to keep the drab kilts. So ends the story of what can only be regarded as a deliberate attempt—on “tactical grounds” as was officially averred—to abolish for ever the Highland tartans from the Army; and although it is not improbable that on a future occasion the attempt may be renewed, it is to be hoped that it will be met as promptly and uncompromisingly as it was upon the occasion here related.

On returning from its week's leave the battalion learned that it was to proceed not to France but to Alresford. Very few had any idea where Alresford was, but it was rumoured (and for once rumour was correct) that it was near Winchester, and that as there was no regular accommodation for troops, any prolonged sojourn there would entail living either in camp or in billets. The novelty promised by either of these two modes of life made the prospect exhilarating. The last week at Aldershot was a busy one. All was a bustle of preparation. Kit inspection assumed the regularity of meals. All the places so intimately connected and bound up with the battalion from its very infancy—the parade ground where so many hours had been spent; the long straight roads to Farnham and Farnborough; the high open road which went by Cæsar's Camp; the low road which skirted the sheltering woods of Waverley Abbey, all of which had so often rung to the sound of its marching feet and its songs—these, once so familiar, were now looked upon for the last time. The severing of the final tie was symbolised by a dinner given in the officers' mess the night before they left to Crook. The following morning saw the whole battalion formed up, fully equipped, both officers and men, and with packs on their backs, ready to move off. In default of the Webb type, which was not then available, the equipment was an improvised outfit made of a peculiarly shoddy green leather. It proved to be thoroughly unsuitable, and happily had but a brief existence. The distance from Aldershot to Alresford is twenty-two miles, a much more searching test in the way of a march than any the battalion had hitherto undergone, and its accomplishment with the loss of only one man fallen out reflected the highest credit on the results attained after a bare four months' training.

(iii)

Alresford turned out to be a small and pretty village of that peculiarly English kind which is commonly associated with a certain type of Christmas card, and must have appeared strange and unfamiliar enough to many of the Highlanders who now looked upon such a place

for the first time. No less strange to the inhabitants must have been this sudden influx of kilted men, some of them speaking a foreign tongue, and all of them bringing with them an oddly unfamiliar atmosphere. It therefore says much for both sides that the battalion should have made such friends during its short stay that for many months afterwards the Alresford mail, both incoming and outgoing, was always a heavy one. This second phase likewise marked the beginning of a long experience of billets. In this case, though varying in degree from a parsonage to a cow-shed, they far exceeded in comfort any previous conception of them which may have been formed. They were, moreover, widely scattered. It was understood that battalion training was now about to be undertaken—that of companies being held to have been completed,—and in particular the digging of trenches, which were by this time just beginning to assume that preponderating importance in France which they were never afterwards entirely to lose. In the exercise of this last-named art the battalion had the invaluable assistance of Captain R. N. Stewart, who, after completing some four months of active service with the 1st Battalion, had returned home wounded, and had joined the 5th but a short time before it left Aldershot. He was, temporarily, attached to "C" Company. During the weeks that followed whenever any question regarding the construction of trenches or dug-outs arose, his advice was immediately sought and reverently listened to. There occurred also some further changes among the officers. Lieutenant J. Gray Simpson left to join the brigade staff. Lieutenant Campbell-Orde and Captain C. C. K. Campbell likewise left about the same time. The latter, who had from the beginning fulfilled the arduous post of Mess President, was now seconded to the Cyclist Corps, and it was in command of a detachment of that corps, though, by a strange coincidence, fighting in the ranks of his old battalion, that he was to fall eight months later. Captain Grieve, whose place in command of "C" Company was taken by Captain J. B. Black (returned wounded),¹ left to join the 1st Battalion; while the four senior subalterns, whose promotion in the previous month has already been mentioned, were sent to Camberley for a four weeks' course at the Staff College "for the training of embryo company commanders in the New Army." It was then in this disturbed atmosphere of arrivals and departures that the daily routine of training began afresh. But before settling down to work in earnest all ranks were informed that a grand inspection had been decreed to take place on Laffan's Plain. It was understood that all the New Army divisions would take part, and that Kitchener, accompanied by the French Minister of War, would be present in person to take the salute. It was further understood that the ulterior object of this demonstration was to provide ocular proof of the existence of Kitchener's Army to M. Millerand, as representing a nation whose slightly sceptical attitude on

¹ Captain Black had taken out a draft from Invergordon in September 1914.

this point had been causing no little pain on this side of the Channel. The great day dawned, ushered in, not unseasonably, by a sleety north-easterly gale. Some snow lay upon the ground. Each battalion on arrival at the appointed place took up its position in ceremonial order, four companies deep, with officers aligned in front and pipers to the rear. Before long the sleet resolved into a steady downpour of rain, and presently the ground became a morass of ice-cold slushy water. Feet were frozen; kilts, black and heavy with water, dripped icily down blue knees; even the hardest shivered audibly under the blasts of an Arctic wind. At last, in the uncertain light, a car was seen approaching slowly along the road which ran across the front of the parade. As chance would have it, right in face of the Camerons it stopped. Two figures got out and advanced with obvious difficulty through the deepening slush to where the battalion stood stiffly at the present. The taller of the two figures was unmistakable as Kitchener himself; the shorter one was enveloped in a wide cloak, and wore a soft black hat with a remarkably wide brim. As they came closer Lord Kitchener was heard to remark to his companion that "this was Lochiel's battalion"; and then, as if in further proof, asked the colonel to make the pipers play "The March of the Cameron Men." Lochiel having given the necessary order, there then arose a most strange and dismal noise from the rear, which lasted while the two great men, accompanied by the colonel and the adjutant, carried out a rapid inspection of the ranks. What it was that the pipers played that day was never known, not even by themselves; for the cold had so numbed their fingers that they could not play a note. Whether on this account or merely because of the day's inclemency, after completing their inspection of the battalion, the two Ministers of War returned to their car and drove away without paying a like honour to any other unit. It is hardly necessary to add that the value of this day's episode for ballad treatment was not overlooked by the bardic wits of "D" Company, who composed a song upon it which had as its refrain the words—

"And he only looked at us"

—a song which, although of considerable merit, did little to allay a certain not wholly unnatural feeling of jealousy noticeable in the rest of the division.

This excitement having passed, the ordinary routine of digging, marching, and frequent inspections of billets was resumed. A vast and complex system of trenches was dug on a common at some distance from Alresford, which served many useful purposes besides that of teaching the men to dig (which was, in fact, the least necessary instruction of any, especially in the case of "C" Company, which contained a large number of miners "to trade," who were never more at home

than when wielding a pick or a shovel), forming, as it often did, the pivot of some wider operation of defence or attack. One of these latter occasions was long remembered. A certain force, under the command of Lord Seafield, was to make a night attack on these trenches, which in this instance were to be defended by Ian Dewar and his platoon. The night was wet and pitch dark. The defending force having, not without difficulty, found their trenches, occupied them, and took all the necessary precautions against surprise. In the meanwhile the attackers, with the aid of compass-bearings and such knowledge of the lie of the country that a few weeks' experience had given them, set out by a circuitous route with the trenches as their objective. But in black darkness one lane looks very much like another; fields and woods in such circumstances come to have a marked resemblance one to the other. So it was that after a number of essays the attacking force had to admit to being completely lost. After some hours, however, and by dint of sending scouts in every direction, they succeeded in locating their objective, which they proceeded to assault with great spirit—only to find that it was totally deserted. Dewar, after shivering in his trench for several hours, divining with true military instinct the probable reason for the delay in the enemy's appearance, had long since evacuated his position, and marched home to bed.

The concerts which had formed so integral a part of the Aldershot period were now revived. It was, in fact, at this time that they attained their highest point of excellence, for they were supported frequently by performers from outside, who were kind enough to lend their assistance on these occasions.

The active side of the battalion's work has already been dealt with, but it must not be imagined that the administrative side as carried on in the seclusion of the orderly room was any less strenuous. For besides the sufficiently arduous work connected with the daily routine of training, there was no lack of subsidiary work to occupy time and attention. There were, for instance, letters from Clan Cameron Associations all over the world conveying messages of congratulation to the Chief and his battalion and wishing them success, which demanded acknowledgment; there were numerous applications and recommendations for commissions; there were also, though happily seldom, claims to be settled on the part of owners in respect of damage caused by the troops. Regarding this last category, it should in all fairness be said that although it is to be feared that many a fine trout in the Itchen came to an untimely end during these two months, yet not a single complaint from the proprietors of this valuable fishing was lodged. In fact the only claim of importance which was received was from an owner of racehorses in the neighbourhood across whose private training course some over-zealous digging party had extended its trench system.

(iv)

With the first days of March the second period of the battalion's training came to an end. Alresford was exchanged for Bordon, and one more stage on the road to France was completed. It was not without regret that the battalion left Alresford, for life had on the whole been very pleasant there, and many were the friends they left behind. As before, the transit to the new quarters was made by route march. Bordon Camp consisted of a number of long, single-storey, wooden huts surrounding a wide, gravelly, parade ground. On one side ran a main road, and on another was a pine wood, which echoed all day long to the sound of buglers practising their calls and playing (when the spirit moved them, which it seemed to do frequently) "Keep the Home Fires Burning." The first week in the camp saw not only the return of the four subalterns, greatly refreshed, from their course of instruction at Camberley, but also the arrival of three new officers. These were Lieutenant A. G. Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, who throughout his subsequent distinguished career with the Camerons was to be known universally as "Papa"; Lieutenants Sandy Morrison and J. B. Williams, both later killed at Loos. On the other hand, and as the battalion had now more than the normal strength of officers, Captain Stewart was recalled to his own unit in France. The work at Bordon was, generally speaking, on the lines of brigade and divisional training, which entailed such undertakings as brigade route marches with transport and divisional field days. Operations of the latter kind were sometimes even on so vast a scale that a single day was too short to finish them, and forty-eight hours was necessary for the purpose, including—a novelty this—a night's bivouac in the open. This likewise gave an opportunity of proving the utility, or otherwise, of many an elaborate field-kit, often selected with great care and at equally great expense. The fact was (and it was only necessary to spend one March night out-of-doors to realise it) that an overcoat and a "flea-bag" were the really essential articles for campaigning purposes. Anything beyond that was either a luxury or an impediment.

All this time, side by side with these newer and larger undertakings, the earlier forms continued as before. Shooting was carried on in the miniature range with an enthusiasm heated by keen competition; battalion parades were almost of daily occurrence. In contrast to the calm seclusion of Alresford, the presence at Bordon of a number of units around, all in approximately the same state of training, afforded the battalion new standards whereby to judge its own efficiency. Nor had it, in thus taking stock, any reason to feel ashamed. In drill, thanks largely to Crook, its superiority was indisputable; while in general efficiency, discipline, smartness of appearance and physical fitness there was little to be desired. It was, there-

fore, with an assured confidence and belief in themselves that all ranks now looked forward to the time, obviously close at hand, when they would play their destined part at the front. The war, never very remote, was, however, brought home to everyone in a striking way before the end of March, when the casualty lists after the battle of Neuve Chapelle appeared. Very few (Lochiel himself was one of the exceptions, as he had made a short tour of inspection in France earlier in the year) had anything more than a purely academic idea of what an entrenched position, as it then existed at the front, was really like. To the young it was something vaguely connected with the systems they had had to dig at Alresford, except that they felt sure that the reality must be entirely different ; to their elders it conveyed visions of South Africa or the Atbara on a somewhat larger scale. It was therefore something of a shock to read of such and such a division losing 60 per cent of its effectives, or of some battalion losing all its officers in an attack of this kind. It obviously called for a sweeping revision of preconceived ideas. It also, incidentally, added to the existing impatience that while such events were passing, the New Army divisions should still be kept in England forming fours.

Yet another month, however, was to come and go before any signs of a move became apparent. This was the flourishing period for football. At Bordon the battalion team reached a pitch of proficiency never before attained. The matches in which it took part drew crowds of admiring spectators from far and near ; and even the sternest critics of the game admitted freely that the masterly play of the forwards in particular could hardly have been bettered.

On the afternoon of 6th May an order came through for the battalion to hold itself ready to move as from midnight of the 6th-7th May. Ammunition was issued, and everyone was on the tiptoe of expectation. For although this was by no means the first time that a sudden mobilisation had taken place, it was felt that now at last something serious was in the air. The following morning very early a sleepy subaltern was awakened by the adjutant, who told him that, according to a further order just received, he was to proceed to Southampton and report there for entraining duties in France.

So this time it was " the move " in earnest.

CHAPTER II.

INTO BATTLE.

(i)

THE 5th Camerons formed part of the 26th Brigade of the 9th Division, which was the first of the New Army divisions to go to France. It was at four o'clock on the afternoon of 10th May that the battalion paraded for the last time before leaving for the front. There, on the barrack square of Guadeloupe, it was submitted to a final and minute inspection of rifles, ammunition, and kit. A few words from Lochiel, on horseback in front of the parade, and then, headed by the pipes and drums, it marched down to the station to entrain.

It may be well, before proceeding further, here to set down the names of all those officers who went with the battalion on its first going to France.

Headquarters were composed as follows : Lochiel, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding ; Major H. R. Brown, second in command ; Captain J. S. Drew, Adjutant ; Lieutenant D. C. Alexander, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer ; 2nd Lieutenant F. A. Roughead, Transport Officer ; and Lieutenant D. Cameron, Quartermaster.

"A" *Company* : Captain J. B. Black, Captain Neil K. Cameron, Lieutenant J. Macdonald, 2nd Lieutenant A. Morrison, 2nd Lieutenant A. Ellice, 2nd Lieutenant W. N. Gourlay.

"B" *Company* : Major N. J. M. Archdall, Captain the Earl of Seafeld, Lieutenant P. Male, Lieutenant K. FitzP. Mackenzie, Lieutenant G. M. Frew, 2nd Lieutenant C. H. E. Boulton, 2nd Lieutenant J. B. Williams.

"C" *Company* : Major St C. M. G. MacEwen, Lieutenant J. H. F. M'Ewen, 2nd Lieutenant I. D. Dewar, 2nd Lieutenant B. P. Duff, 2nd Lieutenant C. H. T. Dunsmure, 2nd Lieutenant C. Macleod Brereton.

"D" *Company* : Captain A. J. A. Douglas, Lieutenant D. P. Keith Cameron, Lieutenant M. G. Davidson, 2nd Lieutenant A. G. M. M. Crichton, 2nd Lieutenant M. G. S. Blane, 2nd Lieutenant W. St C. Grant.

Lieutenant the Hon. R. I. Macdonald remained behind in charge of the first draft, consisting of one hundred men.

The passage from Folkestone to Boulogne, which was effected two companies at a time and in two separate ships, was carried through without a hitch. On disembarking at the latter port, after a few hours in the rest camp there, the battalion entrained at Pont-des-Briques for Arques, which place was reached by four o'clock the same afternoon. Thence by short route march to Blendecques, where a halt was made for four days in comfortable billets. A spirit of the greatest

optimism now prevailed. Apart from the feeling of confidence engendered by the, it must be admitted, exaggerated hopes founded by the French on the division's arrival (for the legend of "Kitchener's Army" had grown apace), there was also the pleasant surprise of discovering that in many ways life was less strenuous in France than it had been in England; that rations were every whit as adequate; and, above all, that the honour and glory merely of being overseas amply made up for whatever little shortcomings there might have been. It is true that route marches in full marching order took place every day, and that rifle and kit inspections were as frequent as ever; but to such as preserved memories—and who did not?—of the drill hours of Aldershot and the field days of Alresford and Bordon that was mere child's play. And accordingly, after a bare week's experience, and with the ready optimism of the uninitiated, all were prepared to say that undoubtedly the unpleasantness of active service had been greatly exaggerated.

The next two days, however, were to prove rather more trying. On Sunday, 16th May, the whole division, leaving Blendecques, marched in four columns to the neighbourhood of Staple, a distance of eleven miles. The day was exceedingly hot, and the march was rendered additionally tiring owing to the fact that there were continual halts caused by traffic congestion on the road and by the uneven pace maintained by the different units in the brigades. Billets, when reached, proved to be poor in quality and in quantity inadequate, so much so that a large proportion of the men preferred rather to bivouac in the open. Morning dawned grey and cheerless, but by six o'clock the march was resumed. Very soon it began to rain, and continued in a steady downpour until the evening. The road ran straight as an arrow through Caestre and Flêtre, and was the first experience of a *pavé* that the division had yet had. Down that interminable avenue of poplars in the rain, and cheered by the thin sound of the pipes from the distant head of the column, the battalion marched. Occasionally, as from nowhere, handfuls of men would appear, in the various forms of undress affected by troops behind the line, shouting, "Who are you?" to the marching files; to be answered by a laconic, "Lochiel's Camerons," spoken not without pride. And they would stand there watching with trained and critical eye the column pass. By the side of the road, moreover, as they got farther east, appeared the scattered graves, each with its wooden cross, of those men, French and British, who had fallen in the earlier fighting in those parts. The sight of these, added to the distant mutter of the guns, now just discernible, made war seem for the first time real. In the afternoon a town, standing high in that level country and looking for all the world like a faery palace, came into sight, and by five o'clock the battalion marched into Bailleul.

Bailleul in the spring of 1915 was a pleasant and peaceful spot. It is true that there had been fighting seen in its streets (was there

not shown the very belfry whence the Seaforths hurled the German machine-gunner headlong into the Square !), and it is no less true that there was to be worse, alas ! to come ; but at that time there were few signs of ravage. The battalion found itself billeted in the rue de la Gare, a long steep street running down to the railway station from the central square. The billets were, on the whole, good ; and some of the more fortunate among the officers even found themselves provided with the luxury of real beds. The next few days were restful. In spite of the unaccustomed hardships imposed by two consecutive days' marching on the merciless pavé, not one man had fallen out. On the 24th the battalion moved up to Armentières into commodious billets in the shape of a large deserted factory. That night six officers and twelve N.C.O.'s went up "for instruction" to the trenches held by the 1st Cameronians and 1st Middlesex Regiment, being relieved the next morning by two composite companies made up from the rest of the battalion. The following day saw the whole brigade return once more to Bailleul under a hot sun, highly pleased with its first experience of trench life. This experience, in spite of its brief duration, was nevertheless valuable. The trenches which had been visited were those in the sector between Bois Grenier and the Armentières-Wavrin Railway, one of the quietest and most comfortable parts of the whole British line. The trenches themselves, owing to the wet ground, were of the breastwork type, and the dug-outs were palatial, some possessing hinged doors and even window-boxes. The enemy, being some 400 yards distant, did not cause much trouble. But the value of the inspection, for it was hardly more than that, lay, in the first place, in its moral effect. For here were troops spending weeks on end in a front-line trench and apparently enjoying themselves as much as if they were merely on a picnic ; while their patrols would walk about at night in No Man's Land just as if there were no such thing as a German within miles. The prospect therefore of likewise occupying a trench and emulating such dare-devil performances was highly exhilarating. The retrograde movement to Bailleul was accordingly accomplished, not without "grousing." But as it turned out their stay there this time was of short duration, for within forty-eight hours, and after a cleansing visit to the local asylum baths, a move was effected to Pont de Nieppe, a village half-way between Bailleul and Armentières, where, partly in billets and partly bivouacked in an adjacent brickfield, the battalion remained for the next week. During this week a system of working parties was arranged for the purpose of digging an entrenched post behind the support line in the neighbourhood of Le Touquet Station. "D" and "A" Companies supplied the party one night, and "C" and "B" the next. The procedure was such as was to become ere long only too familiar, but now, being new, was invested with all the glamour of adventure. At 8.30 P.M., as it was getting dusk, the party would parade, each man

carrying a pick and a shovel in addition to his rifle. The distance to Le Touquet was between two and three kilometres, and the last half of the road, after passing a certain corner, had always to be traversed with care, on the assumption, perhaps an unduly pessimistic one, that that particular stretch was under direct observation from the enemy. Pipes and cigarettes were extinguished, and complete silence enjoined. After a further ten minutes' march in a silence only broken by the clinking of equipment and tools, the muttered oath of one man on stumbling into one of the numerous small shell-holes with which the road was pitted, or the suddenly uttered witticism of another, swiftly and sternly suppressed, a figure would appear and, during a momentary halt, confer in whispers with the officer in charge of the party. Then on, across some railway lines, past the gaunt ruins of some houses on the left, and halt again. Orders are passed down in hoarse whispers, getting somewhat garbled on the way. We are to spread out; each man to lay down his rifle within reach, and continue digging in the trench already begun (which turns out to be barely deep enough to hide a man's foot); and above all to remain perfectly still when a flare goes up. Desultory rifle fire is going on. The R.E. officer, for he it was who met us on the road a few minutes back, leaves, with a parting injunction to be clear away before daylight, as the Hun has a habit of shelling the nearer stretch of road towards 3 A.M. Digging proceeds with vigour. Occasionally a ricochet bullet sings overhead; still more occasionally a better directed shot strikes the wall of the ruined house behind us with a startling crack. "Man, d'ye hear thon?"—"Gawd! did I! Jist past ma — heid!" As usual, shots seem to come from every point of the compass, which inevitably give rise to grave suspicions regarding the ruins directly in our rear. Blood-curdling tales of snipers behind the lines will be told later for the encouragement of to-morrow night's working party. A flare goes up, and one man, perhaps more prudent than the rest, sits down suddenly as one might do, when the music stops, in a game of musical chairs, only to get roundly cursed by the sergeant as soon as the moment of tension is over. And in that wavering light, as it falls, the smashed gable-end, the heaped earth, and the line of silhouetted figures, frozen into the attitude of the moment, have an air of almost fantastic unreality. But now it is getting late, and the R.E. officer's warning comes forcibly to mind. The welcome order to knock off work is given. Equipment is put on, rifles are slung, and in somewhat ragged sections of fours the party wends its way back across the railway. The air is becoming fresher; the stars are paling; and at every step the sound of firing becomes less and less distinct. The turn of the road is reached in safety, and there, restraint being removed, pipes and cigarettes come out once more, chaff passes freely, and we march singing home to bed.

(ii)

On Thursday, 3rd June, the 26th Brigade left Pont de Nieppe and headed westwards. The end of the first day saw the battalion arrive, hot and dusty, at Steenwerck, having completed the initial and shortest stage of the journey. Here a halt was made for one day. At 6 P.M. on the 5th the march was resumed. The road was a good one, and became better the farther away they got from the Belgian frontier. It was a road of many turns but of a good surface, and was as unlike as could be the long straight Flemish pavés which had of late become unpleasantly familiar. The first few hours passed easily enough, punctuated by the customary halts and enlivened by song. By midnight they had reached Merville. The singing had died away, and every man, hitching his pack higher on his shoulders, stepped out in grim earnest, not knowing how much he might be called upon to perform. And ever on the left hand, from north to south as far as eye could see, the flares, rising and falling continuously, marked the limits of the opposing lines, like the flying spray in a place where two seas meet. Calonne was passed, and Robecq; and in the pale light of dawn faces looked grey and strained. Just beyond Lillers the last halt was called. Billets, it was rumoured, were but a short distance farther on. At the end of the statutory ten minutes the order to fall in was given. Many of the men were so sound asleep by the side of the road that it was with difficulty that they could be awakened. At last, at 7 o'clock, the village of Ecquedecques was reached. It was a Sunday morning, and the inhabitants were already abroad on their way to Mass. These greeted this unlooked-for irruption of "Ecosseis" with every sign of goodwill. Within a very short time of its arrival the whole battalion was safely installed in its various quarters, partly in farms and partly in the open, fast asleep.

In after days it was customary to look back upon Ecquedecques as one of the pleasantest of the battalion's early billets. The reasons for this preference were many. In the first place, the change from the flat and ugly plains of Flanders to the richer and undulating fields of Artois was prepossessing. The village itself was a pretty one. Each farm steading, built, in the local fashion, round the inevitable central midden, had behind it a flowered orchard, where, after the daily route march, it was good to lie and sleep in the grass. In the second place, the people of the neighbourhood were friendly, and showed it. What they had, whether it was "du lay" or "des oofs," they were always willing, for a few sous, to sell, which was not everywhere the case. And lastly, the weather was perfect; if anything even too hot. And so for a whole week each one, ignoring what the future might bring, set himself to enjoy the present. Work was not hard: a few inspections by platoon commanders, by company commanders, and by the colonel, and a

route march undertaken every morning before the heat of the day began, was all that was demanded. But it was clearly too good to last. Rumour was busy regarding a big attack which was to be made by the British near Béthune. The 9th Division, it was said, was to be in reserve, ready to push forward if the attack were successful. The move forward to Allouagne, a village some four miles nearer the line, which took place on 14th June, lent some colour to these reports. Nor were they, in fact, so very far wrong, for the division was now in G.H.Q. reserve in connection with the second attack, which met with no success, on the ill-omened Aubers Ridge. Although the actual distance between Ecquedecques and Allouagne was so small, the difference in surroundings was considerable; for instead of the orchards and honeysuckle lanes of the former countryside, here began the drab fields which led to the rusty slag-heaps of Béthune. The battalion remained in Allouagne from the 15th to the 24th of June in very indifferent billets. Heavy and continuous gun-fire was audible during the first two days, and orders came through to stand by, ready to move at an hour's notice. The length of the notice to move was then amended to three hours, and finally, on the fifth day, cancelled altogether. On the 24th a further move was made, this time to Annezin, five or six miles eastward and barely one mile short of Béthune. Although Annezin was itself grimy and unattractive and the flies there were an absolute plague, yet the feeling that at least it was nearer to the centre of things made up for much. Besides which there was Béthune itself, in comparison to which Bailleul and Armentières paled into insignificance. Béthune was not merely attractive because of its size, its quaintness, and the air of life there was about its streets, but it was the real centre of the British front. Anything of importance which either just had, or even was just about to take place on that front, was always known in Béthune. The Café du Globe (the "Café de la Terre" of the 'First Hundred Thousand'), whose large plate-glass windows looked on to the central square, was the common rendezvous for every officer in the district. There, over a few "fines champagnes," could be heard all the gossip of the army. At no great distance also was the "Hotel du Paon d'Or," where an excellent dinner could always be had, with the added attraction, to the diner, of being served by the two very handsome daughters of the house. But without dwelling any further on this town's delights, let it suffice to say that it was essentially a good place to be near. The battalion was, however, not destined to leave this neighbourhood without one more false alarm. The very day following its arrival in Annezin orders were received foreshadowing an immediate relief being undertaken of the Guards Brigade, who were occupying the trenches in front of Cambrin. After a preliminary visit to these trenches on the previous evening by the colonel and adjutant, the battalion, on the morning of the 26th, were on the point of proceeding to take over from the 3rd Coldstream when the order was cancelled. The next day was a

Sunday, and after church parade a move was made to Gonnehem, some miles to the north. Only one night was spent here, billeted in scattered farms, picturesque but uncomfortable, and the next morning the march was continued for a similar distance to Locon. Locon hardly deserved the name of village, being but a few small farms dotted along the banks of a canal. A certain proportion of each company found itself privileged to enjoy the doubtful shelter of such roofs, while the remainder bivouacked in the fields. Unfortunately the weather now broke and the rain fell in torrents, turning that desolate plain into a wilderness of mud. A second reconnaissance of trenches to be taken over, this time from the 4th Camerons (T.F.), in the vicinity of Festubert, was carried out as before by headquarters, accompanied by Lieutenant Frew as machine-gun officer. This time at any rate there was to be no cancelling of orders at the eleventh hour, and at midnight on 30th June the battalion took over a section of front-line trenches on their own for the first time. It was now seven weeks since the division had set foot in France, and during that time it had been led up by almost imperceptible degrees to the achievement which marked this very moment. It had, so to speak, been given a good look at the jump before being put at it. There had been experience of billets, good, bad, and indifferent; there had been much marching and counter-marching; there had been experience also of being under fire, of working parties, of bivouacs, and at Armentières even a glimpse of destined duties as carried out by the already initiated—everything, in fact, except the personal experiment. And now at last, to the relief of all, that had come also. For weeks past letters home had been full of tales of heavy bombardments and suchlike terrors, all heard, however, from the inglorious distance of brigade or divisional reserve; while the more imaginative had not scrupled on occasion to add as a postscript excuse for inherently illegible writing the physical effects of the percussion of high-explosives on the atmosphere! There was therefore a feeling of almost angry impatience abroad, and it was with high hearts that the longed-for moment of real action was greeted—this action which, as a matter of fact, was only one more step in the cumulative training that was to reach its supremest development some three months later. The trenches in which the battalion now found itself were by no means up to the standard of those before Armentières. They were, in fact, both unsafe and insanitary. On 19th May there had been an attack made—"an adjustment of the line" as it was called in the parlance of trench warfare—at this very place, in which the 4th Battalion had distinguished itself, and had, moreover, lost very heavily. The net result of this essay had been to gain some 600 yards of ground, when the new front line had had to be constructed hastily and under every conceivable difficulty. The nearness of water to the surface had prevented digging to any serious extent, and a breastwork of sandbags and loose earth

was the best shelter that could be devised. It was then to the strengthening of this breastwork, wretchedly weak in places and daily breached by shell fire, that the energy of every man was first directed. There was at the same time plenty of other work of equal importance to be done, such as improving the communication trench (there was only one, which was full of mud and stank horribly ; it ran almost back to Festubert, passing on its way through both the former front lines, German as well as British), wiring, and, at night, patrols. These were carried out, each under an officer, continuously from nightfall until "stand-to" in the morning ; and there was scarcely a ditch or a shell-hole in No Man's Land—at this point 200 yards wide—which was not a familiar object. One night a patrol of "C" Company, consisting of two men and a corporal under the command of Ian Dewar, were out when they heard sounds of muffled activity in front of a certain section of the German line. With characteristic boldness Dewar led his patrol close up to investigate. A sudden flare going up revealed them to the Germans, one of whom, probably from their proximity taking them to be a patrol of his own, challenged them. No reply being given a heavy fire was opened, in the face of which the patrol withdrew, luckily without loss, not, however, before they had ascertained that a party of some fifty of the enemy was engaged in putting up fresh wire. A subsequent message to the artillery and a salvo of shrapnel put a stop to any further activities of that kind for the night.

During the six days which constituted this first period of duty in the firing line the casualties amounted to about a dozen men wounded. These casualties had occurred mostly as a result of the bombardments by high explosives to which the front line was daily subjected. On one occasion a "crump" burst on the parapet of "B" Company's trench and levelled a whole traverse, burying six men. Kenneth Mackenzie, in whose platoon this had occurred, at once entered the gap, and, exposed all the while to enemy snipers, attempted, with some others of his men, to extricate the wounded from the débris. While they were thus engaged a second shell exploded only a few yards short of where the first one had fallen and threw the rescue party to the ground. None of them, fortunately, were hurt, and they remained in the gap until all six men had been dug out and taken down the trench.

On 5th July the battalion was relieved by the 8th Black Watch and went back into brigade reserve in the neighbourhood of Pacaut. Here, amid pleasant surroundings and in good billets, a ten days' rest was enjoyed. So, after much preparation, they had come to grips with the reality at last. Trench life and all its attendant mysteries had now been experienced. All those little things, the sum of which went to the making of that life, were now familiar : the water that always tasted of petrol ; the "unforgettable, unforgotten" smell of

chloride of lime; the rankness of the grass; the curiously broken look of dead men. For better or for worse, these were unconsciously to be woven into the daily life of each one from this time onward.

Pacaut, Paradis, and Quentin were remote and peaceful spots, and the days spent there passed without much incident worthy of record. There were drill parades and instructional parades, when it might be that demonstrations in the art of putting up wire entanglements were the order of the day, or demonstrations in the art of bombing a trench. There were also bombing courses for officers and N.C.O.'s at St Venant, and, on the lighter side, jaunts on horseback to Béthune. But the time soon passed, and on 14th July the battalion and first-line transport moved to Gorre, about five kilometres to the south-east, just north of the Aire Canal.

This place consisted of a very small village, shelled but not yet badly damaged, in the middle of which stood a big chateau, used at this time as a casualty clearing station. Around the chateau was a wood containing a number of Indian graves and some shelter trenches and dug-outs. Billeting accommodation being strictly limited, two platoons were bivouacked in the wood. Subalterns took it in turn to sleep out with this scattered remnant each night, and many were the stories of the adventures befalling various officers in trying to find their allotted dug-outs, which undertaking in that wood and on a dark night with the help only of an electric torch did in fact resemble nothing so much as searching for the proverbial needle in a haystack. Working parties up to 400 strong were sent up under an officer every night to dig reserve trenches between the first and second lines. Part of the road which they had to traverse between Gorre and Festubert branched into parallel arms, and was known as the "tuning-fork." The German gunners were, for some reason best known to themselves, very fond of shelling this bit, which was accordingly always followed in sections with wide intervals separating them. In this way casualties were successfully avoided, though there were some narrow escapes.

It was at this time that fresh rumours began to be rife of a big offensive in the near future. Béthune hummed with them. No one, however, seemed to be clear as to whether it was to be our own offensive or the enemy's; but that it was to be on the grandest scale was positively affirmed. Certain it was in any case that the German artillery was becoming increasingly aggressive. On 19th July they had thrown about forty-five heavy shells into Béthune itself, and on the 22nd the battalion, which had the previous night taken over the trenches in front of Givenchy from the 7th Seaforths, underwent the heaviest bombardment it had yet experienced. A direct hit on a dug-out belonging to No. 5 Platoon of "B" Company, which contained eight men, killed seven of them outright and badly wounded the eighth. These lads, all of them from the Isles (five were from Skye alone), were the first in the battalion to be killed. They were gone, as Malcolm Blane

wrote in a letter home, forerunners to that "Tir nan Gaisgeach"¹ where so many were soon to follow. To add to other discomforts, it now began to rain—a steady downpour, which drenched to the skin and rendered almost impassable those trenches which were unprovided with duck-boards. On 30th July the battalion was relieved by the 7th Seaforths and returned to Locon. This tour in the trenches had cost 9 killed and 21 wounded. Among the latter was one officer, Ian Dewar, the first officer to become a casualty, although fortunately this time it was but a slight matter. He, with some other subalterns of "C" Company, was practising revolver shooting at the posts in the wire entanglement at "stand-to" one morning to while away the time when he was struck by a bullet, probably fired by a sniper in No Man's Land, which luckily only grazed his neck. He went down to hospital for the usual anti-tetanus injection, but was able to report again for duty in a few days' time. On 1st August the battalion was moved a few kilometres east, "A" and "B" Companies occupying an intermediate line of trenches at a spot known as Estaminet Corner, and "C" and "D" taking the place of the 10th Argyll and Sutherlands as divisional reserve at Le Touret.

There was at this time a certain sector of the brigade frontage known as the Orchard. This was a small salient running out to within some fifty yards of the German trenches. It marked the farthest point reached in the attack of the 19th May. Owing to its proximity to the German lines the position had been an extremely difficult one to improve or consolidate. Even at this stage there was little or no wire out, and the trenches themselves were shallow, unprovided with dug-outs, and possessed of a parapet which was nowhere bullet proof. In these circumstances it was with but little expectation of enjoyment that the battalion took over this unhealthy locality from the 6th Royal Scots on the night of 6th August. Nor were they to be disappointed in their expectation. The customary work of improvement, for which there was certainly unlimited scope, was undertaken at once. To "D" Company fell the honour of holding the apex of the salient. "A" Company was on the right and "B" and "C" on the left, in that order. The first night and day passed quietly so far as interference from the enemy was concerned; a few bursts of shrapnel and some rifle-grenades, which killed two men and wounded three others, was all that occurred. These rifle-grenades, whose acquaintance the battalion now made for the first time—their previous trenches having always been too far removed from the enemy to allow of his using them,—were nerve-shattering weapons. In size they resembled an ordinary hand-bomb with the addition of a short stick, and they were discharged almost vertically from a fixed rifle. In the daytime their flight was quite easy to follow in the air, and they fell with a curious uneven whistle. They exploded on percussion, and had a devastating,

¹ Land of Heroes.

though quite local, effect. The Germans made a practice of beginning to send these things over at 5 P.M., and continuing intermittently throughout the night; and it was to these (the ranging being as a rule unpleasantly accurate) that the greater number of the casualties were due. Pat Duff of "C" Company was, however, in charge of the counter-rifle-grenade battery, and saw to it that the Bosche did not have it all his own way. The second day was slightly more lively than the first had been, and cost the battalion altogether ten casualties—all wounded. The following morning two large minenwerfer bombs fell right into "D" Company's trench, fortunately into unoccupied traverses, blowing parapet and parados sky-high. This meant more work to do at night. This minenwerfer "strafe" was repeated at "stand-to" every morning, but, apart from materially damaging the trench, it did little harm. The bomb which it fired gave little warning of its approach, and burst with a terrific detonation. Several men, including Captain Douglas of "D" Company, were knocked down or buried by these explosions, but none of them was badly hurt. One morning, it must have been the third, just as daylight was appearing, a sentry in the apex of the salient, deceived by the look of a ground mist, gave the gas alarm. This was done by striking the empty shell-case which every sentry had hanging beside him. In extenuation he said that neither the place or the hour was conducive to deliberation. The alarm was taken up all down the line, and there was a rush to find, and then to adjust, smoke-helmets. After standing to arms with bayonets fixed, in expectation of being attacked any moment, for about ten minutes, some men, preferring a quick death by gas poisoning to slow asphyxiation while waiting for it, took their helmets off. A few cautious sniffs were sufficient to prove that the alarm had been a false one, and amid much chaff the order to "stand-down" was given, and the offensive masks put, somewhat shamefacedly, away. On 12th August the battalion was relieved by the Seaforths, and went back into brigade reserve trenches, about a quarter of a mile behind the front line. The day before the relief took place, early in the morning H.R.H. The Prince of Wales paid a surprise visit to the front line. The moment chosen for this visit, and the circumstances of it, were very widely appreciated. The last day's casualties were 1 man killed and 7 wounded. And so ended the battalion's first and last experience of the Orchard. But before leaving it altogether some mention must be made of the work accomplished there by the wiring parties under Jock Macdonald of "A" Company. Every night, under conditions requiring the greatest courage—taking into consideration the nearness of the German lines—he and his wirers laboured at the erection of a solid entanglement which would render the position safe at least from the risk of a sudden raid—a risk to which up till then it had been dangerously exposed. This result was happily achieved, and the battalion, on quitting the Orchard, had the satisfaction of knowing

that it left the position in a better state than it had found it. For his services on this occasion Lieutenant Macdonald was later awarded the Military Cross.

The brigade reserve trenches proved on acquaintance to be only slightly better than the front line. It is true there was greater freedom of movement, and a blessed immunity, if not from occasional shells, at least from rifle-grenades. But work was carried on as untiringly as ever. Large digging parties under R.E. supervision were called for every night. Neither men nor officers had had the clothes off their backs for five days and nights, and the "minor horrors" of war now began to be apparent. In addition, moreover, to these, blue-bottles and mosquitoes by day and rats at night made up the sum of life's unpleasantness. Rain fell unceasingly, dugouts leaked, and only rumours of a move shortly into divisional reserve rendered existence tolerable. On 16th August, however, the wished-for relief came, and the whole division was withdrawn from the line. The battalion, mud-stained and weary, marched back for what seemed an interminably long way to billets at Le Carnet Malo. Next morning, reinforced by a fresh draft newly arrived from England, it continued its way, with the band playing, to the neighbourhood of Robecq. And here it remained comfortably billeted until 1st September.

This prolonged and welcome rest was much enjoyed. The only event of importance to be recorded of this time was an inspection of the division by Lord Kitchener, which took place on 19th August. The troops were drawn up in massed formation in a stubble field, and were submitted to a searching inspection by Kitchener, who afterwards asked Lochiel many questions concerning their service since coming to France. As usual many conclusions with regard to future events were drawn from this visit. Apart from this one outstanding event, the customary billet activities were carried on as before. By means of horses borrowed from the transport lines and signallers' bicycles, various old friends and acquaintances were visited at Ecquedecques, Lillers, and other places. Sports were held, and there was even some talk of the possibility of getting leave. Stories, somewhat exaggerated, of the shocking losses sustained by the relieving division in the Orchard were current in the ranks, but these only served to sharpen for everyone the delicious sensation of present safety. The weather also was perfect, with an autumnal richness on meadow and tree. In those still fair nights, standing in the moon-lit fields among the resting cattle, it was impossible not to think of the war and the trenches as something very remote and meaningless, although there nevertheless on the distant horizon the flares, lessened to pin-points, still wavered up and down, and the sound of the guns came like the slamming of mighty doors heard from a long way away.

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On 1st September the order to move was given. The first night was spent at Bellerive-Gonnehem. The next day, after passing through Béthune with much swing and dash and the pipes playing, the battalion went into billets in the village of Sailly-la-Bourse, which was to be its headquarters for the next three weeks. Sailly is situated at a distance of three kilometres south-east of Béthune, and is on the main road which runs from that town to Lens. It stands somewhat isolated in the midst of that barren plain whose only features are the huge shapeless outlines of the slag heaps. But regarded merely from the point of view of billets the place might have been worse. The houses were, for the most part, small cottages of brick, belonging to the miners whose work lay in the various pits of the neighbourhood. Each company managed to secure a good mess, wherein even such a luxury as electric light was not unknown. A few changes among the officers remain to be noticed as having occurred about this time. Major MacEwen succumbed to an attack of fever, and was evacuated to hospital at Béthune. He was succeeded in the command of "C" Company by Captain Male, with Lord Seafeld as second captain; and Lieutenant Keith Cameron had now already taken over the duties of second in command of "D" Company.

No sooner did the battalion arrive at Sailly than it was called upon once more to provide working parties. These parties were made use of in many and various ways, as well by day as by night. They dug endless communication trenches, carried up wire and R.E. stores to the lines, loaded trucks, and constructed shelters for bombs and ammunition. And now it was known for certain that a big offensive was shortly going to take place, that it was going to be carried out in this very sector of the front, and that it was to be "supported" by a still mightier attack by the French farther south. It was also whispered that a peculiarly deadly form of gas would be employed, the merest sniff of which would be sufficient to cause instant death. One thing at any rate was plain enough to every eye, which was that the whole area about Vermelles was thick with guns. Many a time, in going backward and forward to work, did the observant remark on this daily increasing zone of batteries, and eyes would be turned eastward to where the chalk parapets of the German trenches showed up white in the sun, while in every heart a hope began to grow that perhaps the day of reckoning might not now be very long delayed.

One morning, it was 6th September, a working party under the command of Sandy Ellice, which was digging for the R.E. not far from Vermelles, came suddenly under the fire of a German field battery. The most of them managed to get under cover in time, but unfortunately not before one man had been killed and eight wounded,

Ellice himself getting a shrapnel bullet through the arm. He was thus the first officer in the battalion to become a casualty—unless Ian Dewar's graze at Festubert be counted ; and great was the excitement in Sailly when he returned, his arm in a sling and a hole drilled clean through the hanging sleeve of his tunic. After a few days more passed in the usual occupations such as working parties, visits to Béthune, rides across country, practice assaults on dummy trenches, and in the evenings dinner and bridge parties in the various company messes, these gatherings enlivened always by the inevitable gramophone, the battalion on the 11th took over the trenches in front of Vermelles from the 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers. The distance from Vermelles itself, where the communication trenches began, to the front line was well over half a mile. For this reason the relief was able to be carried out by daylight—in itself a great advantage. From the time that the first company of the Camerons reached Annequin Church until the last Scots Fusilier left the firing-line on being relieved was exactly one hour and forty minutes. The relief was completed by 5.30 P.M. The new trenches were in their way models of what such things ought to be. Originally constructed by the French after the capture of Vermelles (which now remained little more than a heap of rubbish), they were cut deep into the chalk soil, and were well provided with shell-proof dugouts. The support line, which was equally satisfactory, ran parallel to the front line at a distance of some seventy yards behind it. Battalion Headquarters were situated in a place known as "the Quarry." This was a depression in the ground immediately in rear of the support line, having a diameter of 50 to 100 yards, and resembling an enormous shell crater. It was always a mystery how it was that this place enjoyed the comparative immunity from shell-fire which it undoubtedly did. The probable explanation was that it was too wide and too shallow to be betrayed by its shadow to aerial observation. The fact remains that during the day, although the practice was not encouraged, men would stroll about the Quarry with as much unconcern as if they were crossing the square in Béthune ; while at night the place became the general rendezvous of every ration, stretcher, and fatigue party in the vicinity. But of all the features of that part of the line, the Hohenzollern Redoubt far outweighed all the rest in importance. Along the entire length of the divisional front the opposing front-line trenches were separated (they were about 300 yards apart) by a slight ridge which rendered them invisible one from the other. In order then to overcome this disability at one point, opposite to the battalion's right flank, the enemy had pushed forward his entrenched redoubt to the crest of the ridge and to within 100 yards of our own lines, whence they could watch any movement before them and also hold an advantageous position for enfilading any attack in that sector. The view as seen from the British lines in front of the Quarry was this : bending round on the left were the German

trenches before Cambrin, which were to prove such a thorn in the side of the attack on the 25th ; directly in front was a near sky-line of rank grass over which appeared the church tower of Haisnes, and, a little to the right, the black heap of Fosse 8 ; farther to the right, and startlingly close, were seen the rusty wire and squat parapets of the Redoubt, over which rose the distant twin towers at the pit-head in the village of Loos itself.

The first period spent in these trenches, a period of four days, passed quietly enough. A certain amount of shelling took place, but on the communication trenches rather than on the front line, and a few aerial torpedoes were sent over every morning from the Redoubt ; but the casualties caused thereby were slight, numbering not more than half a dozen all told, and these all wounded. Work was also begun on a trench in advance of the firing-line which was to serve as a spring-board for the attack. In the afternoon of 15th September the battalion was relieved by the 8th Black Watch, and marched back to its old billets in Sailly. Here work was resumed as before, except that, so far as the working-parties to the trenches were concerned, a new duty was imposed—namely, that of carrying up to the front line from Vermelles the iron cylinders containing the gas. These cylinders, each one three feet long and so heavy as to require two men to carry it, were ranged, four to a traverse, in already prepared niches on the fire-step. The work of carrying these cylinders to their allotted positions was extremely arduous, but was accomplished without a hitch of any kind and without a murmur of complaint on the part of the men, who carried the business through in their customary light-hearted way. In the meanwhile a new draft, consisting of 25 N.C.O.'s and men, had appeared. They were inspected by the colonel on the 16th, and produced an excellent and heartening impression by their smartness and fine physique.

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By the 20th all was ready for the attack. The gas cylinders were in position ; shelters had been scooped out below the fire-step against the possibility of a retaliatory bombardment ; ladders for getting out of the trench were placed in readiness ; and communication trenches had been improved and multiplied so as to avoid congestion from support troops coming up and stretcher parties going down. On the 21st the preliminary bombardment began. At 6.30 A.M. the British massed batteries, the greater number of which had not hitherto betrayed their existence by firing a single shot, opened intensively on the wire and the first and second lines, and occasionally upon certain selected positions in the rear. At 8.30 the battalion moved out from its billets, as a precautionary measure against possible retaliation by the enemy artillery, into some trenches outside the village. The day passed with-

out incident. The next day was likewise uneventful, except for a few shells over Sailly about 4 A.M., which burst harmlessly in the fields behind. The bombardment crashed like a never-ending thunder each day for as long as daylight lasted or accurate observation was possible. And at night bursts of shrapnel were sent over at intervals to prevent the carrying out of repairs to the damaged wire entanglements. Meanwhile all reports from the front were satisfactory. The wire was said to be almost destroyed from the canal down to the Double Crassier; the enemy front line and the Redoubt were practically non-existent; in fact it was currently stated and affirmed that from the latter place white flags in token of surrender had been seen. Final orders were now issued. Officers were to wear equipment like the men and were to carry rifles and bayonets; a certain number of officers, moreover, including all the second captains of companies, were to stay behind with the transport, to be called upon later to fill the gaps caused by casualties. Two, however, of this latter category—namely, Lieutenants Keith Cameron and M'Ewen—were detailed to act as liaison, the former with the 28th and the latter with the 27th Brigade. And to each company, further, Lochiel addressed some words in person, reminding them that as in the old days there were few troops in Europe who could boast of having stood up to a Highland charge, so it was for them to prove on the morrow to the Germans that they, in these latter days, had not fallen in any way short of the fighting spirit of their ancestors. At 3 P.M. on the 24th, then, the battalion quitted Sailly and marched up to the trenches through Vermelles, taking over from the 8th Black Watch that part of the line which they had held once before. That night the artillery kept up a fire on the enemy's lines, which increased in intensity towards 6.30 A.M., which was the hour fixed for the launching of the attack. But by some the fact that the enemy's guns had not up to this time made any serious reply to the bombardment was regarded as ominous.

The morning of 25th September, a day ever to be remembered in the history of the Camerons, dawned pale and with the faintest suspicion of a wind blowing from the direction of the German trenches. For this reason there was at first a momentary and not unnatural hesitation in regard to the advisability of letting off the gas. The decision was, however, eventually taken to adhere to the original plan, and accordingly at 6.30 it was turned on from the cylinders by the specialists in charge, and rolled, a heavy yellowish cloud, into No Man's Land. At 6.40 the first line of the attack, consisting of "A" and "B" Companies in two lines of half-companies, left their trenches and advanced at a steady walk towards the now stationary fog-bank of gas which hid their objective—namely, the trench known as "Little Willie," which ran northward from the Redoubt. On their immediate right the first line of the 7th Seaforths advanced into the Redoubt itself, meeting with little or no opposition. At a few minutes' interval

behind the first two waves came "C" Company. "D" Company was held in battalion reserve, with headquarter lines and the machine-gun section in rear. The total strength of the battalion this day was about 820 of all ranks. The steadiness of each line as it went forward was beyond all praise. Dressing and alignment were maintained with as much formality and care as if they were being subjected to the searching eye of Crook on an Aldershot parade-ground. And this was the more remarkable as the troops on the immediate left, being unable to advance at all on account of wire, could give no support on that flank, whence a terrible rifle and machine-gun fire raked in enfilade each line of the Camerons in turn. "A" and "B" Companies were decimated in this way; and "C" fared little better. Major Archdall, Kenneth Mackenzie, Neil Cameron, Macleod Brereton, Williams, and Sandy Morrison were all killed within the first few minutes. The last-named, a true Gael, had elected that day to carry an axe instead of the ordinary rifle and bayonet. His dead body was found afterwards with the axe beside it, and around lay the bodies of three of the enemy bearing on them the wounds which he had dealt them with that terrible weapon. "C" Company lost four of its officers in as many minutes. Pat Duff was killed while leading on his platoon after having already been wounded once; while Captain Male, Ian Dewar, and "Papa" Crichton were all down wounded—the first desperately so—before "Little Willie" had well been passed. "D" Company were held in battalion reserve in the original fire trench until 7.10 A.M., when, the report coming back that "Little Willie" trench had been captured, they were sent forward to reinforce the attack on the next position—namely, Fosse Trench. They had, however, before they started already suffered some casualties, including one officer, Malcolm Davidson, who was badly wounded by a bullet in the head while standing on the fire-step. The German artillery was now becoming more active, and put down a heavy barrage in No Man's Land to hinder the sending up of reserves. Nevertheless by 7.40 headquarters and "D" Company had joined the remnants of "A," "B," and "C," and together, supported by a section of the 8th Black Watch some 250 in number, they pushed forward through the rows of miners' cottages—known locally as "corons"—which stood in the shadow of Fosse 8, reaching the forward edge of these buildings without further loss. Here it was found that the 7th Seaforths, who being on the right had escaped the worst effects of the enfilade fire, had already gained their objective. The officer commanding the Seaforths now agreed with Lochiel to hold a trench, which had been partially flooded by the enemy before evacuating it, running across the front of the corons. This trench was accordingly manned by a mixed force of Camerons, Seaforths, and Black Watch, amounting in all to not more than 300 men. In the Camerons there now remained no company officers at all. "A" Company, having been the left-hand company in the original first line

of the attack, had suffered most, and was now reduced to the size of a small platoon. At one point this company had been held up from in front by a machine-gun, and Private Macdonald of No. 3 Platoon on his own initiative rushed forward, and, single-handed, put it out of action by means of bombs. In "D" Company Captain Douglas was wounded, and Malcolm Blane had been killed by a shell-burst soon after leaving the old front line. At this time there remained accordingly only Lochiel, Major Brown, the adjutant, and about 120 non-commissioned officers and men. The enemy's shells were now falling thickly on and around the slag-heap, and Battalion Headquarters was moved from that immediate neighbourhood to an isolated cottage towards the left of the line known as the Manager's House. The position of the line in general at this stage was not without danger. The left flank was in the air, its sole defence being the battalion machine-gun section under Lieutenant Frew, which had remained back in "Little Willie" for that purpose. It was becoming increasingly obvious that no further advance could be safely undertaken until the brigade on the left had carried the German position in front of it and come up into line. Towards 10 o'clock that brigade did in fact make one other gallant attempt to carry their objective, only to be brought up short by the still intact wire entanglements and decimated by a murderous concentration of machine-guns. At this same time Lieutenant Frew was badly wounded, and had to be taken to the rear. The enemy barrage, continuing with undiminished intensity, rendered communication with the rear a matter of great difficulty. Telephone wires had all been cut, and runners were hard to spare. It was in these circumstances that Lance-Corporal Gilchrist, a headquarters signaller, made his way to the top of Fosse 8, where, under heavy shell-fire, he continued to signal back with his flag until blown to pieces.

Eleven o'clock saw no material change in the situation. The shell-fire on the Fosse and on the coronas had, if anything, become still heavier. Our own artillery in the meantime had, as it were, shot its bolt, and for that reason, as well as for the fact that the gunners were very uncertain as to the exact position of the infantry in front, could afford but little help. It was, moreover, very hot, and the men suffered much from thirst, there being nothing to drink except the water, foul with blood and dirt, which half filled the trench. Nor was there any possibility of getting the numerous wounded back, and as many of the latter as could be collected were now placed in the precarious shelter of the Manager's House. The effects of the gas also, which had been almost equally harmful to friend and foe, now began to make themselves felt. This, in addition to the continued rifle and machine-gun fire from the so-called Pekin and Cemetery trenches, which lay a bare 150 yards directly in front, caused a not inconsiderable number of casualties; and there grew a suspicion that it might not be long before the enemy realised the vulnerability of the unprotected left

flank. This, as a matter of fact, he must perfectly well have realised by this time, and it could only have been his uncertainty regarding the strength of the reserves before him that restrained him from making use of the advantage thus offered. And it was as well for those holding the Coron trench that day that such uncertainty did exist, for, as it happened, the only reserves available, the 24th Division, were still far behind Béthune, and even with forced marching did not reach the scene of action until 7 o'clock that evening, when, tired and hungry and coming under fire for the first time, they had to take over the 9th Division's hard-won positions. At 1.30 A.M. on the 26th a battalion of the Northamptons, of the 73rd Brigade, relieved the Camerons, who then withdrew, through swathes of their own dead and wounded, to the trench from which they had sprung to the attack on the previous morning. All available reserve men and officers were now called up, and it was found that there was yet another casualty to be recorded in the person of Lieutenant Keith Cameron, who in the course of his duties as brigade liaison officer had been shot through the jaw. With the reinforcements the strength of the battalion was now about 250 all told. To those now rejoining the full extent of the losses suffered on the 25th became grimly apparent. There in the darkness in the Quarry was the gallant remnant drawn up. In all they stood barely at the full strength of a company, and the look of the men, many of them bare-headed, bandaged, and with pale drawn faces, told its own tale. But the end was not yet. After a rum ration had been issued the old fire-trench was once more occupied—and a derelict sight it was, littered with empty gas cylinders, broken ladders, and dead bodies—search parties were sent out to bring in dead and wounded, and sentries were posted. The night passed unquietly. Frequent bursts of both rifle and artillery fire could be heard from the direction of the Fosse, while a trickle of wounded and occasionally unwounded men began to pass through to the rear with stories of German counter-attacks with bombs, against which they themselves, being totally inexperienced in the use of such weapons, appeared to be unable to stand up. The whole of the next day, Sunday the 26th, was spent by the battalion in the old front line. There was some intermittent shelling, but few casualties. It was, however, during this day that took place the heaviest fighting around Loos and Hill 70, and the various attacks carried out, in conjunction with that fighting by the 7th Division on the right, could plainly be discerned. Towards nightfall the rumours of successful German counter-attacks in front became ever more persistent, and the stream of wounded men to the rear grew in size. Sleep was out of the question. Sentries were doubled, and every man snatched what rest he could with his rifle in his hand. It did not seem now beyond the bounds of possibility that there might be a complete break in the line in front, and that "Little Willie" trench and even the Redoubt might be lost. By daylight, however, it became clear that although

the worst had not occurred, yet things were in a bad way. The corons and the Fosse had indeed gone, and the Redoubt was being threatened by determined bombing attacks, both from the direction of the Fosse and down "Little Willie" itself. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the divisional commander, General Thesiger, passed down the front line from the Quarry and entered the Redoubt, which was now joined up from its apex to our own trenches by a communication trench. A few moments later he was killed, possibly by a shell, of which there were many bursting on the Redoubt at the time, and his body, covered over with empty sandbags to hide his identity, was carried back on a stretcher through the crowded trench. Orders were now received from the brigade to send forward a reinforcement into the Redoubt to stiffen up the defence, and Lieutenant M'Ewen, with thirty men, mostly from "C" Company (all that could be spared), was detailed for this duty. Inside the Redoubt everything was in confusion. No one seemed able to say even in what direction the enemy were. The place was crowded with men who had lost their officers, officers who had lost their men, and even men who had lost their rifles. The enemy was bombarding the place with shrapnel, sniping from the slag-heap and from the corons was incessant and damaging, and German bombing parties were working their way both from the direction of the corons and along "Little Willie." The first thing which had to be done was the erection of barricades on both these sides to check the progress of these attacks. In one case the result was successful, and the bombers from the corons' side were not only checked but driven back. In "Little Willie," however, our bombers, in spite of every effort, were barely able to hold their own. The importance to the enemy of reaching the Redoubt by way of this trench was obvious, for by so doing he could cut the entire garrison's only rearward communication, and incidentally could thus also regain all the trench system lost by him in the original attack. It was at this moment, when the German bombers, heavily reinforced, were slowly approaching the neck of the Redoubt, that Corporal Pollock of "C" Company, one of the thirty who had gone up that morning, asked for permission to cross the open from the Redoubt and take the advancing bombers in the flank. Permission having been given, he and Private Lyon, also of "C" Company, stripping off their equipment and provided with bombs only, climbed out of the trench. Private Lyon was hit as he rose from his knees on the parapet, and fell backwards into the trench; but Pollock continued alone across the intervening forty yards under a very heavy fire until he stood above the unsuspecting German bombers, into whose midst he threw his own bombs. Under this sudden attack those who survived the explosion of the bombs, abandoning their barricade, fled back along "Little Willie," and the Redoubt was saved. Pollock himself was twice wounded before jumping down into the trench which he had thus himself cleared of the enemy. For this daring



CAPTAIN J. D. POLLOCK, V.C.

action Corporal Pollock was subsequently awarded the Victoria Cross, and was thus the first man in the battalion to win that much coveted distinction. Towards one o'clock, as matters looked no better and casualties were beginning to be serious, Lieutenant M'Ewen sent back to the adjutant asking for reinforcements. The reply came in the form of a jar of rum, which, in default of the real thing, was certainly a reinforcement as admirable as it was welcome. At 3 P.M. a fresh force of some twenty men under Lieutenant St Clair Grant appeared, and, handing over their barricades to this relief, all that were left of the original thirty, with their officer, made their way back to the old front line. In the meanwhile an order had come from the division for the 26th Brigade to advance and clear the ground as far as Dump Trench just beyond the Redoubt. And so it was that barely had the Redoubt party re-entered the old line when Lochiel, mounting the parapet, called upon the whole line to charge, and behind him all that was now left of the 26th Brigade swept across the open under a barrage of shrapnel as far as Dump Trench. In this charge, which if it did not have much material at least had a considerable moral effect, especially on the troops in the Redoubt, the battalion's losses were about a dozen killed and wounded. Until nightfall no organised counter-attack was made on the captured position, and the respite thus given was employed in separating as far as was possible the different units, now hopelessly intermixed—Camerons, Argylls, Seaforths, cyclists, and units of the 24th Division. At this time it was that Captain C. C. K. Campbell, once of the 5th Battalion in its Aldershot days, was killed. As soon as it was dark the German bombers renewed their activity, and counter-measures, which suffered greatly from not being adequately supplied with bombs, were immediately undertaken. Some of these counter-attacks met with considerable initial success, particularly one on the left of the position carried out under the direction of Lord Seafeld and Sergeant-Major Mackinnon, but they all, sooner or later, were brought to a standstill through lack of supplies. Finally, just before midnight, the whole brigade was withdrawn back to the Quarry. Here, in the old headquarters dug-out, were once more united the surviving officers of the battalion after three days and nights of continual fighting. Now for the first time could be appreciated the appalling gaps which had been made in that short period. Only seven officers remained: Lochiel, Major Brown, the adjutant, Lord Seafeld, Lieutenants Grant and M'Ewen, and the doctor. The last-named, accompanied everywhere by his faithful orderly, Corporal Napier, had performed prodigies of valour in attending and conveying to the rear the wounded, for which services he was subsequently awarded the Military Cross. In the early hours of the following morning the colonel of the relieving battalion appeared and took over the position, when all, with the exception of Lieutenant M'Ewen, who had been slightly wounded and who followed on with

such stragglers as he was able to collect later, marched back through Vermelles by the well-known road to Sailly. A pitiful remnant this of that once magnificent battalion as they marched back, torn and grimed, from their first battle. Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief, was present there in person to greet them on arrival, and in addressing to them some words of encouragement and thanks referred to the "continuous good work done by all the Camerons."

And so, with Loos, ends the second phase in the history of the battalion, and in some ways the most important of all. For up to this point the story has dealt with the same men who had been present from the start, the same continuity of tradition, the same memories shared in common. But henceforward, with the exception of the animating spirit of the battalion, which never changed, everything is new. The officers and men who had drilled on the square at Aldershot and Bordon, who had skirmished in the fields round Alresford, and who had known the trenches and billets by Festubert and Bailleul, these were now mostly gone. The battalion, in the days that were to come, was to know many worse trenches than the Orchard, and see many greater battles than Loos, but it was never again to be the same unit as before; and to those who had known it from the beginning, 25th September 1915 marked a very definite break, after which, building upon its indestructible tradition, it passed into wider fields and moved towards more extended horizons, propelled thither by the splendour of this first year's achievements which now made the realisation of such goals a living possibility.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST WINTER.

(i)

A FEW days' respite at Béthune, during which time a welcome new draft from England was assimilated, and the battalion moved north once more, this time to Poperinghe, where it was billeted in a street not far from the station. There had been many who, making the wish serve as father to the thought, had confidently predicted a period of rest and recuperation in divisional or even corps reserve. But now it was known for certain that, far from any such dreams being realised, it had been decreed that the next field of endeavour should be the Salient. The Ypres Salient—the Salient *par excellence*—had a sinister reputation—a reputation not altogether unjustified, as all were soon

to learn. The desperate fighting round Hill 60 and Hooge was still fresh in everyone's memory, and the feeling that the Germans, as a point of honour, would never rest till they had straightened out that part of the line was generally prevalent. Moreover, the first reports of those who had been sent up to inspect the line were distinctly depressing. Trenches, both front-line and support, were bad ; communication trenches worse and protective wire non-existent, so it appeared. And that report had not greatly exaggerated, the battalion found, when after a week in Poperinghe it took over its allotted part of the line in front of Verbrandenmolen. The front line was just recognisable as a trench and nothing more ; its parapets were nowhere bullet-proof ; it had a tendency to fall in when it rained (and it never stopped raining) ; and the dug-outs, with very few exceptions, were death-traps. Moreover, No Man's Land was never wider than one hundred, and narrowed in places to a bare twenty, yards. The south side of the battalion's position was bounded by the line of the Ypres-Menin railway, which cut the opposing trenches at right angles ; and Battalion Headquarters were situated in a series of small dug-outs set in an embankment on this railway about 150 yards behind the front line. Reliefs were instituted on the three-day system—that is, three days in the line and three days out, in rotation. And for the first month the three days out were spent in huts at Dickebusch. Only in the matter of physical danger, however, could there be said to be anything to choose between one or other ; in the matter of discomfort nothing at all. In the trenches every man's time was fully employed in repair work, such as revetting, pumping, wiring and duckboarding, and in carrying all manner of heavy material—pit-props, girders, and planks—for use in the mine galleries, of which several were under construction on this front. Shelling, especially with " whizz-bangs," was frequent ; sniping was particularly active and deadly, and casualties were, in consequence, numerous. The new divisional commander, General Furse, being anxious to regain the initiative, which, largely owing to the favourable slope of the ground, giving them undisputed superiority of observation, was now definitely in possession of the enemy, inaugurated a system of artillery shoots. The procedure was as follows : the order would be received : " To-morrow at 8 A.M. the divisional artillery will open fire on the German front line with the greatest rapidity consistent with accuracy, between point A and point B until 8.3 A.M. For the period of the bombardment only, you will see that everyone is withdrawn from the front line except the ordinary day sentries." The latter provision, in view of the nearness of the opposing line, was a very necessary one. And so at 8 o'clock on the following morning, everyone except the few sentries having been duly withdrawn to the support line, a havoc of shrapnel and high explosive would burst on to the unsuspecting German front line, which, so long as it lasted, was certainly a highly stimulating spectacle. But it was when it stopped,

which it did with the same startling abruptness with which it began, that the trouble started. For then it was that, under a heavy retaliatory fire, the front-line garrison had to regain their original position, not infrequently with considerable losses. And although they could take comfort in the thought that no doubt the damage inflicted upon the enemy was even greater, yet the numerous gaps blown in their own parapet would sufficiently occupy their attention until the next "strafe." And incessantly it rained. In the camp at Dickebusch movement from any one spot to another was necessarily restricted to the duck-boards, one step off which meant a step into a deep and glutinous sea of mud. Any parades other than such as could be carried out inside the huts themselves were out of the question. Nor, apart always from rifles and bayonets, was it possible now to insist on the maintenance of that high standard of smartness of equipment and turnout which had hitherto been the battalion's boast and pride. But let it not be inferred from this that there was any slackening of discipline. There was not. That fine backbone of discipline which had been so carefully formed and already so fiercely tried was not so easily to be dissolved. Appearances, due to climatic and physical conditions, were in this case wholly misleading. One bright spot, nevertheless, there was—namely, the opening of leave to the division; and all ranks, for the first time since coming to France, now began to avail themselves of this boon. And thus it was that Lord Seafield, in the absence of Lochiel on leave, and of Major Brown, who was temporarily posted to the command of another unit, being left in command of the battalion, was making his customary round of the front line early one morning when he was mortally wounded in the head by an enemy sniper. Having been taken down to the railway cutting not without difficulty (for the communication trenches were too narrow to admit of a stretcher being brought up), it was decided by the medical officer that his only chance was to reach the advanced dressing-station without delay, and two men volunteered to take him down the railway on one of the trolleys used for bringing up rations after dark. And this they accomplished in safety, although the line was under enemy observation for the greater part of the distance, and for that reason was never ordinarily used in daylight. Their gallant effort was, however, in vain, as Lord Seafield succumbed to his wound on the following day. Thus died, not unworthily, and to the sorrow of all who knew him, the thirtieth Chief of Clan Grant. The temporary command of the battalion now devolved upon Major Sir Schomberg M'Donnell, an officer newly joined from England, whose first spell in the trenches this now was. Nor was he fated to see many more, for within a fortnight he was killed, in the same way and almost in the same place as had been his predecessor in the command. December found the battalion in slightly better trenches to the south of the railway and with its out-of-the-line billets moved from Dickebusch to Bedford House. This latter spot was

a chateau, remarkably undamaged, with ample stabling accommodation and a few bomb-proof shelters in the grounds. It stood in a wooded park, due south of Ypres, and considerably nearer to the lines than Dickebusch. The story ran that the original owner, the possessor of a racing stable (and, it was stated, a Derby winner), having been found in treasonable correspondence by wireless with the enemy in the early days of the war, had been shot by the French upon his own doorstep. Whatever truth there may have been in the tale, it explained satisfactorily on the one hand the reason for the existence of the vast stable, which afforded adequate shelter for at least three companies, and on the other for the place's immunity, the deduction being that the Germans did not shoot at Bedford House because they thought their friend still lived there! In any case all were agreed that it was a vast improvement from every point of view on Dickebusch. And so time wore on, ever divided symmetrically into groups of three days, with nothing remarkable to distinguish one group from another. Sometimes there would be an informal concert held in the stable at Bedford House, when from a platform lit by a few candles stuck in empty bottles, the performers would sing or recite, each one the particular song or recitation which was demanded and expected of him. Still less frequently would come the chance of a visit to Poperinghe,—although, truth to tell, apart from the rare pleasure of sensing the comparative civilisation of a town, there was little enough either to do or to see there. In the trenches the chief excitement was found in dodging enemy trench-mortars. This was a particularly thrilling pastime at night, when the approaching bomb could only be made out by its glowing fuse. Undoubtedly nerves were generally becoming somewhat strained, which, in the circumstances, was no great wonder. Upwards of three months in the Salient following immediately after Loos was not calculated to act as a sedative. Reports by sentries of noises heard from beneath the floor of the trench indicative of enemy mining activity were frequent, and not even the reiterated statements of harassed R.E. officers to the effect that such things were impossible owing to a protective gallery running the whole length of that front could quite allay suspicion when once aroused. Moreover, there was the continual menace of gas. A general warning had been issued some weeks before stating that a gas attack was expected to take place on this front in the near future. Sentries in the line were accordingly doubled, gas alarm posts arranged immediately behind the lines, and all possible precautions against surprise enforced. Such was the position a week before Christmas; and then, as usual, quite unexpectedly the news came that relief was at hand. In high spirits the battalion marched back to Vlamertinghe, and there entrained. It was dark, as the train could only come up so far after nightfall, and it was noticed and remarked on by many that there appeared to be greater activity up the line than usual that evening.

The sky beyond Ypres was lit by gigantic flashes, and all the guns in the Salient seemed to be firing at once. But it was not until later that they learned that upon that very night, and while they were being borne away by the train from that grim area, the long-awaited gas attack had actually taken place. The next morning, leaving the train at Bailleul, they went into billets at La Crèche, a little village half-way between the latter town and Armentières.

(ii)

La Crèche lay within a neighbourhood which the battalion knew well. Bailleul and Armentières and Steenwerck were within easy reach of anyone who could get the loan of a transport horse, while Pont de Nieppe was closer still. This familiarity, combined with the welcome rest from trench life, lent a special flavour of enjoyment to these few weeks at La Crèche. But it is time now to refer to some of the changes that had been taking place in the battalion's personnel. The serious shortage of officers resulting from the three days' fighting at Loos had been met promptly. Two large drafts had joined the battalion before it left Béthune for Poperinghe. With the first came Lieutenant I. L. M'Gregor, 2nd Lieutenants S. Norman Dykes, A. Hunter, and W. Eadie; and with the second came the following: Morris C. Muir, J. Graham Rankin, A. Macaulay, J. W. Grant, J. B. Foulis, Alastair D. Cameron, Ewen Cameron, T. Milne, T. Barry, and D. M'Gregor. Lieutenant D. de B. Newcomb and 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Riach arrived with a smaller draft just before the battalion took over the trenches in the Salient. And now, at La Crèche, Lochiel being still in command and Captain Drew having returned from Poperinghe, where for some weeks he had been in charge of a training school for subalterns, the first batch of those who had been wounded at Loos reappeared—namely, Crichton, and a week or so later, Dewar, both now promoted to captain. As a result of these various drafts and accessions, both in officers and men, the battalion was well up to strength when it went back to the trenches in the last week of January. The division now formed part of the 2nd Corps, and was placed in the line in front of Ploegsteert Wood. So far as the new trenches were concerned there was very little about them to which even the hardest grouser could take exception. They were deep, they were provided with commodious dug-outs, and they were distant a good 300 yards from the German lines. This meant a happy freedom from the lesser and more troublesome forms of bombs and grenades. So wide an area of neutral territory also meant continual and extended work connected with saps, listening-posts, and nightly patrols. Out-of-the-line rest billets were situated in and about a farm steading which rejoiced in the name



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. B. DUFF, D.S.O.

of The Piggeries. From The Piggeries to the front line was less than a mile, and communication was rendered easy owing to the lie of the ground, which enabled a safe approach to be made as far as advanced Battalion Headquarters even in daylight by means of duckboards laid across the open. Occasionally casualties were inflicted upon reliefs or ration parties moving up or down in this way by sudden bursts of shrapnel from an enemy battery, but such losses were not higher than had occurred in other places where lengthy communication trenches were the rule. And the resultant saving of time and labour was ample compensation for the added risk involved. By the middle of February two more of the original officers, Sandy Ellice and Jock Macdonald, had rejoined, and a further three new-comers, Captain C. J. de B. Sheringham and 2nd Lieutenants F. and T. R. Innes, had also been added to the battalion's strength. The companies were accordingly allotted as follows: "A" Company to Captain J. Macdonald, "B" to Captain Sheringham, "C" to Captain M'Ewen, and "D" to Captain Crichton. While, owing to the weather, which up to the end of the first week in March continued cold and wet with occasional falls of snow, there was always plenty of work to be done inside the trenches, it was rather towards No Man's Land that the main efforts of each company in the line were directed. Here, apart from patrolling, there were two features calling for particular attention. Opposite the right-hand company and midway between the lines stood a house, or the remains of one, called Broken Tree Farm. This was visited every night by the patrols, maintained as forbidden ground to the enemy at all times, and occasionally occupied by a small garrison during the day. The other feature was a listening-post joined to the left-hand company's front by a long sap, and ultimately protected by wire. The Germans in this sector were not remarkable for enterprise. They made a show of sending out patrols after dark, but seldom pushed them very far, and in the main contented themselves with much shooting off of flares and an occasional burst of machine-gun fire. The back areas likewise, with the exception of Ploegsteert village, enjoyed a comparative immunity, although it recurs to memory that on one occasion at least a battalion parade at The Piggeries had hastily to be dismissed owing to the arrival of an uncomfortably accurate salvo of five-point-nines. On 3rd March, Lochiel, whose state of health had long been unsatisfactory, resigned the command of the battalion, and was invalided home. The severance of this link between the battalion and its colonel after a close association of upwards of two years was a matter of keen regret to both sides; but although the parting thus decreed was destined to be final, yet it was a parting in one sense only. The spiritual tie remained: Lochiel's Camerons they had been at the beginning, and Lochiel's Camerons they were to be to the end. Lochiel was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Duff, D.S.O., a brother of Pat Duff of "C" Company, who had been killed

at Loos. A further link with the original battalion was also lost about this time in the departure of Captain J. S. Drew, the adjutant, to take up a Staff appointment. His place was filled by Captain I. Dewar, late of "C" Company. Ian Dewar, it was generally admitted, was the ideal successor to Captain Drew, whose fame as adjutant had spread far beyond the confines of the battalion itself, and great things were expected of him. But it was not to be. In the night of 16th March, at about 11 o'clock, he, being on a round of inspection in the front line, visited the listening-post at the end of the long sap on the left of the line. He had given orders that the post should be wired in, and in order to satisfy himself that the barrier thus erected was an adequate one, he got out of the trench to examine it. At that very moment one of the periodic bursts of traversing machine-gun fire came from the trenches opposite, and he fell, hit twice in the body, mortally wounded. His orderly and some others lifted him into cover and bore him down the trench, but by the time they got him to the dressing-station he was dead. He was buried the following morning in Berks Cemetery in Ploegsteert Wood, Padre Macdonald officiating, and in the presence of all those of his fellow-officers who could get leave from the line. He was a fine soldier, and his death was a serious loss to the battalion. Dewar's place as adjutant was now taken by "Papa" Crichton, who in his turn was succeeded in command of "D" Company by Morris Muir. And yet a further change occurred on 4th April, when Captain M'Ewen left, seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps, his place as officer commanding "C" Company being taken by Captain A. Ellice.

In the meanwhile work went on as usual. The weather was not propitious, snow and hailstorms persisting well into the month of April. But if "fatigues" were numerous, at least the battalion was now well up to strength, a fresh draft of fifty men having joined on 8th March, and yet another officer, 2nd Lieutenant Brown, on 2nd April. The length of the spells in and out of the trenches, as was justified by the improved conditions, was just double what they had been at Ypres—six days in and six days out. The amenities available at The Piggeries were greatly improved in the course of time, including as they did a football ground and a hut in which cinematograph performances and concerts were frequently held. And, appropriately to the season, the gardening proclivities of all ranks found ample scope both in and out of the line. Casualties were not very numerous. Lone House Avenue, one of the main communication trenches between the front and support lines, had an unenviable reputation in this respect, being enfiladed by a sniper whose exact position it was not easy to determine. But such was the undisputed ascendancy which had now been achieved that in the course of the nightly patrolling activities in No Man's Land, when, most of all, losses might have been looked for, there were fewest to report. This ascendancy was most clearly

demonstrated in the matter of notice-boards, a form of wordy warfare which now entered a period of remarkable activity. It was "A" Company that first set the example by drawing a sufficiently recognisable portrait of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz inscribed with a suitable legend underneath. This was set up close to the German wire, and judging by the shouts and shots with which it was greeted the following morning by no means failed in its provocative object. And it was the signal for the beginning of the setting up of similar boards from both sides, a phase which lasted for several weeks. Nevertheless, and herein the battalion's moral ascendancy is shown, it was remarked, not without satisfaction, that whereas our boards were always placed close to the enemy's wire, his own when they appeared were never advanced more than a few yards beyond the shelter of his own lines. Lieutenants Alistair Cameron and Macgregor with small parties managed on different occasions to bring in offensive placards from within the enemy's wire, the latter officer's trophy bearing the inscription—all too true, alas! as it transpired: "General Townshend is fallen in our hands with 13,000 Englishmen at Kut-el-Amara." On another occasion Private (afterwards Sergeant) Sutherland crept out one night into a shell-hole not far from the German parapet, and remained there until the following night, returning safely with some useful information. And, as a final exploit before leaving the sector, on 7th May Lieutenant I. L. Macgregor of "A" Company succeeded in setting fire to Broken Tree Farm, which, it had been reported by the patrols, was being turned into a fortified point by the enemy. Then, in the last week of May, the 9th Division was relieved by the 41st, and the battalion moved back to Serny, a village in a mining district about twenty-five miles behind the lines. Among the various arrivals and departures which still remain to be recorded of this period are, of the former: 2nd Lieutenants Buchanan and Miller, and of the latter Captain Alexander, M.C., the medical officer, who had long been an outstanding character in the battalion; the Rev. A. Macdonald, the Church of Scotland padre, who took away with him to his Highland parish a handsomely mounted grenade as a tangible witness of the affection and respect in which he was held by all his brother officers; and last, but certainly not least, on 31st May David Cameron, the quartermaster, one of the original survivors from Aldershot days, and an officer of unrivalled experience and ability in his own particular sphere.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BATTLES OF THE SOMME.

(i)

ON 6th June 2nd Lieutenants Evelyn, Gibson, and Gray joined the battalion, and on the 8th Major Brown returned and took over his former duties as second in command. Serny was not a particularly desirable billeting area, and as it happened, the battalion's stay there was of short duration. On 13th June the orders for moving came through, and after a march of twelve miles to La Berquette, the battalion entrained there at 4 A.M. on the 14th. It was understood that a move south into the area of the 13th Corps was to be made. The journey was a slow and tiring one, and it was not until 1 P.M. that Longeau, a village beyond Amiens, was reached. There the battalion detrained, and as it were turning on its tracks marched back through Amiens to St Sauveur, through which place the train had passed some hours before ! It was now 6 P.M., and everyone was thankful to have arrived at length into billets, which had been fixed, not without difficulty, by Sandy Ellice, who, with his billeting party, had been sent on ahead on bicycles from Longeau. The ten days that followed were peacefully pleasant. The weather was hot ; Amiens was found to be a desirable resort when opportunity allowed, and, nearer at hand, the canal which separated St Sauveur from the neighbouring village of Ailly-sur-Somme provided welcome bathing facilities. The fact that they had been brought down here in order to take part in an offensive of uncertain, but supposedly considerable, magnitude was common knowledge to all. Various issues, of undeniable significance, now were made—of steel helmets and—a novelty this—of strips of coloured material to be worn as shoulder-straps, a different colour for each company ; also what were called “ artillery patches,” squares of yellow linen sewn on to the flap of the haversack, which, as the haversack was now carried on the back, were to assist the gunners in the event of open fighting. Model trenches representing the German lines near Maricourt had been constructed in the neighbourhood, and to visit them each company was brought in turn in order that each man might be familiar with the details of the position which they were shortly to attack. On the 25th the battalion entrained once more at 8.30 A.M. at Ailly, and proceeded to Corbie, arriving there three hours later. Corbie at that time was some ten or fifteen miles behind the lines. The bombardment preliminary to the great battle had now begun, and at night the sky to the east was lit by the winking flashes

of the guns. Great aerial activity was also noticeable, for besides numerous fighting patrols and machines engaged in artillery work, there were at times as many as twenty-five observation balloons to be counted in the air at once on our own side of the lines. And all the while the continual stream of lorries, cars, bicycles, and troops through Corbie bore witness to the magnitude of the approaching struggle. On 27th June the battalion received orders to move to Welcome Wood, a few miles up the line. Officers' valises and packs were left at Corbie. It is remembered of this occasion that the men were in high spirits, singing and shouting all the way. The billets at Welcome Wood were huts, long and low but comfortable. On the 30th another step forward was taken to Celestine Wood, where one night was spent. At 6.30 on the following morning a terrific bombardment broke out, yet more deafening and intense than any that had preceded it, and an hour later, to the minute, the first battle of the Somme began. That night the battalion marched to Grovetown, a valley near Bray. The first-fruits of the battle in the shape of columns of prisoners now began to pass through from the front, and what with the excitement engendered by the encouraging news of the British advance, as well as the ear-splitting noise of the guns, sleep was intermittent that night. Two more hot and sultry days of waiting passed, during which physical exercise and bayonet fighting parades occupied most of the time, and then, on 4th July, the battalion, less a reserve of sixteen officers under Major Brown, who remained at Grovetown, moved up to Billou Wood into the trenches. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff commanded the battalion; Captain Crichton was adjutant; and Captains Macdonald, Sheringham, Macaulay, and Foulis were the company commanders. Of the rest, 2nd Lieutenants Muir, Hathorn, and Noble were acting as quartermaster, signalling officer, and bombing officer respectively. The first wave of the battle had now come to a standstill with the capture of the foremost of the enemy's defences; the next wave, having as its object the second line of the German position, was about to begin. The unexpected strength of Trones Wood, which enabled the enemy to put up a very formidable resistance, necessitated a postponement of the date of this second attack, and it was not until the 12th that the order for it came through. The 9th Division having now relieved the 30th was the right-flank unit of the British Army, its position being an entrenched one in front of Montauban and facing Longueval and Delville Wood, of bloody memory. The 26th Brigade was on the right, and its objectives were in the first place the trench system covering the village of Longueval, and in the second place the village itself and the western edge of Delville Wood. The morning of 14th July was fixed for the attack, with zero hour at 3.25. The 26th Brigade attacked, with the Black Watch and Argylls in the first line, the Seaforths in support, and three companies of the Camerons in reserve. The remaining company, "D," was detailed for carrying duties for

the brigade. The attack, which was preceded by a creeping barrage, was at first uniformly successful. Within a comparatively short time the right of the line had advanced to its objective on the western edge of the wood, while the left companies had reached a trench about a hundred yards north of the main square of Longueval, and had consolidated their position there. In the meanwhile the enemy had not been inactive; besides putting down a barrage, fortunately too late, on Montauban Alley, he reinforced his line and opened a galling fire with two field-guns from the south-west corner of Delville Wood. As the impetus of the attack slackened and some sort of a line began to be formed, a certain unavoidable confusion of the units composing it began to arise. It was then at this moment, when the three companies of the battalion had already gone forward, that Colonel Duff, accompanied by the adjutant, went up in person to see what next could be undertaken. Getting in touch in this way with the other commanding officers of the brigade, they were able to devise steps for ensuring the safety of the gains already made and for an early resumption of the offensive. From the square in the village a street branched off westwards towards Bazentin-le-Grand which was nicknamed Clarges Street. From some houses beyond this street, and also, as it appeared, from the Hospice, a building in the same neighbourhood, snipers were rendering the work of consolidation unnecessarily costly. At about 5 P.M., therefore, Colonel Duff ordered Captain Sheringham with "B" Company to clear these houses. This was successfully accomplished, and the company then dug itself in on a line just north of the Hospice, facing north-east. "A" Company, in conjunction with the Black Watch and Seaforths, attacked and captured a troublesome strong-point situated in the south-east part of the village, bayoneting the garrison and taking three machine-guns. "A" Company then prolonged the line to the right. "C" Company meanwhile, under Lieutenant Newcomb, with a company of Seaforths in support, pressed on towards Waterlot Farm, and made considerable progress in spite of severe machine-gun fire and accurate sniping. The losses in this last advance amounted to about forty. Shortly after this darkness put an end to any further active operations. The following day, the 15th, saw a renewal of the attacks on Waterlot Farm. As soon as it was daylight parties of Camerons and Seaforths dashed forward, and succeeded in establishing themselves in the enemy's trenches to the east of the farm, only to be driven out again by a concentrated bombardment of high-explosive shells. Before noon two platoons of "C" Company, supported by two companies of the 4th South African Infantry, once more penetrated the enemy's position; but before the line could be consolidated a fierce counter-attack drove them back to Longueval Alley. The farm then became neutral ground, neither side allowing the other to take complete possession. The battalion's losses this day were necessarily heavy. Lieutenant I. L. M'Gregor, Lewis-gun

officer, was killed, and 2nd Lieutenants Buchanan, A. Weir, and A. C. Chalmers wounded. Besides these among the officers, there were upwards of a hundred casualties to be recorded among the rank and file. The 17th passed, so far as the battalion was concerned, in maintaining and consolidating its lines about Waterlot. This was a critical day in the general scheme of the battle. Longueval still held out in spite of repeated attempts to carry in on the part of the 27th Brigade, and the position of the South Africans in Delville Wood was increasingly precarious. But the real crisis was yet to come. On the 18th at 7 A.M. the Germans opened a terrific bombardment on the wood and Longueval village with guns of all calibres. Shells poured down like rain, and the ground trembled and shook under the explosions of thousands of "crumps." Telephone lines were cut continually, and the maintenance of any communication was rendered exceedingly difficult, only the courage and devotion of the signallers making it possible for touch to be kept at all. Again and again under a veritable hurricane of fire did the signallers—and of them Goudie in particular deserves mention—go out to mend the broken lines. At 2.30 P.M. "D" Company received orders to reinforce the battalion in Longueval. Lieutenant Newcomb having been wounded during the night, Sandy Ellice was called up from the reserve to "A" Company, and also 2nd Lieutenants Evelyn, Gray, and Black. Thanks largely to the efforts of Macaulay and his company, Waterlot Farm had now been captured together with its garrison, and it was in Longueval village, so long and so bitterly disputed, that the fighting now mainly centred. At 6 P.M., the enemy bombardment having hardly slackened in all this time, the line in the village was reinforced with every available man, and began to press forward towards Delville Wood. The Camerons, Lieutenant-Colonel Duff leading, joined in the advance. Debouching from the shattered confines of the village they charged with the bayonet a large force of the enemy which was just forming on the outskirts of the wood, and hurled them back among the trees in confusion. In the mêlée which followed, Colonel Duff was severely wounded, losing an arm, and such officers as remained unwounded had the greatest difficulty in restraining the impetuosity of their men, who, now that their blood was up, were bent on pushing forward into the tangled jungle of broken trees, barbed wire, and shell-holes that had once been Delville Wood. But with their slender numbers, in the failing light and in the face of overwhelmingly superior forces, there was no alternative but to withdraw to the line of Clarges Street, which was done under heavy shelling but without any further molestation. The afternoon of the following day saw the beginning of the relief of the brigade carried out. The battalion marched back to Carnoy through a heavy barrage, but without serious loss, and there settled down in dug-outs to a much-needed rest after nearly a week's fighting. The casualty list was a long one. Jock Macdonald of "A" Company,

one of the original officers of the battalion, had died of wounds received on the 18th; on that day, too, 2nd Lieutenants D. W. Gray and A. M. Black had been killed; while Captain Sheringham and 2nd Lieutenants Jones, Cameron, and Law were wounded. The losses among the men may be gauged by the fact that "A" Company on the 20th could muster only forty men, and No. 1 Platoon consisted of two men only. Of all the officers who had gone up to Montauban on the 14th, only two, the adjutant and Macaulay of "C" Company, returned on the 19th unscathed. On the 20th the battalion moved back to Sand Pit Valley, just outside Méaulte, and there under canvas and in glorious weather it remained for three days, upon one of which the brigadier, General Ritchie, addressed words of thanks and admiration to all ranks on parade for the memorable work carried out by them in the six days' fighting through which they had just come.

(ii)

For the second time the battalion had been through the fire, and now, as after Loos, it was an attenuated and much-altered body that moved north from the Somme. Many familiar faces were missing, some to return once more at a later period; others, less fortunate, never to be seen again. Among these latter was one well-known character in "B" Company—"54" Macdonald—who had been famous always for never possessing the full and required amount of kit. His perpetual failure to satisfy the inspecting officer when kit was in question was a continual source of amusement to all, and it was generally supposed that the true explanation was to be found in the suggestion that whenever anyone lost anything he went straight to "54's" kit and remedied the deficiency. The order to move was received at midnight on 22nd July. At 5.30 A.M. the battalion paraded, and marched to Maricourt, a distance of seven miles. Thence, partly by train and partly by march route, to Ailly le Haut Cloches, where billets were reached at 6.45 P.M., there having been no issue of any meal since 5 o'clock that morning. The last part of the march was as far as twelve miles, and the men were very tired by the end of it, a great number throughout the brigade falling out on the way. The Camerons' record in this respect, however, was a remarkable one, not more than one or two falling out in each company. After some more marching and entraining, Bruay, a mining village not far from Béthune, was safely reached on the 26th. But even this was not the final goal, for after a welcome issue of shirts and boots had been made and an equally welcome visit to the baths at a neighbouring colliery, the battalion was on the road again on the 28th *en route* for Maisnil-Bouché, where it came to rest that afternoon. In billets here the battalion remained until 12th August. Of this period there is not much to report. The

weather was swelteringly hot, so much so that all work was done between the hours of 6 A.M. and 9.30 A.M., the rest of the day being devoted to the less strenuous forms of "fatigue," or to play. A fresh draft of 130 had arrived, and had to be assimilated (60 were absorbed by "A" Company), and some new officers, including 2nd Lieutenants W. H. Riach, A. Macdonald, and Dickson. Major Brown was now commanding officer. On the 10th it was known that the next spell in the trenches was to be on the Vimy Ridge; and on the 12th, after an exhausting march by way of Villers-au-Bois, the battalion reached the line and took over from the 10th York and Lancasters. Apart from a well-sustained and occasionally troublesome exchange of trench-mortar shells, this part of the line was then a quiet part. In front of the left company was a large mine crater, and everywhere reminders of the earlier desperate fighting in this area were forthcoming in the shape of insufficiently buried corpses. But the trenches themselves were good. In preparation for an attack, "assembly trenches" were dug about 250 yards from the firing line. This work occupied a good deal of time and energy. Casualties were not numerous, and they, such as they were, counted more wounded among them than killed. On the 18th, in retaliation, the German trench-mortars bombarded the battalion's first and second lines for over an hour with bombs of all sizes, but only succeeded in mortally wounding Private Macdonald, one of "A" Company's cooks. Relief came on 23rd August, when the battalion went back in lorries to Hermin, where daily practice on dummy trenches for the approaching attack was indulged in. Unfortunately the weather had now broken, and incessant rain rendered the time less pleasant than it should have been. Especial attention was directed to the latest methods of dealing with gas as a weapon of offence, such instruction being given by Lieutenant Evelyn, who had recently returned from a headquarters course on this particular subject. After an inspection of the brigade by the army commander, General Haking, on the 31st, the battalion moved to its former billets at Maisnil-Bouché on 2nd September for one night, and the following day reoccupied the same trenches as before at Vimy. Torrential rains had not improved the trenches, and conditions became increasingly uncomfortable. The men suffered also from a shortage of dug-outs, and had to avail themselves wherever possible of mine-shafts instead. On several mornings it happened that a thick ground mist enabled the front-line companies to make a detailed inspection of their parapet and wire from outside the trench. On one such occasion one of "D" Company, having wandered too far out into No Man's Land, lost direction and walked into the German wire, where he was shot at and wounded in the arm by a vigilant and no doubt astonished sentry. He succeeded thereafter in returning without further hurt to his own lines. "A" Company received a reinforcement of one officer on the 10th in the person of Captain Archibald Cameron, a brother of Lochiel. That same night,

moreover, as a result of a bombardment of the enemy's front line opposite "D" Company on the left, an S.O.S. signal was seen to go up, in response to which one of their batteries sent eighteen shells with apparently deadly accuracy into their own front line. This incident gave rise to the suspicion, never very far from the mind of any British soldier serving in the front line throughout the war, that the opposing trenches were occupied only by a caretaker, whose duty it was to fire a *Véry* light now and again at night, and an occasional shot from various fixed rifles scattered here and there within a certain frontage. With this idea in mind a raid was planned to take place on the night of the 14th in conjunction with the Black Watch. A barrage was laid by the Stokes mortar batteries, in the course of which some 14,000 shells were fired. The raid started at 10.7 P.M. At first there was some confusion, the Stokes guns making a most terrific row, and, in their eagerness, dropping a good many "shorts," and splinters flying about pretty freely. However, order was soon restored, and the raiders, wearing "slacks" and with blackened faces, dashed into the enemy front line, bombed a few dug-outs, and returned, having met with little or no opposition. One prisoner was captured, a diminutive specimen, belonging to the 101st Saxon Regiment. He stated that his battalion had only recently taken over their trenches, having been moved up there from the Somme for a rest. The losses of the raiding party were slight, only a few wounded; and of those not a few owed their wounds to their own barrage. On the whole, therefore, the exploit was accounted a great success, particularly by those who had always upheld the "caretaker" theory which they now saw thoroughly vindicated. Five days later (19th September) the battalion was relieved by the 9th Scottish Rifles, and trekked back to Estrée-Cauchie, a two and a half hours' march, into good billets. Here a fresh draft joined. Captain Gourlay and 2nd Lieutenants Geidt, Bennett, Lee, and Murray likewise reported for duty about this time. The 22nd saw the battalion on the move once more. Villers-Brulin, a village four miles away, was the first stop, and there one night was spent. The next day, after a hot and exhausting march of some ten miles, Liencourt was reached, and here the battalion remained in rest billets until 5th October. It was during this period of rest, which was otherwise taken up with inter-company or platoon football matches and battalion sports, that the battalion learned that its participation in the Vimy attack would not be called for, but that a return to the Somme valley might shortly be expected. This latter move duly began on the 5th, the first stage being to Remaisnil, thirteen miles distant. Two days later Fravillers was reached, the journey being undertaken by bus. The next day, the 8th, the battalion marched in the rain to Albert, a distance of seven miles. The only billets available were to be found in such ruined houses as still afforded a more or less adequate shelter after the many bombardments to which the luckless town had been sub-

jected during the previous three months. At 3.30 on the following afternoon the journey was continued, some of it by train, by way of Méricourt and Fricourt, Caterpillar and Mametz Woods, to Bazentin-le-Grand, where a halt was called at 11 P.M. Reminders that this was indeed a battlefield were certainly not wanting. Not far distant to the right was Longueval, of bitter memory, and Delville Wood, no longer recognisable as the place the battalion had known in the summer. And yet the lines were now nearly two and a half miles in front—that is, to the east—of both those places. The Camerons' present billets were some quondam German support trenches, foul with rotting equipment and unburied corpses, and overrun with rats and vermin. Nor was the countryside which surrounded them a whit better: what with bombardments, attacks and counter-attacks, mines and gas clouds, the ground was a pestilential wilderness for as far as eye could see, with no features to redeem its hopeless barrenness but the brick heaps that once had been houses, the splintered stumps which were all that remained of former trees, and some derelict tanks within the desolate area of High Wood. At 11 A.M. on the 12th the battalion moved forward to the support line. The movement was carried out by platoons with 300 yards' interval between each, and, owing to the mud, was not completed until 12.30 P.M. At 2 P.M. an attack was launched by the Seaforths and Argylls, with the Camerons in reserve. The initial stages of the attack could, with the aid of binoculars, be plainly seen from the support trenches. But before long the smoke of the bursts of high explosive, which the enemy soon threw over as a barrage, rendered any such further attempts impossible. Towards evening, however, news was received that the attack had failed, the attackers having been obliged to dig in some 150 yards in advance of their original position. This failure had been made inevitable by a lack of serious preparation, and by the fact, which later emerged clearly from the air photographs, that the barrage had been inaccurately placed. The divisional commander had protested against the order for the attempt to be undertaken in the first place, but had been overruled. At all events the result was that the battalion was ordered to go forward and relieve the remnants of the much-tried units in front. The relief was effected at 2 A.M. on the 13th. Three companies took over the front line, while "D" Company remained in support. Their position was in the Flers line, just outside Eaucourt l'Abbaye. It was on this day that the battalion lost the services, in one case only temporarily, of two of its oldest and most efficient officers. With the astonishing inconsequence that characterised so many of its actions, headquarters chose this particular moment to order the adjutant, Captain Crichton, to proceed immediately for a course at the Senior Officers' School at Aldershot. Morris Muir accordingly now took over the adjutant's duties in his place. And further, on this day also, Sandy Ellice of "A" Company was wounded mortally by a shrapnel bullet. He was

sent down the line, but survived for three days only, succumbing to his wounds on the 16th. Yet another of the fast dwindling band of original members of the battalion had gone. For the next four days the lines remained stationary. The position was far from pleasant: the incessant rain rendered the movements of ration and work parties slow and laborious, and continual shelling caused a number of casualties, which, with regard to the work which the battalion was yet to do, could ill be spared. On the 15th "D" Company was called up from the support line, and took over part of the trench held by "C." Work parties were set to digging without respite in a vain attempt to improve trenches the appalling state of which defied even the most strenuous efforts in that direction. The trench which was now dignified by the name of the fire-trench was a muddy ditch, whose sides, constantly falling in owing to the downpour of rain, revealed at every turn the decomposing and half-buried corpses of both friend and foe. Dug-outs or even shelters were non-existent, and the nights were bitterly cold. Shell-fire on both sides noticeably increased in intensity on the 17th, when also it became known that the battalion was to go over the top on the following morning. The news was on the whole welcome, as it was felt that nothing could surpass in discomfort and misery the conditions of the last few days. Casualties, moreover, were beginning to assume alarming proportions. The enemy batteries now had the range of the trench to a foot, and their shells were bursting with deadly effect. Lieutenant M'Iver was killed this day, and Lieutenant Gibson was wounded. The following morning at 2.30 the battalion began to take up its assembly position for the attack. In the darkness and the rain the survivors of the previous five days' bombardments left their trench and lay down in the mud in front of the parapet. It was bitterly cold. By 3.15 it had stopped raining, and an issue of rum was made to all ranks. Zero hour was timed for 3.40. There in a mixture of icy water and mud they lay, every man clutching his rifle and trying to peer through the night across the intervening 200 yards which divided them from the opposing lines, while the officers counted the minutes passing on the illuminated dials of their wrist watches. And then to the second the barrage came down on the enemy's front line, and the Camerons, numb with cold, rose as one man and advanced to within a few yards of their objective, where they waited, as prearranged, for one minute for the barrage to lift, and then rushed forward into the trench. For the most part the enemy did not await their coming, but fled back into their second line—Grid Trench. Those that stayed were killed; some prisoners and machine-guns were also taken. All immediately set to work to consolidate the captured position. By 5 o'clock the enemy had recovered from his surprise, and directed a vigorous counter-attack with bombing parties down the communication trenches from Grid Trench. In the first rush he broke through the barricades, and secured a footing once

more in his old front line. Then ensued some desperate hand-to-hand fighting with bombs, rifles, and revolvers in the narrow trench. German and Scot in the darkness and the mud struggled for supremacy. Captain Eadie was killed, and here fell also Captain Foulis of "D" Company, shot through the head in the thick of the *mêlée*. By 8 o'clock the trench was once more clear of the enemy, and the barricades re-established. The losses on both sides had been heavy, and the dead and wounded lay piled up, one on top of another, in every traverse. And the rain began to fall again. Besides Colonel Brown and the adjutant, there were only two other officers left unwounded by the time mid-day came. The enemy, after the repulse of his first counter-attack, confined his efforts to shelling his lost trenches and sniping. At 12.30 A.M. on the 19th the battalion was relieved by the Black Watch, and started back to Bazentin-le-Grand. It was raining hard, and the going was indescribable. The communication trenches were in places waist-deep in mud, and the effort of pulling one foot after another through this clinging sea of filth was almost as much as the exhausted strength of a great number could do. It took four hours to reach Bazentin, and from there to Mametz Wood, which was the final objective, another two miles on, was knee-deep in mud all the way. Here a short respite of forty-eight hours was most welcome, and then, after one night in cold bivouacs in High Wood, where the proximity of a number of batteries made sleep difficult, a return to the front line was ordered. At 1 P.M. on the 23rd, therefore, the depleted companies left High Wood and reoccupied the trench whence they had attacked on the 18th after a five hours' wade through the same clinging substance with which they were now becoming only too familiar. A fresh attack was promised for the morning of the 25th, but, owing to the hopeless state of the ground, the orders for it were cancelled, and by that date a relief of the whole division having taken place, the battalion found itself once more billeted in Albert, where all ranks were able to enjoy the luxury of the first bath for two and a half weeks. Upon the horrors of the return march from the front line back to Mametz Wood on the 24th it is not necessary to dwell; let it suffice to say that the recollection of it remains vivid to this day, even among so many horrors of that time, to those whose fate it was to experience it. The next few days saw the battalion moving back by easy stages to Franvillers, Mirvaux, and Pierregot, whence, on the 29th, it travelled by bus to Warlus, and finally on foot to Berneville.

At Berneville a richly deserved rest was enjoyed for three weeks. Leave was open most of the time, and many who had not been home for nearly six months were able to avail themselves of the opportunity now. During Captain Muir's absence his place as adjutant was filled by Lieutenant Evelyn (2nd to 14th November). And there remains to be recorded the return of one more officer of the original lot in the person of Major St C. MacEwen, who now rejoined his old battalion.

CHAPTER V.

ARRAS.

ON 20th November the battalion moved to Lignereuil to fresh billets. Memories of Lignereuil are inseparably connected with visits to the neighbouring town of Avesnes, where there was an officers' club, and with various keenly contested football matches, notably one important fixture against an R.A.F. team. On the 13th Captain Muir returned from leave and resumed his duties as adjutant. It was not until 1st December that the order came for the battalion to go forward into the line. The trenches which were now taken over turned out to be unexpectedly good. A certain amount of initial improvement had to be undertaken in the way of deepening them, since the depth which had sufficed to shelter their predecessors of the Bantams was very far from providing an adequate margin of safety to the more developed height of the "Jocks." Moreover, not only was the weather favourable—this winter was the driest of the whole war—but the sector was traditionally a quiet one. It was destined to become noticeably less quiet before very long, especially after the 9th Divisional Artillery had taken over the gun emplacements; but in the meanwhile the general verdict was that it was even quieter here than it had been at Vimy. The battalion took over the left section of the divisional frontage, with its left flank resting on the river Scarpe. The first spell in the trenches ended on 16th December, from the 16th to the 23rd billets in Arras, and then back into the same trenches again. Lieutenant Evelyn about this time was temporarily seconded for duty at Brigade Headquarters as intelligence officer. The only other incident of note that occurred and that still calls for attention was the enemy's bombardment of Arras on the 28th with gas shells. The shelling began at 9.30 P.M., and continued with one short break until 3 A.M. It rose to its greatest intensity at 2 o'clock, when it was estimated that ten shells were falling every minute. Upwards of 3000 shells fell altogether, and, taking everything into consideration, extraordinarily little damage was done, the only casualties occurring among the 8th Black Watch, who were billeted near the Porte de Baudimont, which happened to be the very centre of the area under fire. This period was chiefly remarkable for the number of trench raids that were carried out. From having always been hitherto something of a hazardous adventure, they soon became, in virtue of their frequency, mere matters of routine. The first raid in which the 26th Brigade was involved was made on 6th January by detachments of the Argylls and Black Watch, and was a great success. Thereafter they were undertaken regularly

at different points of the divisional front wherever the formation of the ground or military exigency might afford the best opportunity. Retaliatory measures on the part of the enemy were never pressed very keenly. So far as immediate retaliation was concerned, he usually preferred to make use of his trench-mortars rather than his artillery, while as regards retaliation in kind, while he did certainly attempt it, it was never attended with much success. The first instance of an attempt of the latter order occurred on 21st January. The battalion, after a short spell in billets at Maroeuil, had, on the 17th, taken over a new line of trenches known as St Catherine's, north of Arras, from a Canadian battalion. Here, on the day in question, at 6 P.M., after a short preliminary bombardment of thirty minutes with guns and mortars, a raiding party consisting of an officer and thirty men left their trenches with the intention of entering our front line. The attempt failed completely. A Cameron sentry spotted the party just as they were approaching the wire, and immediately opened fire on them. The Germans, seeing that the alarm was given, showed a fatal indecision: instead of either retreating or advancing at once, which was their only safe course, they stayed where they were and threw some bombs towards the trench. Once the Lewis-gun section came into action the fire became too hot, and they scattered, leaving the greater part of their number on the ground. One man, a private soldier, rushed forward, jumped into the trench, and gave himself up. But even now their troubles were not over, for a message had by this time reached the gunners, who put down a heavy barrage of shrapnel and high explosive on the opposite front line, so that those of the raiders who had been lucky enough to escape the fire of those in the trench were now caught in the barrage on their way back. There was no further trouble from enemy raids for a long time after this.

The following two months, February and March, passed without incident. The battalion moved regularly backwards and forwards to and from the trenches in the course of the ordinary trench life routine. Billets were situated at Hermaville, Ostreville, and Penin, with intervals closer to the line in what were called the "Y" huts, near Arras. In the absence of Colonel Brown, who took over the brigade for ten days or so while the brigadier was on leave, Lieutenant-Colonel MacEwen commanded the battalion. The time in billets was mostly spent in practising for the coming attack which it was known was shortly to take place on the north bank of the Scarpe. These preparations, including as they did all the usual features of model trenches, aerial photographs and detailed charts, field days, &c., were nevertheless more completely carried out, and spread over more time than had been the custom formerly. This period, in fact—though of longer duration—was not unlike the period that had preceded Loos, with the Scarpe in place of the La Bassée Canal on the front; Arras in place of Béthune as the social centre of the back area; and to complete the

comparison, the Hotel de Commerce in the former town as the equivalent of the Café du Globe in the latter. Casualties fortunately were comparatively light, thirty a week for a battalion in the front line being a general average. And of these the greater number were wounded, and were caused by trench-mortar bombs, known variously by the names of "pine-apples," "fish tails," and "aerial darts."

And so on 7th April, all preparations having now been completed and the division having "side-stepped" across the Scarpe to its allotted position, the battalion moved up to its battle posts from "Y" huts. The attack was due to take place on the 9th, and 5.30 A.M. was to be zero hour. It was to be carried out in successive waves, each wave coming up at a certain line on the map and carrying forward to the next objective. The Camerons formed part of the fourth, or last, wave. At the appointed time the divisional artillery, firing high-explosive and smoke shells, put down a heavy barrage fifty yards short of the enemy's front line, and with the first lift the attackers advanced. The retaliation was feeble and ineffective, and complete success attended the initial stages of the advance. By 7.30 A.M. the second of the main objectives, known as the Black Line, had been reached; and at this point the fourth wave passed forward to immediate support of the third, which now undertook the capture of the next, or Blue, line. The final attack, which took place shortly after noon, saw the battalion, with the 9th Argylls, in the front. A slight drizzle of rain, which had started in the early morning, persisted and the ground was somewhat heavy. Nevertheless, with an ease which to those that remembered the battles of the Somme seemed almost miraculous, all the objectives were carried. By an odd but happy coincidence it so happened that the unit on the battalion's immediate right, separated only by the river Scarpe, was the 6th Camerons, the left flank battalion of the 15th Division. Towards evening, the enemy being too demoralised even to counter-attack, the leading battalions, including the 5th, were withdrawn into reserve, the Household Brigade taking over their positions. That night the weather, which had looked at one moment as if it might clear, definitely broke in a storm of sleet and snow. It was bitterly cold. On the morning of the 11th at 8 o'clock the battalion moved up once more in support of the South African Brigade, which was under orders to attack the eminence near Fampoux, known as Greenland Hill. This enterprise, however, was undertaken rashly and without sufficient preparation, with the result that the unfortunate South Africans after suffering heavy losses were forced to hold on to a line very little in advance of the one known as the Green Line, whence their attack had been launched. Neither did the 27th Brigade have any better luck. It was therefore plain that nothing could be gained by throwing in fresh reserves at this point when the enemy's resistance was hourly stiffening, and accordingly that same night a relief was effected, and the battalion was withdrawn to billets



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. M. M. CRICHTON, D.S.O., M.C.

at Hermaville. So ended, so far as the 9th Division was concerned, the first battle of Arras. It had been an unqualified success: a distinct advance had been made, a number of prisoners had been captured, and all at an astonishingly small cost. The casualties in the battalion amounted to about a dozen rank and file killed and wounded, and one officer, the adjutant, Captain Muir, wounded. He was hit by a shrapnel bullet in the shoulder while walking up a communication trench to the front line on the night of the 11th. Captain St Clair Grant took his place as adjutant. Whether justifiable or no, the general impression was that, had the cavalry been ready to follow up the successes of the infantry on the first day, a serious break through of the German lines along the Scarpe might well have been made. As it was, the cavalry were only brought up on the 11th, by which time the propitious moment had passed, and it was too late.

The battalion remained in billets at Hermaville until 25th April, on which day a return move was made to "Y" huts. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown having now returned home, the command had fallen to Captain Crichton, who had now the distinction of being the officer with the longest record of continuous service in the battalion, he having joined it, as will be remembered, at Bordon. On the 27th the brigade moved into the support trenches on the Blue Line. The following day an attack was made in this sector, but the supporting troops were not called upon to participate. Their turn came a few days later, on 3rd May, when the offensive was resumed on a wide front, the 17th, 7th, and 13th Corps all taking part. The object of the offensive was to develop still further the success already achieved on the 9th of April. Nor was the ground unfavourable to such an idea. From the ridge upon which the 9th Division now rested a wide view of the country behind the enemy's lines could be obtained, and upon a clear day even Douai could be distinguished with the naked eye. The actual objective set was the Biache-Fresnes line, with the capture of which it was thought that a general withdrawal of the line both to the north and south of the Scarpe would be forced upon the German Higher Command. Moreover, the improved weather conditions which prevailed at this time also augured well for the attempt. And yet, as will be shown, this May attack was destined to fail as signally as the April one had succeeded. Misfortune dogged the footsteps of the battalion from the very beginning. On 1st May, while moving up to the line, "A" Company came under shell-fire and lost three officers, all wounded—2nd Lieutenants Murray and Campbell and the company commander, Captain Gourlay. The order of battle was as follows: the 5th Camerons on the right and the 8th Black Watch on the left, each battalion to be in four waves—that is, on a two-company front, each company on a front of two platoons. There was considerable doubt regarding the exact position of the enemy. That he had dug himself in on the western slopes of Greenland Hill was certain, but among the shell-holes and

half-dug trenches which scarred those slopes there was little indication of his exact whereabouts. The building known as the Chemical Works at Roeux was believed, and only too rightly, to be strongly held and fortified, but it was understood that it was to receive particular attention from the heavy batteries during the preliminary bombardment. A great deal of chopping and changing in respect of plans merely served to emphasise the general lack of grip which was manifest from the start of this unfortunate affair. The hour of 3.45 A.M. was to be zero, but the order conveying this all-important information to the division was only received a few hours before the battle began. The night of 2nd-3rd May was clear, but when the bombardment started at 3 o'clock there was still no sign of dawn, and when, three-quarters of an hour later, the attack was launched, not only was the darkness yet intense but the dust and smoke of the shelling, drifting back into the faces of the attackers, reduced visibility to a matter of a few yards. To make matters worse, a great number of casualties were caused in the front line by our own shells, there being, as it transpired later on, a serious error in the trench maps from which some of the batteries were firing. Moreover, it soon was discovered that the Chemical Works had hardly been touched, and from the shelter of that building the German machine-gunners were able to rake the advancing lines with devastating effect. What, therefore, from this cause and from the fact that, owing to loss of direction, part of the Camerons got in front of the 2nd Essex Regiment and were fired on by them, the losses were very heavy indeed. In less than half an hour after the attack had begun the battalion had lost all but two officers and about ninety men. Among the officers who fell that day were Lochiel's brother, Captain Archie Cameron, commanding "D" Company; Captain Lorimer, who commanded "C" Company; Lieutenant Littleton; and many more. Captain Lorimer was wounded, and was seen being carried to the rear on a stretcher, after which nothing more was ever known of him, and it is presumed that the party must have been wiped out by a shell on their way down. It was suggested late in the same day that the battalion should make another attempt to reach its original objectives, but the commanding officer, who had a fully justified reputation for plain speech on occasion, made out so bold and convincing a case against any such attempt being made, at least until the Chemical Works should have been destroyed by the artillery according to the original plan, that the brigadier cancelled the order. On 4th May the battalion, once more decimated, moved back by way of Arras to "Y" huts. So ended the second battle of Arras. The casualty list for this day was a long one—upwards of 12 officers and 300 men.

CHAPTER VI.

PASSCHENDAELE AND AFTER.

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THE battalion's stay at "Y" huts was not of long duration. On 12th May a further move away from the line was made to Penin, and thence, after a few days, to Chelers. Here both billets and weather combined to make the time pass pleasantly and quickly. A certain number of officers and men, mostly Somme casualties, now rejoined, among the former being Captain Newcomb and Lieutenants F. Innes and Noble. The usual routine of billet life, with its round of parades and inspections, began once more, while something of the pageantry of peace-time soldiering was maintained by the nightly playing of Retreat on the village square by the different bands of the brigade. On the 21st, by way of varying the monotony of training, a Brigade Rifle Meeting was held. In spite of a downpour of rain in the afternoon, the day was highly successful. The various competitions in the programme included every kind from group firing to individual scores, the last-named being held as a direct encouragement to the brigade snipers, and in them the battalion marksmen gave a very good account of themselves. The Commander of the IVth Corps, Sir Edmund (later Lord) Allenby, paid a personal visit to the range in the course of the day. But before saying a final good-bye to the Arras sector yet one more spell in the trenches was to be passed. On 5th June the 9th Division moved up from Chelers and took over in the line from the 51st. The aspect of the front had altered considerably in the month which had passed since the last offensive. Those fiercely contested points, Roeux and the Chemical Works, were now in our possession. Arras itself was no longer the dangerous place, at any rate so far as bombardments were concerned, that it used to be. The old front line of the pre-May days was now almost within the billeting area. The only noticeable change for the worse was in respect of enemy air activity, which had become highly menacing, not only in the back areas, where even the Lewis-gun teams had been pressed into the service of anti-aircraft defence, but also in the front line. Of this last spell in the Arras sector there is little to relate except that it was then that Sir Harry Lauder paid a visit to the battalion in the line and, by special request, sang a few songs from his repertoire until interrupted by an unexpected outburst of German shelling. By the 14th of June the battalion was out of the line and in billets in the neighbourhood of Ruellecourt, where it was to remain for a whole month.

(ii)

In these billets and at Warlus, whereto a move was made in the second week in July, the battalion remained then until 25th July. The prolonged rest was much appreciated and, indeed, much needed. A great deal of training was carried on, especially in respect of the use of hand-grenades in an attack. In this particular form of offensive the Germans were undoubtedly further advanced than we, which fact, as it was now beginning to be realised, was less due to the superiority of the German stick-bomb than to a better system of organisation and training. A certain area, therefore, having been cratered and trenched by the sappers so as to represent as nearly as might be an actual battle-field, was used for the purpose of training each unit in the newer and more concerted methods of bombing which experience had taught. So long a period of rest at a stretch was something of a novelty, and it was with a not unpleasant anticipation that a move back to the line, when it became imminent, was looked forward to. So, in due course, the time for moving came. The Kirchner pictures (without which no company mess in France was complete), depicting ladies in various stages of suggestive undress, were removed from the walls; the strains of the 'Barcarolle' and the 'Bing Boys' and the Indian Love Lyrics, as interpreted by M. de Groot, the Piccadilly virtuoso, were heard no more from the company gramophone. As suddenly and mysteriously as they had come these kilted soldiers packed up their household gods and marched away, and the local population awaited with indifference the arrival of the next lot, who, whatever the superficial differences of outward appearance might be, would nevertheless, they knew, show their underlying kinship with their predecessors by playing the same games, whistling the same tunes, and worshipping also at the artistic shrines of Kirchner and de Groot. The 18th July had been the first anniversary of the great German counter-attack on Longueville and Delville Wood, and it was noted with interest that there were still with the battalion the following officers who had been with it at that date, some of whom had served with it continuously ever since, though most of them had returned to duty after recovery from wounds: Major Crichton (commanding) and Captain W. St Clair Grant (Adjutant); Captains W. H. Riach, D. de B. Newcomb, G. Lawson, and A. Macaulay; Lieutenants J. R. Dickson, Alastair D. Cameron, A. L. Evelyn, J. Noble, F. Innes, R. Macgregor, E. Macmillan; and Padre MacNeill. Besides these Captain Hunter commanded "A" Company and Captain Mann "D"; Lieutenant Boulton, one of the original 3rd Battalion officers, had rejoined; and 2nd Lieutenants Watson, Doak, and Veitch were more recent arrivals. On the 26th Captain Muir returned from hospital in England and resumed the Adjutancy.

The trenches which the battalion now took over were on the Canal

du Nord by Havrincourt. The sector had the reputation of being quieter than most, although within a week of going in—on the night of 2nd August—a Cameron patrol ran unexpectedly into an enemy patrol of slightly superior numbers, with the result that in the exchange of shots which followed the Camerons lost one and the Germans two men killed. Lieutenant Evelyn returned to duty with the battalion from Brigade Headquarters on the 6th, and was posted to "D" Company as second-in-command. The battalion remained in the line at Havrincourt for this whole month of August, being relieved in the front line every five days by the Argylls, and stopping under canvas in Havrincourt Wood when out of the line. The weather was remarkably hot for the greater part of the time, punctuated by thunderstorms. There were few casualties. The only difficult part of the line was a slag-heap on the north side of the canal known as Yorkshire Bank. Of this eminence the enemy held the far end (it was more of a long flat-topped ridge than a heap), which fact was a cause of constant irritation, without any very valid reason, to the Divisional Staff. It was eventually decided in those quarters that this ridge must be cleared, and "A" and "B" Companies were detailed to effect it. The night of 28th August was fixed for the raid, but orders for a postponement till the following night were received at the last moment. On the 29th the raiding party again stood by, but again at the eleventh hour the whole thing was cancelled. And on the 30th the division left the area altogether. The battalion entrained at Vélou, detrained at Achiet-le-Grand, and marched into camp at Gomiécourt. Lieutenant-Colonel MacEwen had now returned to command the battalion, and Major Crichton accordingly became second-in-command. Gomiécourt did not present a very attractive appearance at first sight. In fact, compared to Havrincourt, it was depressing in the extreme. At Havrincourt the high water-mark of tidiness, cleanliness, and general efficiency both in and out of the trenches had been reached. So far was this the case that General Byng, having paid a surprise visit one morning, and having been conducted round the battalion trenches by Muir, went out of his way on his return to send a special message of commendation to Battalion Headquarters. But here in the new quarters everything remained to be done. Accommodation was scarce—there were only ten tents per company; there was no messing accommodation whatever; and the whole place, including the surrounding countryside, was desolate and ravaged. The battalion, however, still full of the Havrincourt spirit, set to work with a will; one company constructed a mess-hut within twenty-four hours of arriving on the ground, and in a very few days' time such progress had been made towards the creation of amenities that lawn tennis was in full swing on a new court. Nor was this the sole form of athletics indulged in. Football, in spite of the hot weather, once more came into its own. And as it was finally the cause of at least one most unlooked-for and regrettable casualty, it may not be without interest

to examine the results of some of these hard-fought contests more closely. 2nd September: officers *v.* the sergeants (Soccer), officers won, 2—0. 4th September: officers *v.* N.C.O.'s and men (Rugger), officers won, 12—7. 7th September: Cameron officers *v.* Black Watch officers (Rugger), Black Watch officers won 16—0. 9th September: Cameron officers *v.* Seaforth officers (Soccer), Seaforth officers won 3—0. And finally, on the 11th, in a five-a-side match between Headquarters officers and Transport officers, the Adjutant, in his efforts to avert defeat from Transport, fell and broke his collar-bone, the ground by this time, as may well be imagined, being of the consistency of iron. Captain Muir as a result of this accident had to be evacuated down the line, and St Clair Grant, his *alter ego*, took his place once again. Here also the battalion was joined by a fresh draft of all ranks, including the following officers: 2nd Lieutenants Wylie, Munro, Anderson, and Adam. It was by now generally known that the next move was to be northward into Belgium, where a new British offensive had already been launched, and the usual preliminary training on prepared ground was carried out daily. At 11.15 A.M. on 13th September the battalion paraded and marched to Bapaume, where it entrained at 5 P.M. After a bitterly cold night journey—cold mainly because most of the carriage windows lacked glass—Proven was reached in the small hours of the next morning. Thence by a march of some two hours to a camp some four miles east of Poperinghe, now to be revisited after nearly two years. On the 17th a further march brought the battalion to Toronto Camp near Brandhoek, where it was billeted in huts. 20th September was the date fixed for the attack, which was to be carried out by the 27th Brigade and the South Africans; the Camerons were to act as supporting unit to the latter. At 6 P.M. on the 19th the battalion entrained, and after a thirty minutes' journey left the train at Goldfish Chateau, whence it marched to a field close behind Ypres, where a bivouac for the night was made. The weather, which up till then had been threatening but fine, now broke. Rain started at 10.30 P.M., and fell steadily for two hours, a soaking down-pour, which did not add to the comfort of a night in the open. Zero hour was 5.40 A.M., and at 1.30 A.M., while it was still dark, the battalion paraded in the sodden field and marched up to its assembly point, passing through Ypres and out by the Menin Gate. The order of march was by platoons at 300 yards intervals. Soon after passing Mill Cots they left the road and made across country. What with the darkness, the mud, strands of barbed wire, and flooded shell-holes, the going was painfully slow. Now and then the ghostly forms of deserted "pill-boxes" (German concrete emplacements) would loom up on either side, and in some places a few duckboards afforded momentary relief to the plunging and stumbling files; but it was not until 4.20 A.M. that the assembly post was reached. At 5.40 A.M. to the second the barrage started. It was, as was now usual in the 9th Division, composed of

high explosive and smoke shells, as compared to the mainly shrapnel barrage still more generally in use. By 8 or 9 o'clock news came back that the attackers had met with great success, both the 9th Division and the Australians on their right having gained all their objectives. At 12 noon "D" Company, under the command of Lieutenant Evelyn, received orders to move up into position on the right of Frezenberg. This move was accomplished without casualties. Enemy shelling became more intense in the course of the afternoon, and Low Farm, where was situated Battalion Headquarters, was subjected to an unpleasantly heavy share of it. At 4 P.M. "D" Company was ordered to reinforce the South Africans from Borry Farm. No. 15 platoon accordingly, under 2nd Lieutenant Veitch, joined the 2nd South Africans in the Bremen Redoubt. The other two platoons, 13 and 14, had already started on their way forward to support the 4th South Africans, when a message from the latter to Lieutenant Evelyn informed him that they were in no need of reinforcements at the moment. No. 14 Platoon, under 2nd Lieutenant Hutchison, was therefore recalled—not without difficulty, as the German barrage was by this time formidable, Hutchison himself being wounded on the way back,—and No. 13, under 2nd Lieutenant M'Naughton, was allowed to continue on its movement, and duly gave its, as it turned out, not unwelcome support to the 4th South Africans. Before nightfall the enemy attempted to carry out several counter-attacks under cover of hurricanes of shell-fire, but each one was successfully broken up by gun and rifle-fire before it became seriously menacing. The next day, the 21st, saw no further infantry action, but was taken up with the relief, successfully carried out, of the front-line troops by those in support. The enemy confined himself to bursts of shelling, starting at 5 A.M. While these bouts were on, advantage was taken of the excellent cover afforded by the captured German "pill-boxes," into which as many men as possible were crowded. Such was the strength of these erections that even a 5.9 shell could not penetrate them; "they bounce off them," as one officer wrote, "and only cause a good deal of concussion to those inside." The increased activity of the German airmen was also a noticeable feature this day. In fact, it was not until 10 o'clock that night that the front-line relief was completed. The following day passed uneventfully except for a continuous and fairly damaging bombardment of our lines. On the morning of the 23rd the welcome news came that the battalion was to be relieved that night by the 12th West Yorkshire Regiment, and at 10.30 P.M. the first of the relieving platoons appeared. Two hours later the last of the Camerons had left the front line. Unfortunately their troubles were only now beginning. A thick fog rendered the matter of finding the way—for trenches there were none—one of immense difficulty. It therefore took a whole hour for the leading company to reach Battalion Headquarters at Square Farm. Leaving that point at 2 A.M. the platoons,

in the same formation as when coming up, proceeded gropingly back towards the Vlamertinghe area. It was not long, however, before they walked into a thick belt of gas, a mixture of mustard gas and phosgene. Hastily donning their respirators they staggered on slowly across that shell-torn and muddy wilderness until, more perhaps by good fortune than good management, they struck the Ypres road. But even now they were not out of the wood. The road, a long straight pavé, was bounded on either side by what appeared to be a bottomless quagmire—at any rate something sufficiently deep and treacherous to render careful avoidance desirable; upon this road, for the greater part of its length, the German artillery was dropping shells at the rate of three or four a minute, thereby causing indescribable confusion among the considerable traffic at this hour, consisting, as it did, of ammunition and ration transport going up and ambulance cars, &c.—to say nothing of the 9th Division,—going down. What with gas sickness among the men coming down, bolting mules with waggons, obstacles in the shape of smashed waggons and dead horses and mules, falling shells, and the necessity of keeping strictly to the pavé itself, it is to be wondered how the various platoons held together or managed to come through safely at all. It was not until between 5 and 6 A.M. that the battalion got settled into its camp near Vlamertinghe, passing through Ypres again on its way. At 12.45 P.M. it was once more paraded and transported by bus to another camp near the Temple, into which, not a little exhausted, it marched that evening at 6 o'clock. So ended the first participation in the battle of Passchendaele by the battalion. And taking everything into account, the affair had been highly successful. Casualties were not high, and a number of them were due to the gas on the last night rather than to the hazards of the actual battle. And as gratifying proof that the services, such as they were, which the Camerons had been able on this occasion to render to their South African comrades in the brigade were not unappreciated, the following letter was received from Major T. E. Cochrane, commanding the 2nd Battalion South African Infantry. It was addressed to the officer commanding the 5th Camerons:—

"I have great pleasure in forwarding you certain recommendations for men of "D" Company of your battalion for acts of gallantry during the recent operations. I am quite sure there were numerous other Camerons deserving of some distinction, but, unfortunately, I am unable to obtain any further names. May I in conclusion thank you for the splendid work of your officers and men who so readily assisted us on that day. Their services were of the greatest value, and will not be forgotten by this regiment."

On 25th September Lieutenant-Colonel MacEwen gave up the battalion on his return to England, and was succeeded in the command by Major Crichton.

Before the end of the month the battalion moved back to Evinghem,

and went into billets in a large farm. One unfortunate accident marked this period. A fire broke out in the billet, and in a very short time assumed such alarming proportions that it became apparent that the means at the disposal of the occupiers for coping with the blaze were hopelessly inadequate. The result was that the place was gutted, a number of cattle being lost in the flames, and also, as one account adds somewhat wistfully, two barrels of beer. On 1st October the battalion football team played a match against the 110th French Regiment, and amid scenes of great enthusiasm, which were not limited to the mere duration of the match, won by 4 goals to none. A return match on the home ground was arranged for the 5th, and as side-issues to the main spectacle, a treat to the village children and a massed band concert were likewise undertaken. Unfortunately when the day came the football match had to be called off as the French team were unable to get away; the remainder of the programme, however, was carried out successfully.

The stage was now set, so far as the 9th Division was concerned, for another battle, this time at the northern end of the Passchendaele Ridge. The Passchendaele offensive, from which great things had been expected by the Higher Command, had now already been in progress for four weeks, and it was becoming daily more glaringly apparent that there was a disquieting discrepancy between performance and programme. The reasons for this discrepancy were plain enough: the weather, for one thing, which had never been favourable, was becoming worse, and, at such an advanced stage of the season, little improvement could be hoped for; while, if that were not enough, the natural difficulties of a battlefield covered with fortified farms and pill-boxes, impervious to shell-fire, and of which everyone was a nest of machine-guns, were all but insurmountable. Yet it was felt that before it was too late an attempt should be made to gain a footing on the forward slope of the ridge where consolidation against the inevitable counter-attack in the spring would be more easily accomplished. Accordingly the attack was arranged to take place on 12th October, and on the 8th the Camerons left Evinghem, took train to Brielen, and stopping at Canal Bank for a night on the way, marched to Hübner Farm. The names of all the officers with the battalion at this time are as follows: Major A. G. M. M. Crichton, D.S.O., M.C.; Captains Newcomb, Duff, Riach, Mann, Lawson, and MacFadyen, M.C. (R.A.M.C.); Lieutenants Evelyn, Charlton, M'Lean, Stratton, Cameron, Renton, Osbourne, Veitch, M.C., Doak, Noble, Wylie, Patterson, Dickson, M'Naughton, Boulton, Robb, M'Rae, Jones, M.C., Grieve, M.C., Strathern, Fenwick, M'Leod, Cameron, Douglas, Watson, and Innes; the Rev. J. MacNeill, M.C., and the Rev. A. Dawson, Chaplains.

On the 11th they relieved the Gloucesters, who had, it appeared, had a distinctly unpleasant time during their turn in this sector. And it was only now, a bare twelve hours before, that the battalion learnt

that zero hour for the attack had been fixed for 5.35 the following morning. The Black Watch and Argylls, each on a two-company front, were to form the first wave, when, having gained their objectives, they were to make way for the Camerons and Seaforths to pass through them and carry on to the next point marked. On the way up to the assembly point that night, a tedious and exhausting walk in the pouring rain on slippery duckboards, one of the guides not unaccountably lost his way, with the result that some of the battalion spent four hours longer than was necessary wandering about in the mud and the dark, and arrived eventually in a state of great weariness and bad temper. The story of the attack is soon told. About three-quarters of an hour before our barrage was due the Germans put down a disconcertingly accurate one on our assembly positions. However, in due course our own barrage appeared, and the attack was launched. But it was Loos all over again. The division on the left failed to make headway, with the result that the successive advancing lines of the 26th Brigade came under enfilade machine-gun fire from the flank, and were forced before long to establish themselves in a position having one flank entirely in the air. Communications were wellnigh impossible. Several men were completely engulfed in the mud, and one officer was rescued only just in time. Battalion Headquarters was in a "pill-box" known as Burns Farm, a cramped and smelly little concrete shelter with four inches of water on the floor. The front line, as reached and held by the brigade, was nothing but a series of water-logged shell-holes. The next day, the 13th, after a readjustment of the line and some heavy shelling, the front line was taken over by the South Africans in the evening, and the battalion withdrew to Hübner Farm. Everyone was glad to get out of the line, for not only had conditions been unspeakable—it had poured with rain the whole time,—but the whole affair had been mismanaged from the start. Owing to the state of the ground, which made any movement at all difficult, the barrage had very soon outrun the infantry; isolated "pill-boxes" had held up the advance dangerously at certain points; and some units, with disastrous consequences to themselves, had lost direction. The losses of the battalion, though higher than those incurred on 20th September, were not extraordinarily severe. Christian Boulton, however, who had been the youngest subaltern in the battalion in its very early days, was killed; and Father MacNeill was badly gassed and wounded. He, too, was a survivor from Aldershot days, and his loss, for although he recovered he did not return to his old unit, was deeply deplored throughout the battalion, wherein he was greatly loved and respected, not only for his upright character but also for his unwavering gallantry. For in every attack he would go "over the top" with the front line, usually with "A" or "B" Company, in which were to be found most of his own flock, and there he would remain day and night with them until they were relieved. The walk

back to Hübner Farm and subsequently to Canal Bank and Siege Camp was, what with liquid mud, pouring rain, and the sore feet from which a great number of the men were suffering, something in the nature of a nightmare. From the 21st to the 25th the battalion marched by stages to the coast, where it settled into billets, consisting of huts and villas among the sand-dunes, at Zuydcoote. A fresh draft joined up on the way.

As a postscript to this battle of the 12th of October may fittingly be inserted here the following excerpts. The first is a message from the G.O.C. 9th Division to the Brigadier: "The Army Commander and the Corps Commander have requested me to convey to you their high appreciation of the splendid gallantry and endurance shown by all ranks of the XXVI. (Highland) Brigade during the operations which took place on the 12th instant. I should be glad if you would make known to the brigade how much I personally appreciate its fine work." The second quotation is from a message sent by the Corps Commander to the G.O.C. 9th Division: "I should be gratified if you would give your brigade commanders the assurance of my hearty appreciation, and if you would make an opportunity of telling them that our failure to capture the objective in the attack on the 12th was in no way due to the 9th Division. Indeed, on that date the division played a splendid part, and in spite of awful mud, carried on the attack in the most gallant way possible. They went where they were told to go, and they could not have done more."

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Very pleasant were these days at the seaside, and the recuperative effect of them was not slow in manifesting itself. The only drawback was the wind, which seemed never to cease blowing, and carried in its train a continual sandstorm. But before many days had passed a fresh move was decreed. On 28th October, by bus transport, the battalion went to Coxyde-les-Bains, eastward along the coast, and thence on foot to Middlesex Camp, where it was in the position of providing supporting troops to the front line. On 3rd November the relief of the front line was effected. It is a curious fact, and one worthy of record, that for the few days which followed the 5th Camerons were on the extreme left flank of the British, and indeed the Allied, Army, having already been right flank battalion of the British Army on the Somme in 1916. Rest billets were in Nieuport, and were on a scale of grandeur hitherto unknown, being situated for the most part in the lower storeys and cellars of well-built houses, and being not only generously furnished but lit by electric light. The sector was a comparatively peaceful one, for although the enemy trenches were not far distant, the opposing lines were separated from each other

by a canal. An occasional bombardment by gas shells and intermittent aerial activity were the only examples of the offensive spirit shown by the enemy. One day a German pilot, misjudging his distance, dropped a bag of letters intended for his own front line into our lines, doubtless to his own very natural mortification. Two further incidents of this time remain to be mentioned. The first is the return of the Adjutant, Captain Muir, to duty on the 6th, and the second is the announcement of the award of the D.S.O. to the commanding officer, Major Crichton, an announcement received with profound satisfaction and pleasure by all ranks in the battalion.

On 9th November, handing over their trenches to the South Africans, the Camerons marched back to Coxyde-les-Bains, stopping for one night at Middlesex Camp on the way. At Coxyde they remained resting until the 17th. A few changes among the officers occurred. Captain Macaulay had left to take up an appointment connected with agricultural development at headquarters; Lieutenant Evelyn became second-in-command of "B" Company; and news came of Captain Mann's death following the wounds he had received in the last Passchendaele offensive. On the 17th the great march south began. This march was part of a larger staff scheme for testing the endurance and mobility of the army. The time-table had been very carefully worked out, and it was impressed on all participating units that the slightest deviation from the schedule was calculated to throw the entire scheme out of gear. It is therefore to the credit of all concerned that no such dislocation occurred. The details of the march, so far as they concern the battalion, are as follows: 17th November, marched from Coxyde to Uxem—16 miles; 18th November, Uxem to Wormhoudt—16 miles; 19th November, Wormhoudt to Zermeele—9 miles; 20th November, Zermeele to Aubronne—15 miles; 21st November, Aubronne to Avrault—7 miles; 22nd November, Avrault to Embry—15 miles. This completed a march of eighty miles in six days, starting not later than six o'clock each morning and making only the usual halts by the way. It was current gossip that three weeks were to be spent at Embry resting, and although, as it turned out, the actual duration of their stay there was less by almost a third of that time, a week's repose was not unwelcome. On 1st December at 7.30 A.M. they were off again. The battalion paraded and marched twelve miles to Houmières near St Pol, arriving there at 5 P.M. The next day, entraining in the afternoon, it arrived at 6 A.M. on the 3rd at Peronne, and twenty-four hours later took over a section of front-line trenches at Gouzeaucourt from the Irish Guards. In these trenches, taking turn and turn about with the Argylls, the battalion remained till the middle of January. The out-of-the-line billets were situated in Dessart Wood, and consisted of huts. Life, whether in the line or out of it, was not marked by any event of note. The winter had now set in in earnest; the nights especially were bitterly cold, and there was much snow.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. INGLIS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

There were various alarms at different times concerning German attacks, but nothing happened to justify them until the end of December. On the 29th, the battalion being in the line and all having been quiet up till then, there was a sudden outburst of trench-mortar activity from the other side. The relief was due to take place that night, and was duly carried out, the Argylls coming in and the Camerons going back in support to Gouzeaucourt. The very next morning at 6.30 the enemy launched his long-expected attack, which was successfully driven off by the Argylls. Two platoons from the supports were sent forward to assist (from "B" Company), and the rest came under a heavy bombardment in Gouzeaucourt from which, however, they escaped very luckily with only one casualty. No further attempt was made to push the attack, and by the evening all was quiet again. Finally, towards the third week in January, the division was withdrawn from the line, and the battalion settled into rest billets at Bray-sur-Somme. These, as it soon became apparent, were rest billets in name only. Rumours of a big German offensive were in the air, and preparatory work of all kinds was indulged in with feverish energy. The particular form of work laid down for the battalion's special attention was co-operation with the Tank Corps. A big demonstration was accordingly staged, and, after several days' rehearsal, was carried out before an audience of over 1500 officers of varied rank and nationality on 7th February. Such was held to be its educational value that, by special request, it was continued daily for a whole week, and at the close a message was received through the brigade from G.H.Q. complimenting all ranks on the enterprise and spirit of their performance. On the 13th, to the regret of all ranks, Lieutenant Evelyn, an officer with a record of twenty-one months' continuous service at the front, and mostly with the battalion, left for England on a six months' tour of duty. Much football was played at this time, and the battalion revived ancient glories by getting into the final for the Divisional Cup, being beaten therein by a small margin by the 9th Seaforth's team. And finally, on 4th March, Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton, D.S.O., M.C., on being ordered home likewise on a six months' tour of duty, relinquished the command of the battalion. His loss was a serious one, for, apart from the fact that having as it were grown up with the battalion and served in it in every grade from 2nd Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel, he had by now become something in the nature of an institution, his imperturbability in all circumstances and his bluntness of speech, from which no mere difference of rank, either high or low, could deter him on occasion, had won for him a particular affection in the hearts of all. It was, therefore, amid expressions of unconcealed regret that he took his departure. He was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, seconded from the Highland Light Infantry.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM THE RETREAT TO THE ARMISTICE.

(i)

THE next trenches occupied by the battalion were in the Fins sector on the 5th Army front. These trenches were in every way bad ; at the time of taking over the front line was not joined at all to the support, and the only means of communication was across the open after dark. But since by now it was common knowledge that the enemy was contemplating a final throw for victory in the shape of a massed attack on this front, immediate steps were taken to improve matters, and before long, by dint of hard and unremitting work, the system had been made serviceable. So matters stood in the middle of March on the eve of the great German offensive. The preliminary bombardment started on the 18th, and, in accordance with a well thought out scheme on the part of the German High Command, it was not maintained at equal intensity all along the line. Certain sectors, and that held by the 5th Camerons was one, were subjected merely to an intermittent shelling, while the weight of it fell upon other chosen points. But for three days the battalion had to put up with a continuous rain of gas shells of small calibre until, on the 21st, the attack was launched. And now again, still pursuing his deliberate plan, the enemy pushed his attack in certain places and feinted in others. On both flanks of the battalion, on the South Africans on the right and the London Territorials on the left, the full weight of the attack fell, with the result that in order to save themselves from being cut off entirely the Camerons were forced to withdraw in conformity with the movement of the rest of the line. The withdrawal was effected without loss as far as some rising ground behind Fins itself. Here on the second day a new position, and one, moreover, of great strength, was taken up. But not for long. A formidable attack developed, and, ere nightfall, both flanks being found once more to be in the air, a further retirement became imperative. The casualties this day included the Adjutant, Captain Muir, wounded, and Captain Riach, wounded and taken prisoner. In addition to these, "A" Company, which had suffered worst from the gas, had almost ceased to exist as a separate unit, Lieutenant Macmillan and the best part of three platoons having been put out of action owing to the effects of this poison. The 23rd, which was heralded likewise with a thick and clinging mist, was a most critical day for the 9th Division, and indeed for the whole army. The retreat had to be carried out in full daylight, and in the face of an

enemy elated by the previous two days' successes. The battalion moved back slowly from Etricourt, disputing every foot of ground in order to gain time to enable the divisional artillery to be conveyed safely across the Canal du Nord. There was some hard fighting in Nurlu, in which "C" and "D" Companies were conspicuous, before the 26th Brigade could clear the village. But the evacuation was successfully accomplished, and by mid-afternoon the whole division had crossed the canal by the only available bridge—namely, that at Manancourt. By the evening of the 24th they were in position on the Sailly-Saillisel ridge, having been heavily engaged all day and harassed by low-flying aeroplanes. Wherever an opportunity offered, either from the nature of the ground or, as frequently occurred, from sheer necessity, a stand was made, and the enemy nearest at hand held in check. Various sections of the Camerons this day got separated from their unit in the thick of the fighting, and only managed to rejoin twenty-four hours later. On the 26th, the battalion being then in position on the Albert-Bray road, a relief of the front line by the Australians took place. The Camerons' losses had been severe, amounting in all to about 400 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the officers, and besides those already mentioned, 2nd Lieutenant Downie had been captured, and Captain MacIver, the officer commanding "D" Company, had been killed by shrapnel on the last day of the retreat. Captain St C. Grant was now Adjutant again, having taken over from Lieutenant Brown, who had in his turn taken on the duty temporarily on 22nd March when Muir was wounded. And Major Hunter, M.C., who had completed his third year in France, was now sent home on a course, only to meet his death by drowning when the *Leinster* went down in the Irish Sea some weeks later.

(ii)

From Albert, starting on 1st April, the battalion once more set its face north, and marched by easy stages to Kemmel. The ten days or so occupied by this march were destined to form the only rest it was to get, for no sooner was Kemmel reached than all available troops there were thrown into the line to stem the new attack which the enemy was now directing against the Channel ports. The fight, so far as the Camerons were concerned, was of short duration, but bitter enough while it lasted. After little more than twenty-four hours of very much the same sort of fighting as they had just been experiencing on the 5th Army front, successive rearguard actions, they were withdrawn, new heavy losses on the top of the old rendering them too weak in numbers any longer to render them an effective front-line unit. The third week in April accordingly saw the battalion in billets at Hondegheem, where it remained refitting and absorbing fresh drafts

of men and officers for a full month. Here, then, and subsequently for a shorter time at Cassel, while the spring advanced and the last great efforts of the German Army to burst through the investing lines of the Allies gradually weakened, the battalion built itself up anew. The latest drafts were composed of younger material than ever before, lads of eighteen and nineteen, who in many cases had still been at school when the battalion had first set foot in France, but, as they were soon to prove, every whit as keen and tempered as any who had gone before. On 24th May the order to move came, and on the following day the battalion took over a section of front-line trenches near Meteren. The lines at this point marked the limit of the last German advance, and the country about them was in consequence yet as unspoilt as the pleasantest of the back areas. The space between the opposing trenches, instead of being either a shell-pocked wilderness or a muddy flat, was an open country of fields wherein the grain and the hay, crimsoned with poppies innumerable, lent a strikingly peaceful aspect to the landscape. Such rural amenities, however, had sterner uses too, for it was by taking advantage of the excellent cover that these self-same crops afforded that many a raid on the opposing trenches was carried out. In this comparatively quiet neighbourhood the battalion remained throughout the month of June and into July, doing a seven-day turn in the line and seven days out alternatively, all ranks training and hardening themselves in preparation for the final phase which it was plain was now at hand. And on 19th July this phase was opened by a preliminary attack. The village of Meteren, which lay immediately behind the German lines, stood upon a slight eminence which, in that level country, made it a most valuable observation post, overlooking, as it did, a wide stretch of our defences in that sector. It was accordingly decided to capture the village and advance our lines beyond it. The scheme for this attack, which was to be carried out by Camerons, Black Watch, South Africans, and Royal Scots Fusiliers, was well devised. In the first place, Meteren itself was bombarded by heavies until no cover in the shape of wall or gable was left standing; then a number of feint attacks with gas and smoke were made for several days previously, until finally on the 19th, at the unusual zero hour of 7.55 A.M., the real assault was launched. So far as the Camerons were concerned it was a complete success; Meteren was taken together with a number of prisoners and machine-guns at very little cost, and a new line to the east of the village was consolidated without much interference by the enemy, who had been caught off his guard. At least one casualty, however, which took place about this time calls for mention. Captain Morris Muir, within a fortnight of his return to duty on recovering from his previous wound received in March, was, on 12th July, wounded yet again, and once more, and now for the last time, was succeeded in the Adjutancy by Captain Grant. His wound, though not mortal, was sufficiently serious to

prevent his rejoining before the Armistice, and thus by ill-fortune was he deprived of the honour of entering Germany with the battalion as its Adjutant, an honour to which his long and distinguished services in the field richly entitled him.

Immediately after the Meteren attack the battalion was withdrawn for a fortnight's rest to the neighbourhood of Hazebrouck, returning thence at the beginning of August to the same part of the line as before. During the following three weeks the Germans, having now shot their bolt and having one eye fixed nervously on the head of their salient at Amiens which was now threatened by Foch's great counter-stroke, quite definitely lost the initiative in the north. This loss of initiative on their part was clearly demonstrated by the added ease with which our patrols now penetrated their trenches. Of the many raids which took place at this period by no means the least successful and daring was one undertaken on 3rd August from the battalion front under the command of Captain Grant, when a hostile post was rushed, every man in it either killed or wounded, and a return made without a single casualty. In the successful attack by the Lowland Brigade on the Hoegenacker Ridge on 18th August, the Camerons were in reserve. Four days after this attack the enemy began withdrawing from the entire Lys salient, and on the 25th the 9th Division was relieved and went into rest billets near Wardrecques. A short rest here and, on 11th September, the battalion found itself on familiar ground once more, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, near Hell-fire Corner. It was billeted in huts scattered up and down Prazelee Wood, and there awaited the time for participating in what, it was generally hoped, might be the final offensive, to take place on the 28th. But a most unlucky occurrence two days before that date befell the Camerons. The hut used by Battalion Headquarters was struck by a shell with a direct hit at a moment when, unfortunately, a number of people, including the commanding officer, adjutant, and second-in-command, were all in it. As the result of this disastrous mischance, Captain St Clair Grant, actually the last officer survivor of the original 5th still at that time serving with the battalion, was killed; Major Kenneth Cameron was likewise killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis wounded, as well as no less than six others of Battalion Headquarters killed, including Private A. Robertson, the mess servant.

On 28th September the attack was made, the final battle for the terrible ridge of Passchendaele, which was now at last to be wrested from the enemy. This battle lasted for three days, and was highly successful, all plans working out with the precision of clockwork, and casualties, especially on the first two days, being remarkably light. The weather was not uniformly propitious, a good deal of rain falling at night, but to all those who could remember the battles there in 1917 the difference was tremendous. For now, in spite of rain and "pill-boxes" and everything which had made the former Passchendaele

battle a nightmare, the line kept on advancing. For the matter was now no longer in doubt; the German infantryman knew that he was beaten, and the heart was out of him. A great deal of booty in the shape of guns of all sizes and calibres fell into our hands as a result of this attack, and one of them, the big gun that was supposed to fire on Ypres and which had never been located, was found heavily camouflaged at Waterdamhoek by a party of the Camerons, and by them captured. After a ten days' rest at Dickebusch the battalion found itself in the line once more to the east of Passchendaele Ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Robin Campbell had now taken over the command from Lieutenant-Colonel Angus, and Lieutenant Christison was Acting Adjutant. And now began the last phase of the battalion's fighting record. From 14th to 26th October, during which time the Germans in Flanders were driven from Ypres to the Scheldt, no day passed without some engagement with the enemy. There were battles between forward patrols, a few men only on either side, and there were battles of importance such as that on the river Lys; there were long range bombardments and hand-to-hand struggles. But the chief impression behind all was that, fighting or no fighting, at the end of every day we lay down on what had been German ground that morning. Finger by finger the grip of the German fist, which for four long years had held that ground within its iron grasp, was loosened. Nor of necessity could such stern work be accomplished without paying a price. And yet, save on one or two occasions, the casualty list was not a long one. The heaviest fighting was on the Lys from 18th to 20th October, where the passage of that river was hotly disputed by the enemy. Among the wounded on this occasion was Sergeant Harkness, one of the original (Aldershot) members of the battalion, and sometime sergeant in charge of the battalion despatch riders.¹ As a result of twelve days' continuous fighting, including a victorious advance of twenty-six miles into enemy territory, it was only to be expected that a relief of those who had borne the heat and burden of the work would have been welcome. But such was the spirit that the certainty of victory had infused that it was not on account of any noticeable exhaustion so much as for the reason that hardly a battalion in the division was now able to muster more than two hundred bayonets at full strength that, on the night of 26th October, the 31st Division was ordered up to take over from the victorious 9th, which now was withdrawn into billets in the neighbourhood of Harlebeke. Actually

¹ The 5th Camerons were the only unit to possess from the beginning a motor-cycle section of despatch riders of their own. This consisted at Aldershot of six riders (Sergeant G. Harkness, Corporal Cairnie, Privates J. B. Wright, A. Sandford, L. Henderson, and Rucker), each of whom, with one exception, owned his own machine. They did excellent work up

till April 1916, when their abolition having been decreed by higher authority, the bicycles were sold at a profit to the "Bankers" Battalion, which happened to be the relieving unit at the moment. One bicycle had been originally presented to the battalion by Dr Allison, Cambuslang.

it would seem that the last active operation of the battalion in the war took place on the night of the 25th, when, Ooteghem being reported clear of the enemy, a Cameron patrol with great boldness made its way past Klooster Hoek and Langestraat to Waermaerde on the left bank of the Scheldt without meeting with any opposition. On its way back, however, it fell in with a party of the enemy, which, without hesitation, it attacked and drove out of the village of Okkerwijk with loss, subsequently returning unmolested to our own lines.

On the 27th Captain Evelyn returned to the battalion and took over the command of "B" Company. Harlebeke was a pleasant country town of unspoilt appearance, and afforded excellent and much appreciated billets. Nevertheless, as usually happened in such cases, no length of time was spent there, for following a bombardment of the place by the enemy batteries during the night of the 28th, a bombardment which did no harm except to the civilian population, the next day saw the battalion move into less desirable billets at Landelede, some ten kilometres farther to the north-west. And thence, a number of casualties having been caused by intensive night bombing from the air, another move, yet farther west, was made on the last day of October into scattered farms in the neighbourhood of Winkel St Eloi. On 5th November the battalion, together with the rest of the division, paraded in the morning in a downpour of rain on the Hulst Aerodrome, and was inspected by the King of the Belgians, accompanied by his Queen. Finally, on the afternoon of the 10th, a move back to Harlebeke was made, and there in the course of the day the news that Germany had agreed to the terms of the Armistice was made known. There was a spontaneous outburst of rejoicing, and for one delirious night the world was upside down. The band turned out, and the entire population together with the battalion, both men and officers, poured into the street and danced, sang, cheered, and lit bonfires, in the exuberance of their delight. Nor was it until well into the next morning that the last chorus died away and the last triumphal rocket wavered down into darkness, and all, united for once above the outward divisions of nationality or rank or degree, sought their beds, exhausted. For the war was over.¹

¹ The officers with the battalion on the 11th of November were: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, D.S.O., Regular; Major G. H. Callender, M.C.; Captains W. Murdoch (Adj.), A. Douglas, 3rd Battalion, E. M. Campbell, M.C., Lovat Scouts, K. M. Baird-Douglas, 3rd Battalion, A. H. M'Bean, 4th Battalion, and A. M'P. Fletcher, 4th Battalion; Lieutenants A. L. Evelyn, 3rd Battalion, D. F. Miller, 4th Battalion, W. C. G. Every, H. C.

Maclean, 3rd Battalion, J. P. M'Naughton, and D. Noble, 4th Battalion; 2nd Lieutenants Angus Fraser, J. Inglis, W. Brown, M.M., Regular, J. S. C. Bannerman, D.C.M., Regular, R. H. Munro, D. N. Johnston, I. M. Rhind, 3rd Battalion, J. D. Henderson, C. A. C. Hann, G. Cameron, A. D. M'L. Polson, H. M. Allan, D. G. E. Main, Gordons, C. Ruxton, Gordons, O. A. Matthews, and S. J. Cox, M.M., Gordons.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LAST PHASE.

THE general advance to the Rhine was begun on 14th November. Of that march and the ecstatic welcome given to the troops by the inhabitants of the many villages traversed on the way it is not necessary here to speak. The 9th Division, to the delight of every man in it, was selected as one of those participating. Each battalion took it in turn to lead, and the distance which to the Cologne bridgehead was nearly 200 miles, was covered by five days' marching at a stretch and a rest on the sixth day. To the battalion with the best record on the line of march and fewest stragglers was accorded the honour of leading the army into Cologne; and it was to the 5th Camerons that this coveted honour fell. Accordingly, headed by the pipe band under Drum-Major John Matheson and Pipe-Major William Maclean, and to the stirring strains of "The March of the Cameron Men" and "Blue Bonnets over the Border," the battalion marched first across the Rhine. The date was 13th December.

Not much more remains to be told.

The battalion was billeted at Solingen, and from there carried out the various not too arduous duties which fell to its lot as a unit in the Army of Occupation. In March 1919 the 9th Division was broken up, and the brigades belonging to it allotted to other commands. The process of demobilisation had begun to take its course within the battalion itself even before it was sent home, which last move took place in the summer of the same year. It was directed to Catterick Bridge, and remained there in camp pending demobilisation. One incident of interest must yet be mentioned. On 25th October the battalion Colour left Catterick guarded by a Colour party and three officers, Lieutenants M'Bean, Campbell, and Douglas, all under the command of Captain Evelyn. This party travelled to Inverness, and there with due form and ceremony handed the Colour over to the safe keeping of the Depot.¹ The last act of all was reached only by slow stages, but its consummation is best recorded in the straightforward words of Battalion Orders for 13th November 1919: "The Fifth Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders is finally disbanded, and ceases to exist with effect from 13/11/19." And with it was dissolved, at least in so far as corporate being was concerned, a goodly fellowship indeed.

The names of 55 officers and 1252 other ranks who lost their lives with the 5th Battalion may be found in the Rolls of Honour, General Appendix D., I. and II.

¹ Subsequently, on 27th September 1921, in the presence of a large gathering of ex-members of the 5th Battalion, the

Colour was handed over by Lochiel to the Town of Fort William, where it now is.

APPENDIX 24.

SUCCESSION OF COMMANDING OFFICERS, ADJUTANTS, &c., 5TH BATTALION, FROM THE DATE OF THE LANDING IN FRANCE.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, C.M.G. From 11/5/1915 to 3/3/16. Sick.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Duff, D.S.O. From 4/3/16 to 18/7/16. Wounded.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O. From 19/7/16 to 5/6/17. Transferred home.
 Major St C. M. G. MacEwen. From 6/6/17 to 25/9/17. Sick.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. M. M. Crichton, D.S.O., M.C. From 26/9/17 to 4/3/18. Transferred home on six months' tour of duty.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. Inglis, D.S.O. From 5/3/18 to 26/9/18. Wounded.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Angus, D.S.O. From 27/9/18 to 27/10/18. Transferred to 4th K.O.S.B.
 Major G. H. Callender, M.C. From 28/10/18 to 5/11/18.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, D.S.O. From 6/11/18.

ADJUTANTS.

Captain J. S. Drew, M.C. From 11/5/15 to 21/1/16. Appointed Brigade Major, 26th Highland Brigade.
 Captain I. D. Dewar. From 15/3/16 to 16/3/16.
 Captain A. G. M. M. Crichton, M.C. From 17/3/16 to 13/10/16. To Senior Officers Course, Aldershot.
 Captain M. C. Muir, M.C. From 14/10/16 to 13/4/17. Wounded.
 Captain W. St C. Grant. From 14/4/17 to 26/7/17.
 Captain M. C. Muir, M.C. From 27/7/17 to 12/9/17. Accidentally injured.
 Captain W. St C. Grant. From 13/9/17 to 3/10/17.
 Lieutenant A. L. Evelyn. From 4/10/17 to 4/11/17.
 Captain M. C. Muir, M.C. From 5/11/17 to 23/3/18. Wounded.
 Captain W. St C. Grant, M.C. From 24/3/18 to 2/7/18.
 Captain M. C. Muir, M.C. From 3/7/18 to 15/7/18. Wounded.
 Captain W. St C. Grant, M.C. From 16/7/18 to 26/9/18. Killed in action.
 2nd Lieutenant W. Murdoch, M.C. From 27/9/18 to 15/11/18.
 Captain A. L. Evelyn. From 16/11/18.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Lieutenant D. Cameron. From 11/5/15 to 31/5/16. Sick.
 2nd Lieutenant M. C. Muir. From 1/6/16 to 13/10/16.
 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Dickson. From 14/10/16 to 27/2/17.
 Lieutenant D. Cameron. From 28/2/17 to 2/5/17. Sick.
 Lieutenant J. R. Dickson. From 3/5/17 to 26/9/17.
 Lieutenant R. Jones. From 27/9/17 to 10/9/18. To 13th W.R.
 Captain A. J. Macdonald. From 11/9/18 to 13/10/18. Wounded.
 Lieutenant A. E. Elliott. From 15/11/18.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJORS.

10716 R.S.M. A. M'Kinnon, D.C.M. From 11/5/15 to 10/11/15. Sick.
 8401 C.S.M. (A/R.S.M.) A. F. Cranston. From 11/11/15 to 18/7/16. Killed in action 18/7/16.
 5816 C.S.M. (A/R.S.M.) J. Hislop. From 19/7/16 to 29/9/16. To commission.
 9963 R.S.M. J. M'Call. From 30/9/16 to 21/9/17. Killed in action 21/9/17.
 7586 T/R.S.M. J. B. Shiels, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. From 22/9/17.

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REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

5893 R.Q.M.S. C. Macfarlane. From 11/5/15 to 2/7/16. Appointed Quartermaster.
4424 R.Q.M.S. A. Beattie. From 3/7/16.

ORDERLY ROOM SERGEANTS.

6204 Q.M.S. R. C. Williams, M.B.E. From 11/5/15 to 11/11/15. Appointed Superintending Clerk, General Headquarters, 3rd Echelon.
12245 Sergeant M. Macdonald. From 12/11/15 to 26/8/16. Transferred home.
12651 Q.M.S. T. Graham. From 27/8/16.

PIPE-MAJORS.

4424 Pipe-Major A. Beattie. Appointed R.Q.M.S. 3/7/16.
25269 Pipe-Major W. M'Lean.
5178 Pipe-Major A. M'Millan.

DRUM-MAJOR.

200002 Drum-Major J. Matheson.

COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJORS.

5775 C.S.M. R. Edmondson. Killed in action 25/9/15.
7805 " G. Allan. Wounded 25/9/15.
7170 " A. Jamieson. Killed in action 25/9/15.
6118 " H. M'Kenzie. Killed in action 27/9/15.
8401 " A. F. Cranston. Appointed A/R.S.M. 11/11/15. Killed in action 18/7/16.
5816 " J. Hislop. Appointed A/R.S.M. 19/7/16. To commission 29/9/16.
9963 " J. M'Call. Appointed R.S.M. 30/9/16. Killed in action 21/9/17.
9420 " M. Grant, M.M.
6067 " T. Cunningham. Wounded 18/7/16.
4691 " J. Watt. Wounded 13/10/16.
7836 " A. M'Millan, M.M. To Commission 26/8/17.
7586 " J. B. Shiels, M.M. Appointed T/R.S.M.
13221 " D. Adam. To Cadet School 30/9/16.
7058 " N. Morrison, D.C.M. Sick 26/10/16.
8532 " J. Duncan. Wounded 2/5/18.
11380 " A. Moir, M.C.
10631 " C. Drever, M.M. Wounded 13/3/18.
5593 " T. Johnston, D.C.M., M.M. Wounded 23/3/18.
6762 " W. Shepherd. Wounded 20/10/18.
4822 " D. Macfarlane.
7020 " J. Ross, D.C.M.
11770 A/C.S.M. W. Dalgleish, M.M.

COMPANY QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

10415 C.Q.M.S. W. Ogg. Killed in action 27/9/15.
7160 " J. M'Donnell. Wounded 27/9/15.
12651 " T. Graham. Appointed O.R.S. 27/8/16.
7913 " J. Imlay. Killed in action 27/9/15.
12165 " G. Raeside. To Cadet School 13/2/17.
6188 " A. Reid. To Base for transfer home on six months' tour of duty 27/4/18.
8425 " W. Finnie. To Divisional Headquarters as Quartermaster-Sergeant 28/1/17.
11706 " J. Riddell. Wounded 16/12/16.
6107 " T. M'Lure. To Cadet School 27/2/18.

10393	C.Q.M.S. R. Duff.	To Cadet School 7/3/18.
10355	" R. M'Intosh.	To Cadet School 14/1/18.
14537	" R. Smith.	
220329	" J. Brown.	
220328	" R. Thomson.	
200134	" A. M'Intosh.	
7313	" T. Mitchell.	
5227	" P. Anderson.	

APPENDIX 25.

HONOURS AWARDED TO OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS
SERVING WITH THE 5TH BATTALION.

[Care has been taken in compiling the following lists, but they cannot be regarded as altogether complete or accurate.]

VICTORIA CROSS.

12087 Corporal J. D. Pollock, Oct. 1915.

C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, Jan. 1916.

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O., May 1917.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, Jan. 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. M. M. Crichton, M.C., Oct. 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Inglis, April 1918.

Major A. W. Angus, Nov. 1918.

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

Captain E. S. Dufton, M.C., Oct. 1917.

The Rev. J. MacNeill, M.C., C.F., Oct. 1917.

Lieutenant A. Chalmers, M.C., May 1918.

Lieutenant N. Jones, M.C., Aug. 1918.

Captain H. M. Grant, M.C., Aug. 1918.

MILITARY CROSS.

Captain J. S. Drew, Jan. 1916.

Lieutenant J. Macdonald, Jan. 1916.

Lieutenant D. C. Alexander (R.A.M.C.), Jan. 1916.

2nd Lieutenant A. Macaulay, Sept. 1916.

Captain A. Hunter, Dec. 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. M. M. Crichton, D.S.O., Jan. 1917.

The Rev. J. MacNeill, C.F., May 1917.

Captain M. C. Muir, June 1917.

2nd Lieutenant E. S. Dufton, July 1917.

2nd Lieutenant J. Grieve, July 1917.

2nd Lieutenant J. Veitch, Oct. 1917.

Captain D. MacFadyen (R.A.M.C.), Oct. 1917.

7586 R.S.M. J. B. Shiels, D.C.M., M.M., Jan. 1918.

Lieutenant C. S. Penn, April 1918.

Lieutenant T. G. Brown, April 1918.

Captain W. St C. Grant, May 1918.

Lieutenant A. Chalmers, May 1918.

Captain H. E. Bennet (attached T.M.B.), May 1918.

Lieutenant G. D. Ranson (M.O.R.C., U.S.A.), Aug. 1918.

Captain D. Melville, Aug. 1918.

Major K. Cameron, Aug. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant A. Douglas, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant R. H. Munro, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant J. Inglis, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant W. Murdoch, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant J. S. C. Bannerman, D.C.M., Nov. 1918.

Lieutenant D. F. Miller, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant I. M. Rhind, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant D. N. Johnston, Nov. 1918.

2nd Lieutenant A. Fraser, Nov. 1918.

11380 C.S.M. A. Moir, May 1918.

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

10716 R.S.M. A. M'Kinnon, D.C.M., Jan. 1916.¹

12471 Sergeant M. M'Ivor, D.C.M., May 1917.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

5314 Private J. M'Donald, Oct. 1915.

7058 Sergeant N. Morrison, Jan. 1916.

12471 Corporal M. M'Ivor, Aug. 1916.

¹ R.S.M. M'Kinnon received the medal in the South African Campaign, 1901-02.

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5593 C.S.M. T. Johnston, M.M., Oct. 1917.
 17880 Sergeant J. Morris, April 1918.
 7020 Sergeant J. Ross, April 1918.
 7540 Corporal T. Renton, April 1918.
 7586 R.S.M. J. B. Shiels, M.C., M.M.,
 April 1918.
 25807 Lance-Corporal J. M'Intyre, April
 1918.
 21422 Private J. Friel, M.M., April 1918.
 12274 Sergeant D. G. James, June 1918.
 9966 Sergeant D. Dougan, M.M., Nov.
 1918.
 21968 Corporal A. Davidson, M.M., Nov.
 1918.
 16646 Private R. M'Kerlie, Nov. 1918.
 10957 Corporal A. M'Lean, Nov. 1918.
 25346 Private R. Webster, Aug. 1918.
 12903 Corporal C. M'Inally, Aug. 1918.
 17712 Sergeant G. Currie, Aug. 1918.

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL.

14547 Private H. Wilson, M.M., Oct.
 1916.
 14247 Lance-Corporal J. M'Donald, M.M.,
 June 1917.
 8920 Corporal A. Hislop, M.M., Oct.
 1917.
 10417 Corporal W. Buchanan, M.M.,
 Nov. 1917.
 9468 Private I. Gordon, M.M., April
 1918.
 13997 Corporal A. Ross, M.M., May 1918.
 9966 Sergeant D. Dougan, D.C.M., M.M.,
 May 1918.
 11741 Sergeant H. Allan, M.M., Aug.
 1918.
 9917 Corporal C. Lyons, M.M., Aug.
 1918.
 18529 Private A. Cowan, M.M., Oct. 1918.
 23028 Private J. Graham, M.M., Oct.
 1918.
 200298 Sergeant K. Mackay, M.M., Nov.
 1918.
 10272 Lance-Corporal D. Leighton, M.M.,
 Nov. 1918.
 25957 Sergeant A. MacKenzie, M.M.,
 April 1918.

MILITARY MEDAL.

10160 Sergeant G. Hilton, June 1916.
 11051 Corporal H. Cameron, June 1916.
 12406 Lance-Corporal J. Goudie, Aug.
 1916.
 14703 Private T. Boyle, Aug. 1916.
 5035 Lance-Corporal A. Nicholson, Aug.
 1916.
 7586 Sergeant J. B. Shiels, M.C., D.C.M.,
 Sept. 1916.
 12234 Corporal E. Lyle, Sept. 1916.
 14547 Private H. Wilson, Sept. 1916.
 6481 Private A. Young, Sept. 1916.

10626 Private J. Clyde, Oct. 1916.
 5185 Sergeant W. Davidson, Oct. 1916.
 14561 Lance-Corporal T. Laidlaw, Oct.
 1916.
 9037 Private C. Lyons, Oct. 1916.
 14502 Corporal D. Muir, Oct. 1916.
 11828 Sergeant G. Paterson, Oct. 1916.
 14528 Lance-Corporal H. Robertson, Oct.
 1916.
 10073 Private T. Smith, Oct. 1916.
 7903 Lance-Corporal H. Sutherland,
 Oct. 1916.
 7091 Private W. Porteous, Nov. 1916.
 21970 Lance-Corporal J. Coutts, Nov.
 1916.
 11776 Sergeant R. Tulloch, Nov. 1916.
 9958 Private J. Sievwright, Nov. 1916.
 17840 Private P. M'Lean, Nov. 1916.
 18167 Private J. Fisher, Nov. 1916.
 20051 Sergeant A. Mitchell, Nov. 1916.
 12181 Lance-Sergeant W. Cormack, Nov.
 1916.
 11770 Corporal W. Dalgleish, Nov. 1916.
 11222 Private P. Douglas, Nov. 1916.
 21681 Sergeant J. Vallentyne, Nov. 1916.
 8920 Lance-Corporal A. Hislop, Dec.
 1916.
 7836 C.S.M. A. M'Millan, Dec. 1916.
 7648 Corporal O. Elder, Dec. 1916.
 9807 Lance-Corporal J. M'Culloch, Dec.
 1916.
 16335 Lance-Corporal J. Linklater, Dec.
 1916.
 18278 Private W. Jack, Dec. 1916.
 20919 Private W. Steadman, Dec. 1916.
 10417 Lance-Corporal W. Buchanan, May
 1917.
 40893 Private D. Lynch, May 1917.
 10631 C.S.M. C. Drever, May 1917.
 10252 Sergeant H. Mair, May 1917.
 26361 Lance-Corporal B. Harrison, May
 1917.
 8974 Corporal D. Robertson, May 1917.
 14247 Lance-Corporal J. M'Donald, May
 1917.
 6209 Corporal A. Mutter, June 1917.
 16589 Sergeant J. Melville, June 1917.
 40912 Private R. Ross, June 1917.
 5593 Sergeant T. Johnston, June 1917.
 16134 Lance-Corporal A. Downie, June
 1917.
 18225 Lance-Corporal R. Howie, June
 1917.
 5189 Lance-Corporal E. Grant, June
 1917.
 18202 Private D. Brown, June 1917.
 13668 Lance-Corporal D. Moncrieff, June
 1917.
 18502 Private G. Barrie, June 1917.
 9468 Private I. Gordon, June 1917.
 17765 Private S. Allan, June 1917.
 10846 Lance-Corporal J. Ross, June 1917.
 5398 Sergeant D. M'Leod, Oct. 1917.

- 21305 Private D. M'Lennachan, Oct. 1917.
 15860 Lance-Corporal G. Knox, Oct. 1917.
 18572 Private T. Kilpatrick, Oct. 1917.
 9384 Private T. Scott, Oct. 1917.
 11119 Private T. M'Elroy, Oct. 1917.
 18108 Private J. Turnbull, Oct. 1917.
 19007 Sergeant G. Upton, Oct. 1917.
 21778 Lance-Corporal D. Monk, Oct. 1917.
 8420 Private F. Cosgrove, Oct. 1917.
 23945 Corporal D. Mair, Oct. 1917.
 8693 Private J. Taylor, Oct. 1917.
 9420 C.S.M. M. Grant, Oct. 1917.
 25957 Sergeant A. M'Kenzie, Oct. 1917.
 29524 Private J. Baird, Oct. 1917.
 18800 Sergeant J. Carlin, Oct. 1917.
 7585 Private J. Russell, Oct. 1917.
 40791 Private R. Nicholson, Oct. 1917.
 18723 Corporal G. Munro, Jan. 1918.
 22298 Private A. MacDonald, Jan. 1918.
 12661 Private G. Robinson, Dec. 1917.
 12167 Lance-Corporal W. Tullis, Dec. 1917.
 13862 Private J. M'Naughton, April 1918.
 11021 Private A. Gorrie, April 1918.
 21422 Private J. Friel, April 1918.
 23905 Sergeant A. Cooper, April 1918.
 14022 Corporal J. Cameron, April 1918.
 11498 Private J. Wallace, April 1918.
 13091 Private A. M'Neil, April 1918.
 26440 Private D. Black, April 1918.
 40448 Private W. Gillies, April 1918.
 26781 Private D. M'Kinnon, April 1918.
 9966 Sergeant D. Dougan, April 1918.
 11741 Sergeant H. Allan, April 1918.
 8591 Sergeant J. Douglas, April 1918.
 22330 Lance-Corporal W. Marwick, April 1918.
 5707 Lance-Corporal P. M'Kinnon, April 1918.
 16274 Lance-Corporal J. Sellars, April 1918.
 11224 Sergeant G. Wingham, April 1918.
 8550 Sergeant G. Tew, May 1918.
 11962 Sergeant F. Smith, May 1918.
 220326 Sergeant J. Leitch, May 1918.
 10389 Corporal D. M'Williams, May 1918.
 13997 Corporal A. Ross, May 1918.
 40467 Private H. Wrigley, May 1918.
 40925 Private G. Sutherland, May 1918.
 9949 Sergeant A. Fraser, May 1918.
 9560 Sergeant J. Stobo, May 1918.
 10362 Private W. Ferguson, May 1918.
 40871 Private D. Chisholm, May 1918.
 26790 Private W. Clark, May 1918.
 201041 Lance-Corporal T. Nicholson, May 1918.
 15357 Private J. Jack, May 1918.
 20035 Private C. Ballard, May 1918.
 40935 Private J. Wilson, May 1918.
 40745 Lance-Corporal J. Young, May 1918.
 31088 Private C. Kirkpatrick, May 1918.
 12018 Private D. Cameron, May 1918.
 14573 Lance-Corporal J. Bertram, May 1918.
 225130 Private J. Chalmers, May 1918.
 11826 Lance-Corporal G. Milne, May 1918.
 5156 Private R. M'Donald, May 1918.
 23908 Private J. Crichton, May 1918.
 31109 Private D. Rodgers, May 1918.
 31768 Private T. Innes, May 1918.
 26793 Private R. Smith, May 1918.
 3687 Corporal H. Middleton, Aug. 1918.
 22224 Private C. Stewart, Aug. 1918.
 16459 Sergeant L. Campbell, Aug. 1918.
 200298 Sergeant K. Mackay, Aug. 1918.
 15696 Corporal J. Deas, Aug. 1918.
 40751 Lance-Corporal W. Barclay, Aug. 1918.
 201167 Private R. Smith, Aug. 1918.
 12945 Private J. Johnston, Aug. 1918.
 21968 Lance-Corporal A. Davidson, Aug. 1918.
 41537 Private E. Rennie, Aug. 1918.
 5747 Private J. M'Gill, Aug. 1918.
 40794 Private J. Noble, Aug. 1918.
 17750 Private W. Tinkler, Aug. 1918.
 23554 Private J. Quarrell, Oct. 1918.
 13355 Lance-Corporal P. Burt, Oct. 1918.
 201062 Sergeant J. Grant, Oct. 1918.
 200618 Private W. Bell, Oct. 1918.
 17708 Sergeant D. Chesney, Oct. 1918.
 23651 Private A. Cairns, Oct. 1918.
 27524 Private J. Ferguson, Oct. 1918.
 200558 Private W. Fitzsimmons, Oct. 1918.
 27762 Private D. M'Gregor, Oct. 1918.
 16906 Private W. Rougvie, Oct. 1918.
 23028 Private J. Graham, Oct. 1918.
 10272 Lance-Corporal D. Leighton, Oct. 1918.
 20527 Private A. Chalmers, Oct. 1918.
 31864 Private A. M'Adam, Oct. 1918.
 11293 Private N. Black, Oct. 1918.
 31964 Lance-Corporal A. Farquhar, Oct. 1918.
 14478 Private D. Dunlop, Oct. 1918.
 5571 Private A. M'Leod, Nov. 1918.
 31069 Private J. Bell, Nov. 1918.
 5238 Lance-Corporal E. M'Donald, Nov. 1918.
 203122 Private T. Waddell, Nov. 1918.
 18303 Private F. Eaglesham, Nov. 1918.
 31471 Lance-Corporal R. Dunlop, Nov. 1918.
 201033 Private J. Sim, Nov. 1918.
 8423 Private H. Fraser, Nov. 1918.
 40873 Lance-Corporal D. Cairns, Nov. 1918.
 11904 Corporal D. M'Millan, Nov. 1918.
 203428 Private A. M'Bean, Nov. 1918.

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5061 Private J. M'Pherson, Nov. 1918.
 200027 Corporal G. Forsyth, Nov. 1918.
 5394 Private M. M'Kay, Nov. 1918.
 225277 Sergeant J. Gow, Nov. 1918.
 22339 Private J. Wardlaw, Nov. 1918.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

4424 R.Q.M.S. A. Beattie, June 1918.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of
 Lochiel, C.M.G., Jan. 1916.
 Major N. J. M. Archdall, Jan. 1916.
 Major H. R. Brown, D.S.O., Jan. 1916.
 Captain J. S. Drew, M.C., Jan. 1916.
 Lieutenant J. M'Donald, M.C., Jan. 1916.
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster D. Cameron,
 Jan. 1916.
 14502 Private D. Muir, Jan. 1916.
 11828 Private G. Paterson, Jan. 1916.
 10631 Sergeant C. Drever, Jan. 1916.
 10316 Lance-Corporal J. Gilchrist, Jan.
 1916.
 14525 Private G. Robertson, Jan. 1916.
 Lieutenant D. C. Alexander (R.A.M.C.),
 Jan. 1916.
 Lieutenant and Quartermaster D. Cameron,
 June 1916.
 2nd Lieutenant A. Hunter, June 1916.
 6204 Q.M.S. R. C. Williams, M.B.E., June
 1916.
 Major J. S. Drew, M.C., Jan. 1917.
 Captain C. J. de B. Sheringham, Jan.
 1917.
 2nd Lieutenant W. Law, Jan. 1917.
 The Rev. J. MacNeill, M.C., C.F., Jan.
 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O.,
 May 1917.
 9963 R.S.M. J. M'Call, May 1917.
 12243 Sergeant A. Lacey, May 1917.
 22369 Lance-Corporal J. Fraser, May 1917.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O.,
 Jan. 1918.
 Lieutenant A. L. Evelyn, Jan. 1918.
 9963 R.S.M. J. M'Call, Jan. 1918.
 12274 Sergeant D. G. James, Jan. 1918.
 20843 Private T. Wade, Jan. 1918.
 Lieutenant A. L. Evelyn, June 1918.
 2nd Lieutenant R. Watson, June 1918.
 18242 Private R. Dickson, June 1918.
 8550 Sergeant G. Tew, M.M., June 1918.

ITALIAN BRONZE MEDAL.

9963 R.S.M. J. M'Call, March 1917.

BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE.

Captain W. St C. Grant, Jan. 1918.
 6288 Sergeant R. Sinclair, Jan. 1918.

Golden Star.

8355 Private J. M'Leod, Dec. 1918.

Silver Star.

10090 Corporal A. Duncan, Dec. 1918.

Bronze Star.

14541 Sergeant C. N. Vance, Dec. 1918.
 16375 Corporal J. MacLean, Dec. 1918.

Preface to the 6th Battalion War Narrative.

FOR anyone who had not been more or less with the battalion throughout the war to try, after the lapse of over a decade, to write the history of its life and doings is like attempting to make bricks without straw. But when the writer, who had the supreme privilege of commanding the battalion on active service, was asked to do so, he felt it his duty to make the attempt, however difficult, so that the splendid deeds of those who served in the battalion should not go altogether unrecorded.

The War Office kindly placed the Battalion War Diary and Part II. Orders at the disposal of the writer, and on these the following narrative is largely based.

He has also to thank the following for the valuable assistance they have given him :—

Captain A. J. Campbell-Colquhoun,	Lieut. W. D. Hay,
Captain W. E. David, M.C., R.A.M.C.,	Sergeant T. P. Bennett,
Captain M. G. F. Moffat, M.C.,	Sergeant Jas. Campbell, M.M.,
Captain J. B. Park, M.C.,	Mrs A. F. Douglas-Hamilton,
Captain H. B. Rowan, M.C.,	Mrs J. C. Russell (now Mrs Meares),
and Mr David Miller.	

Without their help this history could not have been produced.

While every care has been taken to make the facts as accurate as possible, yet it is fully realised that owing to the difficulty of collecting information, errors may be present and many names and incidents worthy of record omitted, especially with reference to the rank and file. This is partly due to the fact that, unfortunately, no records now exist of the grounds on which recommendations were made for honours given in the field, such as Military Medals. On the other hand, if every officer and man who did good work or showed conspicuous gallantry were referred to, the history would have become overloaded with a repetition of names and gallant deeds. It is hoped, therefore, that those mentioned will be looked upon, not as isolated incidents, but rather as examples of that gallantry, bravery and devotion to duty which was common to all.

He trusts that the reading of this history may prove a reminder to many of great days and great friendships.

NORMAN MACLEOD.

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FOREWORDS.

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. H. ALLGOOD, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

It is with feelings of pride, mixed with many memories of old comrades and friends, that I write these few lines at the request of the author.

In April 1916 I had the good luck to be posted as a Brigade Commander to the 15th (Scottish) Division to Command the 45th Brigade, and to continue in Command until May 1918. Among the Battalions of that Brigade was the 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders. The first time I had a chance of seeing them was at an Inspection, which I held shortly after becoming their Brigadier, at Marles-les-Mines. I can well remember my thoughts at the time. The Battalion had been at rest for some weeks, was well up to strength, and recovered from severe losses suffered at the Battle of Loos. As I walked along their Ranks I thought what splendid Highlanders they were, and how typical of that race—had they been dressed in civilian clothes I could have known where they had come from—dour, silent and determined. Come what might I felt they could be depended on, and never for one moment during two years of strenuous fighting did that feeling ever change. There was something in their appearance so solid and steadfast that I felt certain that whatever happened they would stick it or die ; no other idea could ever exist amongst such men.

In the Battalion there was also a splendid spirit which added enormously to their efficiency ; later on, after severe fighting and losses at the Battles of the Somme, Arras and Ypres, that spirit never left them. I always felt a sense of pride whenever I saw them, and still now feel that it was indeed a privilege to have ever been their Brigadier.

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR NORMAN A. ORR-EWING, Bart., D.S.O.

THERE can be no one more competent, or better qualified, to write a History of the 6th Service Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders than Colonel Norman MacLeod.

He joined the 7th Battalion, "a sister Battalion in the same Division," as a Captain in 1914, which Battalion he commanded from April 1917 until the amalgamation of the 6th and 7th Battalions on 10th June 1918. He then took over the 6th Battalion, and remained in command until the end of the War, finally bringing home the cadre in June 1919.

Colonel MacLeod thus served with the 15th Scottish Division practically for the whole War, except for the periods when he was home recovering from wounds received at Loos, and in 1918 when severely gassed whilst commanding the 6th Battalion at Buzancy. He commanded a Company in the Field, a Battalion for over two years, which included some of the hardest

fighting in the War, and on several occasions a Brigade in the Line—truly a fine record of service. Colonel MacLeod took over the command of the 6th Battalion at a difficult time. The 15th Division had been holding the Arras Front for a long period, and had been through hard fighting. The great German Offensive had indeed been stayed on that Front, but the Line was by no means peaceful for the war-worn troops, Raids were frequent, and also Bombardments of the support and reserve areas, and there was little or no time to give the men the rest and training they so much needed, the time spent in reserve being all too short. Colonel MacLeod, from the moment he took over command, never lost an opportunity of smartening up his men, and in keeping up their fine morale. After the lapse of so many years memories of the War are apt to become dim and confused, but there are a few pictures that stand out in the mind as though they had happened only a few days ago. One of these in my mind is the picture of the 6th Battalion Camerons leaving their bivouacs near Banru, July 1918, for their night march to the Forest of St Pierre Aigle, and the battle which culminated in driving the Germans back to the Vesle. The Battalion was bivouacked in a narrow valley close to where Brigade had their headquarters, the other occupants of this valley being a Battery of French Heavy Artillery. The Camerons paraded late in the afternoon for their night march. Colonel MacLeod fell his Battalion in as though on a Ceremonial Parade at home, and with the same precision. They marched off in perfect formation, their Pipes playing them out of the Camp to that grand old March "Pibroch o' Donuil Dubh," and the steady marching of the men, and their fine bearing, was something to be always remembered. It made one think of the Cameron Highlanders of one hundred years before, when they marched from their billets in Brussels to take part in the struggle at Quatre Bras. The French Gunners were also interested spectators, and thronged the slopes of the valley. They had probably never seen a Highland Battalion on Parade before, or heard the Pipes, and one could see from their faces how impressed they were. As the Highlanders moved off and the Pipes struck up, they stood up to attention and saluted. Colonel MacLeod in his History relates how his Battalion returned from the Battle, its ranks sadly depleted, but with the knowledge that the Scottish Division had achieved its task, and that the enemy were in full retreat to the Vesle. In this Battle Colonel MacLeod was gassed whilst conducting the relief of his Battalion from the forward zone, and was obliged to hand over the Command of his Battalion temporarily to his Second-in-Command.

Colonel Norman MacLeod was an officer of marked ability and strong personality, calm and unflustered in the day of battle. He always inspired confidence. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a great stickler for regimental customs and etiquette, beloved and respected by both officers and men. There was no happier family or better behaved Battalion than the 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and I shall always feel proud to have had them in my command.

CHAPTER I.

1914—THE CALL.

IN the gardens adjoining Princes Street, Edinburgh, there stands a bronze statue which arrests the attention and compels the admiration of all who have the good fortune to gaze upon it. It takes the form of a youthful Highlander whose manhood is stirred by the call sounded by the trumpets of war in 1914, and, as he listens and feels the propelling force of conscience within, so moved is his soul that he is already starting from his seat in answer. The bronze was a gift to the nation by Scottish-Americans in recognition of Scotland's record of work and of her sacrifice in the Great War.

Included in the vast legion of the citizen army commemorated by that memorial ranks the 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and probably no symbol could have expressed more forcibly the spirit and subsequent actions of the battalion. Formed on September 8, 1914, only a month after Britain's entry into war, it was demobilised on June 25, 1919, and in the course of its existence, extending over four years and nine months, it operated as a fighting force on such honoured fields as Loos, the Somme, Arras, Ypres, the great German offensive, the Marne and the advance to victory, and it helped in a very material way to build up the fame so justly bestowed on the 15th (Scottish) Division on the battlefield of Europe.

At the beginning of August 1914 the men who formed the first ranks of the 6th Camerons were at work in the Glasgow Stock Exchange, in banks or offices, or were engaged in study at Glasgow University. It was on August 6 that Lord Kitchener issued his appeal for the first hundred thousand as a temporary addition to the Regular Army. Cameron of Lochiel, true to the traditions of his noble family, was commissioned by the King to raise new battalions for The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and at once started a recruiting campaign. Those early days of enlistment were hectic, but the glamour of the kilt was an irresistible attraction, and the recruiting office opened in Glasgow by Colonel Cameron of Lochiel drew a plentiful supply of men for the famous regiment. The students of Glasgow University wished to join a unit as a body, and requested that a meeting should be held in the Union for this purpose, which was speedily arranged. There followed a scene which must ever remain in the memory of those who were present. Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, Bt., occupied the chair, and he was accompanied on the platform by Colonel

G. Gunn and Mr (Colonel) MacLeod. Students' meetings are notoriously boisterous affairs, and this one was no exception. It was found that any appeal was quite unnecessary. Addresses were constantly interrupted by enthusiastic shouts and cheers, and so impatient were the men to wear the Cameron tartan that they intimated their desire to enlist immediately. In fact, it was even with difficulty that they were persuaded to keep their clothes on their bodies and wait until the morrow for medical examination. Altogether 200 or 300 students signed the recruitment forms, and during the next few days practically every north-bound train carried its quota of recruits to the depot at Inverness.

At Inverness the men were introduced to a set of circumstances that might well have damped the ardour of the stoutest heart. They found the barracks so badly overcrowded in the disorganisation of such wholesale mobilisation that they were obliged to sleep on the stone floors of a distillery, with but few blankets to keep out the chill of night and no clothes additional to those they wore. Fortunately this period of dire contrast with the comfortable homes left behind was brief, for almost immediately the men were sent to Aldershot.

A journey from Inverness to Aldershot at any time in a crowded train is no enviable undertaking, and to those companies of men, travelling with the minimum in the way of personal comfort, it was a wearisome task. Nor did the first glimpse of the great military centre inspire even a modicum of cheer. The weather was dismal, rows of barracks stood everywhere, and roadways seethed with crowds of civilians who, like the new arrivals, were forming the new armies. Lochiel and his Adjutant, however, had not forgotten the men's presence at the centre, and as they marched in fours to Maida Barracks he turned out to see them on their way. In the matter of accommodation the new barracks proved little better than those left at Inverness, and in order to provide greater sleeping space, beds had to be removed to allow the men to huddle together on the floor.

To some slight extent the discomfort of these cheerless surroundings was relieved by the novelty of the life, the complete mental change and the psychological study offered by new, unfamiliar, but almost always excellent companions. Those original members of the 6th who gathered at Maida Barracks will not fail to remember Sergeant Willie Watt, a martinet on the parade ground, but a friendly counsellor and delightful companion in leisure hours about camp. A first meeting with Sergeant Watt is recounted as follows :—

" It was my first day in the army, and I looked round, somewhat bewildered, on the unfamiliar surroundings—the plain deal tables, the lockers, the rows of palliasses—but what chiefly arrested my attention was a khaki-clad figure with a row of ribbons who sat on an upturned biscuit box and talked to the sergeant in whose charge we had come south. The talk turned to the 1st Battalion, and we listened spellbound while this unknown Cameron

discoursed, in broad East country Scots, of 'Cairo' and 'elephant bullets' and 'them Dervishes,' and 'how we marched a' nicht across the desert, and carried oor wounded wi' us.' In those days the whole army life was a new and strange experience to us, but instinctively we liked this old soldier. Somehow, he fitted into our scheme of things; he was the embodiment of our ideas of the men who had made the 79th famous. . . . We could well imagine him liking fighting for its own sake. None who heard it will forget his description of the charge at the battle of the Atbara. 'I tell ye, there was skin an' hair flyin'; man it was grand!' Nor did he scruple to confess his own weaknesses. 'Madam,' he said to the lady who wondered at his being a private after ten years' service, 'the only promotion ever I got was to be richt marker for the defaulters!'

The 5th Battalion Cameron Highlanders was up to strength within a few days, and with the surplus man-power it was decided to create still another battalion. Thus the 6th came into being, and moved off to a camp at Rushmoor Bottom on September 23, under the command of the late Major D. F. Davidson of Dess. As they formed up to move off to their new quarters the men presented a motley spectacle. Many and varied were the fashions of tailoring, while headgear ranged from the familiar "hookerdoon" to the more elegant black bowler and straw hat. Even with this third change of quarters, however, the better treatment and consideration which the men were entitled to expect from the authorities were not forthcoming. Once again they had to subject themselves to being herded into quarters which were too small. Many were without the bare necessities of life, and the bedding comprised only one blanket, or a piece of tweed, per man without even mattresses on which to rest aching bones. To aggravate the misery those who had previously occupied the camp left behind many "pets" that were only too keen to take to the new-comers with as much avidity as those who had forsaken them. In a description of the conditions one writer stated:—

"I was one of seventeen who shared a tent originally built for eight, and the shifts we were put to when it came to bedtime are laughable to recall. We partially solved the problem of space by undressing in relays; those who got back first slipped into their places, and the late-comers simply stood on top of them and disrobed. When we were all firmly wedged into position moving was out of the question till the next morning."

Nevertheless, in spite of these hardships, the battalion was rapidly beginning to take shape, and N.C.O.'s were appointed, being selected on account of their smart appearance rather than because of their knowledge of drill or discipline. People with such knowledge simply did not exist at the time, but, as things turned out, the choice was justified. Everyone was desperately keen to learn the rudiments of his new calling, and in the quest for military efficiency places of amusement and the public-house were outside the pale, so that even the usual minor military offences were rarely met with.

With the exception of Sundays all ranks were on parade for ten hours each day, and even after they were dismissed so keen were they in attaining a good standard of proficiency that it was a common thing to see small groups in the tents eagerly studying the drill-books. Physically the men were all that could be desired in a fighting force, one reason for this being that the majority were enlisted after the height and chest measurements had been raised and the medical examination made more searching in order to check the flow of recruits who were coming in faster than the authorities could deal with them. Intellectually, too, they were above the average, and a Brigadier, writing later of the 15th Division, said: "The finest material I ever saw. One company (6th Camerons, 45th Brigade) was entirely composed of men from Glasgow University and High Schools—a shocking waste of good officer material."

For a month the battalion drilled in civilian clothing, which was rapidly becoming shabby and ragged under the strain of intense training, but in October excitement ran high when it was rumoured that uniforms were to be issued. The visions which were freely conjured up of at last being able to don the tartan of the regiment, however, were rudely shocked, for the clothing issued made the men look more like the characters in comic opera than soldiers.

"We cannot pass over the day we received our first uniforms," one man wrote. "Who can recall them without a shudder? The startling reds of the tunics, the postmen's trousers with the thin red stripes, and the crowning absurdity—the cap comforter which we wore in lieu of better headgear. Those men who could, made the best of a bad job by purchasing Glengarrys and badges just to show that we were a Highland regiment and not a Red Alsatian Band."

Day by day, although the men could see no change in themselves, they were being steadily moulded. Much of the initial rawness had disappeared, a pipe band was started, and the officers' establishment was practically complete, with the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton as Commanding Officer. In November the battalion moved to hutments at Bramshot, which looked well from a distance but turned out to be as disagreeable as any of the previous billets. The huts were on open moorland, without connecting roads, heating apparatus, water supply or cooking facilities, and as the men took over the leaky huts during a spell of wet weather the surrounding country quickly became a veritable quagmire. If the battalion was unfortunate in its quarters in those preliminary days, it was fortunate in its friends, and at this particular period the kindness extended by the inhabitants of Hindhead and Haslemere helped in no small way to alleviate general discomfort. At Haslemere the Town Hall was converted into a recreation room for the men, where teas were provided and baths were fitted up, and in return for this



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANGUS FALCONER DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, V.C.

consideration on the part of the civilian population the battalion organised concerts and other forms of entertainment.

In spite of these domestic troubles the training of the men never slackened, and when Christmas arrived it was decided to grant all ranks leave to proceed to their homes. In normal circumstances this would have been a privilege overbrimming with joy, for in those early days of war who did not wish to frequent their old haunts wearing His Majesty's uniform, and especially the kilt of a Highland regiment? But for the Camerons such a display of pomp and pride was not to be, for were the men not still wearing the ludicrous red tunics and blue trousers probably made to be issued at the Crimea!

In the middle of January the division was assembled for the first time *en masse* for inspection by M. Millerand, French Minister of War. The parade was held at Frensham Common, and to reach this point in time the battalion set off at 8 A.M. The march was the most exacting the men had yet been asked to face. For two hours a biting wind carried heavy snow before it, and when the parade ground was reached the men were soaked to the skin. In this miserable condition they were obliged to stand for a considerable time waiting for the arrival of the inspecting officer, and when M. Millerand, who was accompanied by Lord Kitchener and his staff, did appear, the inspection lasted only a few minutes. To Lord Kitchener M. Millerand remarked, "I see they have very few rifles." At that time there was only sufficient rifles to arm the front rank. The parade, however, was not without service to the Camerons. It demonstrated how effective had been the training carried on in the past few months, and how well the men had benefited from it, that despite the severe ordeal they had not one case of sickness. February brought another change of billets, to Basingstoke, in the Southern Command area. Here accommodation had to be found in houses, and as billeting was something new to the Englishman, who prides himself in the fact that his home is his castle, many families were inclined to resent the intrusion of soldiers—and especially Highlanders—to the domestic hearth. But any fear of the Highlander being a wild savage fellow from the untamed North was soon dispelled by good behaviour and friendly advance, and it did not take long for the men to ingratiate themselves as members of the household. Basingstoke, however, proved too small to provide billets for the whole battalion, so that "B" Company had to go to Monk Sherborne and Sherborne St John, "C" Company to Worting and part of "D" Company to the little hamlet of Cliddesden. Some time later, as other units moved away, accommodation was found for the whole battalion at Basingstoke.

Training had now reached the advanced stage of night manœuvres and brigade and divisional exercises. Kilts were issued towards the end of February, and it was a relief to everyone to find that they were of Cameron tartan and not of drab khaki material, as at one

time it was proposed. The month of March was passed in intensive but uneventful training, and towards the end of April the battalion moved from Basingstoke to Chiseldon. It was with regret that the change was made, for the men had made many friends in Basingstoke, and the greater portion of the population turned out to bid them farewell. In some instances the crowds on the pavements were six deep. Many of the men were deeply touched by the parting, and it was significant of the friendships formed that a large percentage of the letters from France were addressed to that quiet Hampshire town.

The first day of the march to the new billeting area closed with the battalion at Newbury, the inhabitants of which had never before seen a kilted battalion. The night spent at Newbury was all too short, and on the following day the march was continued to the camp at Chiseldon, about three miles from Swindon, the men having covered by road a total distance of thirty-five miles. At the new barracks it was pleasant to find comfortable conditions, and the cooks were at last able to work properly. Chiseldon Camp was the first place where the battalion really got together and was able to act as a unit, and many are the memories associated with the stay there, extending roughly from April to July. On the long, dusty, twenty-four mile route marches through villages whose inhabitants turned out to admire the swing of the pipers' sporrans and kilts, and the ranks of lusty dusty Jocks tramping along the unending roads with tongues sticking to the roofs of their mouths, but still able to gather sufficient moisture to chant the popular ditties of the time, make ribald remarks to passers-by and gallant ones to fair ladies leaning over garden fences.

In those days, as in all others up to the time of his death at the battle of Loos, Captain Milne was a central figure. Hard, spare, muscular, tanned by service under Indian suns, virile and full of vitality, he had a prominent determined jaw and an inexhaustible fount of satire and sarcasm which succeeded in making the cock-sure subaltern a more modest and a wiser man, and the indolent and unpunctual spring to attention with unfailing regularity. Captain Milne was indeed the driving energy of the battalion under the silent force of command inspired by Colonel Douglas-Hamilton.

Colonel Douglas-Hamilton was a man of few words, a tireless worker in moulding the battalion and a believer in discipline. He had a deep and loyal affection for his unit, which he watched, nursed and guided until he saw it grow into the well-regulated machine that was his heart's desire.

While regulation training was strenuous, sports were not forgotten. Many will remember Major Scott-Kerr acting as anchor in an officers' tug-of-war contest. "Giant Despair" he was christened by one of the junior officers, but he made a very efficient anchor—once he got his feet well dug into the ground. A man of great stature, he was at his best in France when hampers of provisions arrived at

headquarters mess. Then one could hear chuckles of merriment when he came across pots of pâté de foie gras and caviare hidden away in unexpected places.

An interesting study of a true Highland gentleman was offered by Captain Antrobus, who commanded "A" Company. At Chiseldon he always kept his room decorated with wild flowers which he had picked by the roadside during off-duty rambles, and in the early morning and evening he was wont to croon strange tunes and dirges on the bagpipes. Rugged and splendid in the physical sense, he was always suspected of possessing second sight by his brother officers.

On June 21 the division was inspected by the King at Sidbury. In the first instance His Majesty rode along the ranks, and thereafter the battalion marched past the saluting base. The march past was most successful, in view of the fact that this was the first occasion such a manoeuvre had been attempted. The King expressed his pleasure at the smart appearance of the division and the very excellent turn-out.

While leave was in progress in July the momentous day arrived. The telegram "Mobilise" was received with shouts of joy, the men shaking each other by the hand and throwing their caps in the air. All on leave were at once recalled and not a man was absent when on July 8 the regimental transport marched to Southampton and crossed to Havre on the following night. On July 9 the remainder of the battalion moved to Folkestone, and embarked on the s.s. *Victoria* for Boulogne. It was about 1 A.M. on July 10 that the battalion set foot on French soil. The great adventure had begun.

The following is a list of the officers and warrant officers who crossed the Channel with the original 6th:—

Commanding Officer: Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton.

Second-in-Command: Major F. L. Scott-Kerr.

Captains: H. W. Milne (Adjutant), C. H. Antrobus, E. G. MacDougall, A. J. Campbell-Colquhoun, J. E. M. Farquhar, J. F. MacCunn and H. S. Walker.

Lieutenants: D. L. Macintyre, D. C. D. Macmaster, S. H. Macdonald, Sir A. A. A. Campbell, Bt., H. B. Rowan, A. F. P. Christison (Machine Gun Officer), R. D. Cameron (Signalling Officer) and C. F. Gillanders (Transport Officer).

2nd Lieutenants: J. Carrick, D. C. Heron-Watson, P. S. Fraser, K. Biggar, F. S. Mackenzie, J. Pringle Thomson, D. M'D. Currie, G. F. Cameron, H. Leitch, H. M. Macintosh, J. Wilson, D. MacBean and P. M'Diarmid.

Quartermaster: Hon. Lieutenant E. J. Wilkins.

Medical Officer: Lieutenant W. E. David, R.A.M.C.

Chaplain: Rev. J. Kellie, M.A., Ph.D.

Warrant Officers: R.S.M. P. N. Scotland, R.Q.M.S. J. Duff, C.S.M. W. Cowans, C.S.M. A. Lugton, C.S.M. H. Smellie and C.S.M. J. Campbell.

CHAPTER II.

LA BELLE FRANCE.

THE War Diary of the 6th Camerons, then, began on July 8, 1915. Looking back over the years to the days spent at Chiseldon, the remarkable thing that strikes one is how well the men stood up to the severe training, which was only made possible by their fine physique and willingness to submit themselves to vigorous discipline. They were a battalion which the regular soldier attached was proud to command. The Germans scoffed at the idea of turning out well-trained soldiers in a few months. They were soon to learn their mistake.

When the main body stepped from the transport s.s. *Victoria* to the quay at Boulogne about 1 A.M. on July 10, it was the first occasion for many to be in a foreign land, and the novelty of such an experience filled them with excitement. Much amusement was caused by the efforts of some to communicate with the inhabitants, not to speak of the chaff when it was discovered that those who had boasted of having learnt the language were not understood. The first night on French soil was spent under canvas at Ostrobove Camp above the town. The camp was surrounded by many hawkers of "Chocolat Menier" and other cheap delicacies, who ruffled Scots tempers not a little by refusing to recognise the difference between half a crown and a florin!

Such troubles, however, were transitory, for life at the Base was not for the 6th. At 6 P.M. on July 11 they marched to the railhead, and entered a train composed of a few passenger coaches for the officers and goods waggons for the other ranks. The guard, in his loose blue blouse, tootled his horn, much to the merriment of the men, and the creaky train, which gave one the impression of venerable years, sauntered off northwards into the Pas de Calais. At intervals along the line children would run beside the train shouting "Biscu-e-e-t! Biscu-e-e-t!" to be answered by a liberal response from the emergency rations of the generous Jocks.

Passing through St Omer, the train at last came to a standstill at the village of Watten. Here the battalion detrained and marched four miles to billets at Bayenghem. The benefits derived from those long route marches at home were now to be proved, for in three days, from July 15 to 17, the men covered thirty-eight miles on hard pavé roads, in the course of which much suffering was inflicted by the new boots—a final gift from a paternal Government before leaving England—aggravated by intense heat alternating with rain. On the 15th the journey brought the battalion to Wallon Cappel, seventeen miles from Bayenghem, where the night was passed in bivouacs in a downpour of

rain. It is gratifying to report of this march that, despite the pain of blistered feet, which caused many casualties in other units, not one man fell out, a performance which gained the congratulations of the General. On the following day the march was to Ham-en-Artois, a journey of twelve miles, and on the third day a march of nine miles ended at Hesdigneul.

Hesdigneul brought a new interest in the form of glimpses of war. Away in the distance the rumbling guns could be distinctly heard, and at night ready imaginations were stirred by the bursting Véry lights which glowed in the darkness over the lines.

For two days beginning July 20 the 6th was attached to the 141st Brigade for instruction in the trenches (XI Sector), and it was a fortunate circumstance that the area proved to be sufficiently quiet to permit the men to become acquainted with the tips of trench warfare that could only be gleaned from those who had learned what to expect. The commanding officer of the London Irish, who was the first to offer information relating to the "do's" and the "don'ts," was asked if the war did not get on his nerves with the daily hazard of bullets and shells. "Well, it's all right," he answered, "as long as the ball doesn't drop on your square."

The battalion's first Communion Service in France was well attended on Sunday, July 25, whilst on September 3 there came a move towards the scene of hostilities, when a march brought the battalion to Philosophe. Behind this village stood a slag-heap, which was being used for observation purposes, with the result that shells intended for the mound often fell into the village and brought about casualties. It was here that C.S.M. John Campbell received wounds from which he died. When war broke out Campbell gave up a good job in Cairo and came home at his own expense to serve in the Camerons. He had previously served for nineteen years in the regiment, and had taken part in the South African War.

In spite of his distant journeys, C.S.M. Campbell remained a typical Highlander, and his memory will hold an affectionate niche in the minds of all of the battalion who remain. At first he was disappointed at being placed with the new army instead of with his old regular unit, and on one occasion he was heard to remark, "Shon Campbell, you paid your fare, six-and-twenty pounds, to come back from Cairo to fight for your King and country, and they put you in Kitchener's Army. Shon Campbell, you're daft!" But as a brother sergeant said, "He didna mean it, for Shon was juist the patriotickest man in a' the Camerons."

One dark night in front of Maroc Captain Antrobus gave orders that every man was to get into the trench at his proper interval, and there was to be absolute silence. Shon duly saw everyone into the trench except one shadowy shepherd-like figure standing erect on the parapet with a coat slung over one shoulder and a long staff lean-

ing on the other. In the gloom Shon did not recognise his company commander, and in a stentorian voice he commanded, "Get down into the trench, tamn you! Did you not hear the Captain's word?"

Captain Antrobus (thinking of snipers): "Sh-sh-sh-sh."

Shon (more of the Sergeant-Major than ever): "Less of your wheest, wheest, you bloody man! Get down into the tamn trench as the Captain said—standing up there like the Lord's my Shepherd!"

Captain Antrobus (wrathfully stentorian): "Sergeant-Major John Campbell, here am I trying to instil silence into the company, and there you are, the Sergeant-Major, the worst of the whole d——d lot!"

There were many in "A" Company who wondered even then whether the humorous Shon really did not know who the shepherd-like figure was.

At this period several weeks were passed moving backwards and forwards between the line and billets, and in the matter of comfort it really did not matter much whether the men were in the line or reserve, many of the billets being dirty and overcrowded.

The 6th Camerons soon discovered the unwelcome attention of enemy spies. The discovery of their presence was due to the gentlemen themselves, for it was by their own lack of judgment in sniping people in the line from behind that the alarm was raised. Scout parties were arranged promptly to rout out the offenders, and many were the thrills obtained from false alarms while on this duty. Of one of the hunts Captain David, the Medical Officer, writes:—

"I remember Christison, Roy Cameron, D. L. Macintyre and myself getting a thrill by spy-hunting at night. We were among the mine buildings of Philosophe, armed to the teeth with revolvers and skean-dhus, and had just passed one corner of the building in view of the top of the crassier, when a fragment of glass left in one of the windows was shot to smithereens just behind Macintyre. The incident seemed quite inexplicable, as the direction of the shot could not possibly have been *via* the front line.

"The problem was solved after the battle of Loos, as a spy was said to have been captured at the top of the crassier, where he had dug himself in quite nicely and had a good supply of provisions, including much British bully-beef.

"It was believed that he had come across from a pit-head in Lens by way of the underground workings to the slag-heaps at Philosophe."

Towards the end of July the battalion received "iron rations" for the first time instead of meat and bread, and when supplies of food were ultimately obtained they were very short.

At this stage of the war many and varied were the billets allotted to the fighting soldier. Later, Nissen huts were introduced—a simple arrangement of a semicircular corrugated iron hut with a wooden floor—but in 1915 anything with a roof was welcome. Frequently the men had to content themselves with barns and lofts, approached

by a shaky ladder, above the cattle. The heat generated by the animals often made the loft fairly comfortable, but it had its drawbacks. It was often in close proximity to the pig-sty, and on occasions when it was cleaned the "atmosphere" was so strong that some began to wonder if it had anything to do with the issue of respirators.

While the battalion was at Mazingarbe an inspection was carried out by the Commander of the 1st Army, General Sir Douglas Haig. Pleasant memories can be entertained for this district, as the countryside was pretty, and there were good facilities for bathing in large tanks under the water-cooling towers. On September 19 a move was made to Labeuvriere, where the men were allowed to rest until the 22nd.

After short acquaintance Labeuvriere proved to be even more attractive than Mazingarbe. It was in those days before the guns of war had reached it, a picturesque little village near Béthune and Lapugnoy. It boasted within its confines a delightful chateau with an ornamental pond surrounded by rows of graceful poplars.

Labeuvriere, indeed, was a haven of peace and rest, and many were the temporary friends made among the quiet community. At the main estaminet lived a family of daughters who endeared themselves to many of the officers by their kindnesses and ready sympathy.

One morning an officer visited the estaminet to pass a few minutes in friendly conversation. Being without a match with which to light his pipe he addressed himself to one of the fair damsels thus: "Voulez-vous me donner une allumette, s'il vous plait, mademoiselle?"

His accent was not perfect. The lady went to the kitchen, and after much banging of pots and pans and an interval of about ten minutes, she reappeared carrying a large omelette which she duly placed before the startled soldier.

Being unwilling to admit that his French had not been understood, he set about eating the omelette with the relish of a hungry man, and when the plate was clean he again asked for a match, but this time using more care in his pronunciation. Ultimately he admitted the mistake, and until the battalion left the village one only had to mention the word "omelette" to start the sisters into shrieks of laughter.

During this period opportunity was afforded for sports and recreation, and the stay at Labeuvriere went past all too quickly. Sounds of violent bombardment, ever growing in intensity, came from the direction of the line, foretelling the approach of attack. Rumour was rife, but guess-work was soon converted into certainty when word was received that a great battle was to take place on September 25, and would call for the services of the 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders, almost exactly a year after the somewhat ragged band from which they were formed marched to Rushmoor Camp.

CHAPTER III.

THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

FOR a considerable time both the British and French commanders had contemplated an attack on a large scale, but until the arrival in France of the first and second hundred thousand men from the United Kingdom an insufficiency of troops prevented the move from being carried out. In September 1915, however, the time to strike seemed to be opportune.

The preparations for the Allied push were colossal, engaging the exertions of some 2000 men nightly from September 1 to 17. As much digging had to be undertaken, it was impossible to hide the preliminary steps from the enemy, and in order to acquaint the Allies of his knowledge of the impending battle, Fritz was wont to display boards from his trenches inquiring when the attack might be expected. One of the things he did not know, however, was that the British Army was about to pay him back in the coin he had used at Ypres by introducing gas as a method of warfare.

On September 23rd the 6th Camerons received orders to move towards the firing line. The weather had now broken, and the first stage of the march, ending at Drouvin, was carried out in a violent thunderstorm. Packs and all unnecessary impedimenta were left in store at the village, and on the following day the men entered the communication trench leading to the zone of action in X2 sector. Zero hour was fixed for 6.30 A.M. on the 25th, and the plan of attack at last became known. The 15th (Scottish) Division was in the centre of the IVth Corps, with the 47th Division on its right and the 1st Division on its left. The final objective of the Scottish division was the high ground around Loison-sous-Lens, nearly five miles distant, and which included two villages, Hill 70 and at least three well-fortified trench systems—no light task. Everyone was to press on to the final objective without any waiting, either to consolidate positions gained or even for supports. This instruction was to be impressed on every officer and man. When the division attacked, the 44th Brigade was on the right, the 46th on the left and the 45th in reserve. The 6th spent an uncomfortable night in a communication trench running north of Philosophe. Rain fell in a steady drizzle, and sleep was rendered difficult if not altogether impossible to obtain, owing to the thunder of the guns and the croaking of frogs which infested the trench. Colonel John Buchan has written a vivid passage describing the scene :—

“About midnight,” he says, “the bombardment drew to a head. Every gun on the front was speaking, and speaking without rest. From thirty miles off it sounded like the roll of giant drums. Close to the front the

sound was beyond description. In the misty night nothing was visible but the flashes from the guns or bursting shells. From the small hours of the morning in a pandemonium of din, troops were moving into the communication trenches. Between them and the sky was a canopy of flying projectiles, and when they could raise their heads they saw the dark dripping night lit with splashes of fire. Dawn began to struggle through the gloom, and Saturday, 25th September, opened in a drizzle.

"Suddenly the guns ceased. The instant quiet seemed deathlike, and smote the ear and brain with a shock like icy water. The troops crawling forward knew what it meant. The gunners were shifting ranges and lengthening fuses—the battle had begun!"

For an hour before the attacking force wended its way through the gaps in the British wire, gas and smoke had been released alternately, but their value in the action was doubtful. The wind proved to be too light to carry the poisonous vapour speedily enough towards the enemy, with the result that our own troops walked into it, or it actually blew back on them, with dire consequences.

Being in reserve, the 6th Camerons had tea served at 3 A.M., and at 5.50 A.M. moved towards the firing line. At 6.30 A.M. the attack was heralded by the roar of guns, and flocks of startled birds could be seen overhead flying rapidly to cover against a background of drifting clouds. Then the rattle of machine-guns, a signal that the troops were over the top. By 7.5 A.M. the attacking battalions had captured the enemy's front line, and it was assumed by the reserves that things were going well when large bands of German prisoners were seen passing through the lines. Visibility was too bad to enable the Camerons to see much of the situation, and they were obliged to sit motionless for a time under a canopy of howling shells and amid the din of bursting shrapnel and the incessant rattle of rifle and machine-gun fire. It was a relief when the front line was ultimately reached, and the men commenced to dig communication trenches towards the German line.

For two hours the battalion plied pick and shovel, and in that interval it was learned that the attacking battalions had suffered heavily from machine-gun and rifle fire as they were cutting their way through the enemy wire. It was no surprise, therefore, when the order was received about 9.30 A.M. to send forward one hundred bombers to help the H.L.I. to clear the trenches of the enemy, as they had come under heavy enfilade fire. Shortly afterwards orders were received for the battalion to advance in order to defend the left flank of the division (46th Brigade), which was exposed to counter-attack.

The surrounding country, generally, was fairly open and cultivated. There were no hedges or ditches, and, except in the vicinity of the villages, there were few fences. On climbing the parapet ladders and going out into what had been No Man's Land, the scene that met the gaze was at once awe-inspiring and sad for these young lads,

many of whom had never seen a dead body or much human blood before. Tangled among the barbed wire, and side by side with the still warm bodies of the newly fallen troops, were the decayed remains of French Poilus in tattered rags of uniform, who had paid the price in former fights and raids. Rusted regimental badges and buttons from their uniforms lay about, and, hanging over all, the acrid, balsamic and yet aggravatingly pleasant smell of tear gas which the Germans were now trying out, and which ultimately proved such a source of annoyance.

The battalion moved across the open in short rushes, and very thrilling it was for the raw tyros, for whom that thin veneer of romance—that glamour of heroics that covers the sweltering and bloody vortex which is war—had not yet been quite dimmed. By 10.30 A.M. "A" and "B" Companies were in their new positions at Puits 14 bis, but "C" and "D" Companies did not get up until about 1 P.M. because of the hail of bullets which barred their progress and inflicted many casualties. The new position was exposed to heavy machine-gun fire from the high ground round Hill 70 on the right and from Hulluch on the left, but the line, having been reinforced, the battalion was able to drive off the enemy, who, having discovered the weak flank, were now advancing in large numbers.

Numerous patrols having been sent out to try to discover the whereabouts of the 2nd Brigade without success, the Camerons were detailed to defend the left flank under command of the 46th Brigade, when their own Brigade—45th—was moved on to Loos about noon. There the battalion remained engaged in heavy fighting for the remainder of the day, and about 4.30 P.M. the 2nd Brigade was able to advance into line with them. Battalion Headquarters were installed in the Chalk Pit, while Captain David, the M.O., had made his dressing station in Chalk Pit Wood, where he performed excellent work in the most trying conditions.

After such a day of battle the men were wellnigh exhausted when darkness fell. For twelve hours they had fought continuously, and had suffered heavy casualties, but rest was yet far off. All through the night the misery of the cold and the rain was as nothing compared with the ordeal of lying under continuous bursting shells. Captain David, referring to the area around the dressing-station, said :—

"The view across to Loos was dismal in the extreme. Shells now rattled among the metal of the twin towers, now crashed into the houses in the village, accompanied by screaming, whistling fragments of metal and the characteristic burr of the flying nose-cap. Our small wood was swept at intervals with rifle and machine-gun fire, bursting shrapnel and tear shells. Mingled with all this noise of bursting shells could be heard the rattle and clank of limbered waggons coming along a sunken road leading to Loos, and then, above the clamour and commotion which seemed to rend the ruddy heaven, came the blood-curdling shriek of a wounded horse. This

went on for about half an hour, until I think someone must have dispatched the poor brute. I don't think there is any more horrible and soul-tormenting cry than that of a horse wounded in battle. Only once have I heard it, and I hope never again."

SECOND DAY OF FIGHTING.—The plan for the second day was that at 9 o'clock, after an hour's bombardment, the German defences on the crest and at the back of Hill 70 were to be assaulted. The 45th Brigade were to attack with the 6th Camerons leading on the left. The assault was delivered with great gallantry, but unfortunately the wire in places had not been cut. Nevertheless all reports agree that it required but a little more pressure to capture the hill. At one time the enemy were seen evacuating the redoubt on the top, which had proved of such tactical advantage the day before. But the few remaining men of the 15th Division were insufficient to accomplish the task set them, and were slowly driven back by intense rifle and machine-gun fire. But the men were not beaten. Gallantly they responded to the rally, and once again they advanced over ground upon which the dying and dead were fast multiplying. But once more the assault withered.

The Camerons, still undaunted, and led as before by their gallant Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas-Hamilton, made a third and fourth effort on Hill 70—efforts which proved beyond all doubt that the battalion knew only of the orders to advance and nothing of defeat and retirement. Of the assault it is recorded :—

"The magnificent dash of the division was now spent, and adequate supports were nowhere forthcoming. It was left to scattered groups of men, and the initiative of stray officers, to hold and consolidate the portion of ground so gloriously gained. Of these officers Colonel Douglas-Hamilton was most conspicuous. Four times he led the poor remnant of his battalion and some others who had rallied round him against the ever-increasing enemy force now holding Hill 70. Then he sank to the ground with the quite natural words, 'Colquhoun, I am done.' 'Of course he's done,' said Captain Colquhoun to himself. 'He has had thirty hours of cold, hunger and anxiety, and he has been doubling all these times ten yards in front of us up Hill 70.' The Colonel's wounds were speedily bandaged by two officers, but despite his weak condition his mind was still with his men and the job on hand. To such a man, even death itself was out of the question while an order remained unfulfilled, and it was in keeping with things that when he died twenty minutes later he was uttering the words, 'I must get up! I must get up!'"

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton was a regular officer, the son of Major-General Douglas-Hamilton. He joined the Cameron Highlanders on August 23, 1884, and served with the regiment through the Nile Expedition and with the Sudan Frontier Field Force. He

took over the command of the 6th Battalion at Aldershot, and it was largely owing to his outstanding personality that such a high degree of efficiency was attained. It was fitting that his splendid deeds of heroism were recognised by the King in awarding the lost leader the Victoria Cross. Officers and men gloried in the well-deserved honour bestowed on their late C.O., and those who came from the jaws of death will always venerate the memory of the man whose leading ensured the passing down to history of the actions of the 6th Camerons on the 25th and 26th days of September 1915.

About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 26th further heavy casualties were again caused through the retirement of the brigade on the left leaving the flank exposed to heavy enfilade fire.

Shortly before mid-day on that fatal Sunday the Germans began to attack from the Bois Hugo, and thrust our men down the hill towards Loos, "although the stubborn resistance," says the official account, "of the 6th Camerons checked the advancing Germans and prevented them following up the retirement." Loos was to be held at all costs. Ammunition was now running short, and to make matters still worse, no reinforcements had arrived to fill the gaping ranks. Slowly but steadily the enemy worked round the flanks, and ultimately (about 1 P.M.) orders were issued to retire if necessary to the old German trench line. The order did not reach the commanding officers in proper form, with the result that some units retired while others remained to fight a lone hand.

About the same time (1 P.M.) General Matheson was on his way to see how matters stood with the portion of his brigade still in Loos, when he met a squad of the Highland Light Infantry and the Camerons who had been holding the left flank. The General asked for volunteers to go to the assistance of their comrades in Loos, and the whole party at once responded, although by this time they had been fighting for over thirty hours. They arrived on the slopes of Hill 70 about 4.30 P.M., just as those in possession were about to leave, and these mixed units along with some men of the Royal Dragoons again occupied the hill for the remainder of the day and night. Between 3 and 4 P.M. the Cavalry Brigade were sent up to Loos in support, and Brigadier-General Campbell took over the command of Loos and Hill 70. Another uncomfortable night was spent under the constant shelling of the enemy. At last, at dawn on the 27th, the exhausted remnant of the battalion were relieved, and returned to billets at Mazingarbe. Rations were issued for the first time in forty-eight hours, and without loss of time the men, huddled together on the stone floors of their billets, forgot their trials and weariness in sound sleep.

The heroic and important part played by the new army in the battle was so conspicuous that both the Corps Commander, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and the Army Commander, Sir Douglas Haig, expressed their high appreciation of the admirable fighting spirit which had

been displayed in the attack and capture of Loos village and Hill 70. A Brigadier, at the close of his report on the battle, states :—

“ This brief summary cannot be closed without some slight tribute to the extraordinary fighting spirit displayed by all ranks. Every single officer and man did his utmost, and nothing would have stopped them getting through. Nothing could have opposed the dash and fury with which the brigade captured the German front trench. . . . Colonel Rawnsley, A.D.M.S., concludes by saying: ‘ I should like to place on record the heroism displayed by the wounded. Not a groan was heard among this vast assembly of stricken heroes, many with grievous wounds joking and making light of them, thus cheering up their comrades.’ ”

And it is but fitting to record that the men themselves appreciated to the full the arduous work and careful attention which they received on every occasion at the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

In the account of such an action it would be impossible to refer to all for whom the battalion mourned. Nobly they did their duty, and many and glorious were the deeds of courage and sacrifice which they performed, but of which, alas ! there is no record.¹

Reference must, however, be made to the loss sustained by the battalion by the death of its Adjutant. Captain H. W. Milne, of the 74th Punjabis, was attached to the 6th when the battalion was formed, and he lived long enough in the battle to see both officers and men performing as he had hoped and worked for them to perform. With them he shared all the perils until he finally fell in the thick of the action, mortally wounded. No military decorations were his, but his labour and staunch friendship will make his memory revered by all who knew him in those times of adversity. For gallantry on Hill 70 on the 26th, Lieutenant J. Wilson was awarded the Military Cross. He collected and rallied stragglers and led them through the troops of another division who were retiring. With these men he remained in the most advanced position during the night.

There were few more outstanding personalities with the battalion at this time than C.S.M. Stewart Robertson, “ B ” Company. The son of a Colonel, grandson of a Major-General and Undergrad of Magdalen College, Oxford, he saw service from 1870 onwards that entitled him to wear, in addition to the D.C.M., the Jubilee and the Siege of Paris decorations, and the medals of the Zulu, Afghan, Egyptian and Indian Frontier campaigns. In spite of all this his length of service was not phenomenal, for it was actual fighting and not soldiering that he was after. Between campaigns he was a Captain of Volunteers, a J.P. in India and an actor with the Glasgow Repertory Company.

In September 1914 he re-enlisted in the 6th Camerons, passing for thirty-five years of age. On reaching France he was detailed to the

¹ A eulogistic extract from a letter written by the C.R.E. of the 1st Division is quoted on p. 285 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

base, but when he heard of the coming battle he insisted on being sent up the line. He reached the battalion on the 24th. He went right through Loos, and after the retirement he remained out sniping on his own although wounded. He was invalided home, but rejoined the battalion later.

The battalion casualty list for the two days of the battle was as follows: Officers—killed, 8; wounded, 8; gassed, 1. Other ranks—killed, 30; wounded, 270; missing, 70. Total, 387.

Later, in the New Year's Honour List, Regt. Sergeant-Major P. N. Scotland and C.S.M. W. Cowans were awarded the D.C.M. The Sergeant-Major had done good work since the formation of the battalion, and throughout the operations invariably exhibited great courage and energy, setting a fine example to all ranks of devotion to duty. C.S.M. Cowans, another splendid Warrant Officer, repeatedly rallied men of various corps who had been driven back by heavy fire and led them forward. Captain Christison, who had rendered good service as a machine-gun officer, was awarded the Military Cross.

The purpose of this volume is not to consider the tactical or strategic value of operations, but the tragedy of the battle of Loos was that the action had but little effect on the general position, considering the tremendous cost. In his history, Colonel John Buchan states: "Of all the British actions in the war, Loos was one which did least credit to the Higher Command."

Certainly no blame could be attached to the behaviour of the troops, and one wonders what would have been the result if reinforcements had been available.¹

If the military maxim be true that only troops of the highest discipline and moral can be expected to keep on advancing after they have lost their leaders and suffered a high percentage of casualties, then the new army proved at Loos that it possessed these qualities. The best and briefest summary of the battle is contained in an official report: "When all did so well it would be invidious to make distinctions. It is difficult to say which had the best right to be prouder—the officers of their men, or the men of their officers."

But the battle was not fought in vain.

¹ "Had the supports been there, had their flanks been more secure, the enemy's northern front must have been pierced. In less than four hours the heroic Highland Brigade had advanced nearly four miles, and had passed beyond all but the last German trench line. Lens seemed already fallen, the enemy was feverishly

getting away his heavy guns, and for one moment the fate of Lille and the plain of Douai trembled in the balance."—Buchan's History.

In this connection see also the two extracts quoted on p. 286 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

CHAPTER IV.

HOLDING THE LINE.

THE battalion was relieved from the sector on September 27, and the change was welcome. Not only was rest imperative to soothe ragged nerves and strained muscles, but a reorganisation of the broken and scattered force was an urgent necessity. The first night out of the line was spent at Mazingarbe, and next day the march to the rear was continued to Haillicourt, where a night of heavy rain was spent in the meagre shelter afforded by bivouacs.

On the 30th of the month the battalion reached billets, at Labuissiere, which proved to be totally inadequate. Here time was afforded for a preliminary clean-up for an inspection, which was carried out by Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Corps Commander, who congratulated the battalion on holding-on during the 26th, which he described as "magnificent." In his opinion the action was the finest and most important victory on the Western Front during the last eight months. The period of rest, however, did not begin until three days later, when a further move was made to more respectable billets at Allouagne, where waiting drafts of fresh troops completed the filling up of the battalion's ranks.

About the beginning of October, Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. M. M. Crichton took over the acting command of the battalion from Major Scott-Kerr, who had acted as O.C. since the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas-Hamilton, V.C., and, about the same time, Captain D. L. Macintyre was confirmed in the rank of Adjutant, a post which he filled with distinction until he was invalided home in the early weeks of 1917. A trustworthy unit during the Great War had its disappointments as well as its glories, and one of the greatest drawbacks from the men's point of view was the fact that it was seldom allowed to rest in idleness, even although the peace of idleness was a necessary adjunct to the men's wellbeing. So it was that the rest which the Camerons had set out so light-heartedly to enjoy proved all too short. No salient was a pleasurable place to be stationed in or near, and the Loos Salient was second only to Ypres in respect of its hard work, constant danger of action and vile billets. The enemy was still endeavouring to retake some of the ground he had lost, and, as a direct consequence, orders reached the Camerons' rest camp to be ready to move to the front at an hour's notice. Before word was actually received to move, it was fortunate that the men were able to enjoy a bathing parade at Marles.

The return to action began on October 12, the battalion retracing

its steps over the same route it had taken a fortnight previously, and on the 19th the men were standing-to once more in the trenches of Sector C, where they relieved the Royal Fusiliers. At first the enemy were quiet, but the weather was wretched. In a reminiscence of a spell of inactivity in this sector it was written :—

“Awaking stiff in the morning after a sound sleep in a frowsty dug-out, our nostrils were assailed by the wonderful aroma of frizzling bacon ; later one sat down to bacon and eggs liberally distributed with smuts, bread, jam of many and divers varieties, and sweet tea which always had a mild flavour of chloride of lime or petrol. Then a round of the front-line trenches provided a feeling of wellbeing.

“As one rounded a traverse at this time of the morning in the front line the lads of the battalion were to be found eating bully-beef and biscuits, and cooking M’Conochy ration or tea over a brasier in a dug-out or on a Tommy cooker on the firestep. Others would be engaged in the more intimate details of domestic trench menage, such as removing countless lice from the voluminous pleats of their kilts and carefully filing them for future reference on kilt pins.” Every man to his own pastime !

“These were indeed the less unhappy times,” the writer continues. “At night, looking across country to Hulluch, terrific battles were witnessed round the Hohenzollern Redoubt, which was a hotbed of mines and a maze of mine craters.”

Until the beginning of December the battalion was constantly in and out of the trenches in the quarry sector, and the repeated activities of the Highlanders on No Man’s Land had cut short the periods of quietness. Periodically the enemy would shake off his lethargy and indulge in another “strafe” of the British line, and a note from a private’s diary relating to the afternoon of Saturday, October 23, might have provided excellent recruiting propaganda :—

“We caught it hot this morning. We got more ‘coal boxes’ in the afternoon. When it was all over we were covered with dirt ; we have it down our necks and into our hosetops and boots. It seems funny to think that at the same time Rangers were playing Celtic or some other lot to a cheering crowd at home.”

Trenches, which were rapidly becoming indefinable in a sea of mud, kept working parties constantly engaged, and it was difficult to decide if one was happier in the line or “resting” behind it. The area was one where the fighting in the Loos offensive had been most severe, and, with old trenches to repair and new ones to dig, it was a common thing for the battalion to have to supply working parties of from 300 to 400 strong each night during “rests.” To make this work as trying as possible rain fell in torrents, with showers of snow occasionally to vary the agony.

On the opposite side of No Man’s Land the enemy was equipped

with good observation points, and as a consequence movement in the British lines by day was rendered impossible except by way of the long communication trenches, which ran for two and a half miles to Vermelles. The greatest difficulty in maintaining those sunken roadways in such vile weather was that of drainage. In periods of heavy rains it was customary for the lower levels to become miniature ponds, through which the men had to wade. Here the kilt proved of great advantage. It was an easy matter for the Highlander to lift his garment, or remove it altogether if the water was too deep. But the trousered battalions were not so fortunate, and they usually arrived in the line soaked to the waist. Before the Camerons left this sector, however, these communications were improved. Up-and-down trenches were cut, duckboards were laid, and an effective system of drainage was begun.

In the front line among the quarries there was practically no protection from the rain, snow and bitter wind. Sleep was often out of the question for those brave lads, many of whom should still have been at school, and through the long hours of darkness platoons stood against the trench walls shivering in their wet clothing. Speech was a thing of the past. Blue with the intense cold, the sentries stood in their bays listening to the incessant patter of the rain in the mud, the howl of the biting wind across the barren waste of No Man's Land like the eternal moan of departed spirits, or the splash of a piece of parapet which had fallen in either by the weight of water or shell-fire, listening and waiting for the grey dawn that would bring into action more fatigue squads in their fight against mud and water.

The conditions made reliefs difficult and strenuous. A Lewis gunner describes this experience thus :—

“We were relieved to-day at noon carrying full packs, guns, ammunition drums and heavy tripods. It was 3.45 P.M. before we reached the village. I returned to the line at 10 P.M., and did the same journey with the same load. It took us $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, but some of the sections took $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours (distance about 2 miles). Afterwards we marched with full packs 6 miles to billets which consisted of an old shed minus a door and part of the roof. The boys were dead beat at the finish.”

One of the battalion's rests from this misery began on October 26, when the 7th Camerons took over their portion of the front. The 6th moved back to billets, and on the following day 200 men under Captain Farquhar were inspected by H.M. the King, our Colonel-in-Chief, at Labuissiere. It was on this parade that the King met with his serious accident which laid him up for some time.

Towards the end of October an important event took place. This was the first issue of steel helmets. These were distributed on the scale of fifty per unit, but as a useful head-dress they did not make an

immediate appeal to the Scots, who were loth to give up the Balmoral. They were frequently used as a substitute for wash-basins, but it did not take long for the Camerons to admit that, while it may be true that cleanliness is next to godliness, in the front line protection came a long way first. The steel hat, however, did not come into general use until the following spring.

The battalion went into Corps Reserve on December 13 at Sailly-Labourse, thence by road and rail to Lillers, where everyone soon got settled down in fairly comfortable billets. The first few days were devoted to removing the mud which had been unavoidably carried from the line, and thereafter time was found for the favourite game of football.

Many fresh drafts had arrived while the battalion was in the line, and these allowed the work of reorganisation and training to be started immediately. In spite of the unfavourable weather, training was pushed forward first by companies, then by battalions and brigades, and ending in a divisional exercise which lasted for three days—from January 5 to 7. Clean clothing, regular meals, recreation and sound sleep soon brought the men to their accustomed standard of efficiency.

On January 3 the 6th had a change of leader. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Russell, Hodson's Horse, took over the command of the battalion from Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton, who had to go down the line sick. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell was a splendid figure of a man, and those who were present in headquarters mess when he joined the battalion as Second-in-Command at Noeux-les-Mines will not fail to recall the impression he created. Six feet two in height, every inch a soldier, and as a horseman superb to watch. But, above all, he was gifted with an immediate charm, an ever ready wit and a rare sense of humour. To say that he soon idolised the 6th would be to state the case but mildly.

New Year dinners were a great and acknowledged success. For once the men could sit down to tables covered with white cloths and decorated with flowers. They had an ample dinner of soup, pork, turkey and plum pudding sent from home. Songs and reels kept the fun going till the small hours.

On the 15th January, Colonel Douglas-Hamilton's body was found by a patrol, and next night he was buried where he fell by a party of the 7th Camerons. A substantial cross was erected to mark the place, but unfortunately after the Armistice his body could not be found. Possibly he sleeps happiest on the field of battle surrounded by the bodies of his men. There is some satisfaction in knowing he was buried by his own regiment.

The period of rest continued for a month, and on January 10 the division returned again to the Loos Sector, where it relieved the 1st Division. Divisional and corps schools of instruction were held for the training of officers and men—a step which was very welcome, as



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES COSMO RUSSELL, D.S.O.
INDIAN ARMY.

it was impossible to continue the training in the line. These schools, however, fulfilled another useful purpose. The courses were not too strenuous, so that they afforded a much-needed rest to many who had been out with the battalion for a long time and were beginning to feel the strain of constant front-line work.

A change of front came on January 20, when a move was made by the Camerons to the front line opposite Hulluch. Here the trenches were in a much better condition than those previously occupied, and there were numerous dug-outs to ease the lot of the line soldier. The No Man's Land was wide, and afforded many opportunities for scouting and patrol work.

Hulluch was famous for its mining operations, each side constantly endeavouring to tunnel under the galleries burrowed by the other. With the 6th there were many miners from the coal districts of Lanarkshire, so that they were well equipped and were ever ready to play the Boche at his own game.

Perhaps even more than a rigorous attack, trench life sapped physique and nerve. A Cameron records in his diary :—

" I don't think anyone, however callous to danger, can say he does not feel funky when the shells are dropping around. It is not so bad in the open, or in a big fight, but while in the trenches it is demoralising. We can do nothing but wait and watch where the next one falls."

Added to these dangers was the possibility of gas attack, and to cope with such an emergency special warnings were issued for the front areas. Alarm gongs were made from pieces of iron and empty shell cases, while farther back the more powerful Klaxon horns were introduced. As soon as the sentries detected the smell of gas in the atmosphere, they sounded the gongs, and the men immediately donned their masks. Special attention had to be paid to the direction of the wind. The necessity for these precautions was soon to be made painfully obvious. On one occasion the battalion had just been relieved, and had only been out of the trenches for twenty-four hours, when an emergency call was received to relieve another battalion of the Irish Division, which had been practically wiped out by a gas attack in the front line. The men had been aware of the attack, and all the usual warnings had been given, but after the first wave of gas had passed over, the men, in their haste to slaughter the expected enemy, removed their masks. Instead of attacking in person, however, the Boche sent over another wave of gas, which caught practically every man in that part of the British line, as the first wave had more or less lulled their sense of smell.

The poisonous vapour had done its work well, and in every bay of the front, reserve and support trenches Irishmen choked and gasped for breath, and at each effort more of the deadly air penetrated

lungs that were already dosed with poison. There were many who had replaced their masks on their faces when the Boche's trick was discovered, but the effort was too late. Vomiting caused them to tear off their masks once more and submit to the awful suffering and death. The trenches were littered with discarded rifles, kit and gas masks, and it was with difficulty that the emergency troops picked a passage to the firesteps owing to the activities of the stretcher-bearers endeavouring to remove the casualties. Those Irishmen who remained showed great pluck and endurance.

The sector, which had been fairly quiet when the 6th took it over, had been transformed by patrols, rifle grenade work and sniping activity into a most unenviable habitation. No Man's Land was in places only 25 yards wide, so listening posts and sap-heads were being constantly bombed. Sniping was a strong point with the 6th, which included in its ranks several former gamekeepers. These expert shots were afforded ample opportunity to demonstrate their prowess with the rifle in the hunting ground of the quarries.

The division moved to Corps Reserve on March 24, the 6th entraining at Noeux-les-Mines for Lapugnoy. They needed the rest, as the weather had been very bad during this tour of the trenches.

CHAPTER V.

THE HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

SPRING at last! The month of April 1916 brought its invigorating smells of awaking nature, all responding to the joyous change of season except her most intelligent creation—man, whose sole job was to kill and avoid being killed.

War, as it progresses, teaches many lessons to the civilian as well as the soldier, and probably the most important lesson learned by the French peasant was to protect his property and to ensure payment for services rendered. Many were the tricks adopted by the peasants to ensure the safety of their stocks, but surely a novel expedient was discovered one day in the Hulluch region in quite an unexpected manner. Close to a farmhouse was the mound of a grave surmounted with the usual wooden cross and soldier's cap. For no apparent reason three Frenchmen appeared on the scene and began to dig up the grave, and, feeling naturally incensed that a comrade's rest should

be so ruthlessly threatened, two Camerons endeavoured to prevent the body-snatchers from proceeding further with their grisly task. Unfortunately they could not speak the language of the country, and the Frenchmen could not, or would not, understand their objection. Not to be defeated, the Camerons went in search of an officer, and when the trio returned to the grave they found the Frenchmen removing the last wisps of straw from a potato pit. The wily farmers had been quick to realise that while the average soldier has little scruples over the ownership of pommes-de-terre, he invariably respects the wooden cross of a grave and, in fact, protects it !

On April 26 the 15th Division moved to the Hohenzollern Sector, where the trenches of the front line consisted of a series of mine craters, and undoubtedly at this period for its size it had the worst reputation of any part of the British line. In fact, the war in the Hohenzollern Sector had developed pretty generally into a war of mines—a war which entailed some of the most severe battles in miniature, and which frequently brought out amazing acts of individual pluck and bravery. For mines were not fired simply to blow up a piece of the enemy's trench. The infantry on both sides of No Man's Land was invariably standing-to, waiting for the earth to open. Then followed a rush to occupy the crater.

The sappers who tunnelled the mines were indeed among the bravest men known in the war. Their daily labours were spent underground in a tiny tunnel, sufficient only to permit the passage of one man at a time, and inch by inch, foot by foot, they burrowed their way forward under the enemy trenches. Unflinching in an unenviable task, the sapper deservedly won the admiration of the infantrymen whom he assisted.

In addition to the constant danger from mine explosions, the Hohenzollern Redoubt was a happy hunting ground for snipers. Much trouble was created for the Camerons by one enemy marksman in particular, who used a bullet-proof shield to shoot through, and who, for a time, defied all efforts to arrest his action. The sniping officer, 2nd Lieutenant Simpson, obtained an elephant gun from Headquarters for the purpose, but even this effort did not succeed in removing the trouble, and the aid of the artillery had ultimately to be sought before the post was destroyed and the nuisance dislodged.

It was during a spell in the Redoubt that Sir Archibald A. A. Campbell was killed by a sniper. His death entailed a very great loss to the battalion, for he was an excellent type of Highlander. He feared nothing, and always put the needs of his men first when in billets as well as when in the line.

About four o'clock on May 11 the enemy began an intense bombardment on the 13th Royal Scots, who were holding the line to the right of the 6th. The line formed a nasty salient known as the

"Kink," and it was overlooked by the enemy both from the north and the south. Following up the bombardment with infantry assault, he succeeded in entering the front line over a length of about 500 yards. A platoon from the Camerons immediately set about carrying bombs to the defending troops, while two companies were moved up to the reserve trenches in case of further eventuality. As the shelling on both sides was heavy, the companies suffered several casualties.

In an effort to elicit information for the Staff, and at the same time to strike at the moral of the enemy, a raid was planned by the battalion in the closing days of May. Strenuous practices were carried out for the manœuvre, but as gas had to be used, the movement had to be postponed owing to unfavourable wind. It was not until the night of June 27-28 that the raiders were able to set out on their mission. At 12.35 A.M. the party, aided by smoke and gas, which proved most effective, proceeded under 2nd Lieutenant Borthwick to the German Sap 8A, and from there systematically bombed the German line. The sap was full of enemy infantry at the time, and it was calculated that many casualties were inflicted. Unfortunately Lieutenant Borthwick was almost instantly killed in the action by a rifle bullet. The casualties were : killed, 1 officer, 3 other ranks ; wounded, 6 other ranks.

Another raid was carried out at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 29, this time with the co-operation of artillery and exploding mines. The raiders were divided into three parties. The section on the left, under 2nd Lieutenant Kerr, met with exceptionally heavy fire and was forced back, and the second party also was held up at the outset. The third party, however, under the leadership of 2nd Lieutenant L. MacKinnon, succeeded in getting close to the enemy wire and bombing a portion of the German line. Lieutenant MacKinnon, however, was killed by a bomb, and so fierce was the enemy opposition that the party had to return. The undertaking was not a success. The artillery fire had failed to cut the enemy wire, and the explosion of the mines had aroused the suspicions of the German infantry in the vicinity, with the result that the defending troops were alert and ready for the arrival of the raiders. The casualties were : killed, 1 officer, 7 other ranks ; wounded, 22 other ranks ; missing, 1 officer, 3 other ranks.

Corporal J. Cardwell was awarded the D.C.M. for his conduct during the raid. He also made the most gallant effort under fire to bring back Lieutenant MacKinnon's body, going out again the following night with a patrol and recovering it. His soldierly bearing and fortitude at all times set a splendid example.

Mining activity had now reached its height in the sector, and the great mushrooms of soil propelled skywards by the explosions were a daily sight. These operations entailed much extra labour for the infantry, who were usually allotted the task of removing the soil from the mine-shafts as it was dislodged by the sappers. In this sector the ground was a chalky composition, and the work of carrying the

brittle sharp-cornered lumps of chalk in thin sand-bags was difficult and trying. The sharp points bit into the flesh on backs and shoulders and sometimes caused painful bruises, while constantly descending and ascending the shaft-stairs was fatiguing and monotonous in the extreme. The men worked on eight hours shifts, and over and above had to carry up rations and trench stores, find working parties for trench repairs, wiring, &c., so they had little time for sleep.

On July 12 the Corps Commander decorated the men of the division to whose credit was recorded meritorious action. Lieutenant A. Gardner, who was attached to a T.M. battery, received the M.C. for his gallantry and determination. The enemy opened a violent bombardment on his battery, burying guns and gunners. When the hostile infantry advanced, he, with his soldier servant, opened fire and continued to work one gun for about five consecutive hours. The gun had to be dug out three times, the emplacement was obliterated, and he and his servant were under fire of all kinds the whole time. Sergeant P. Brown (10987) was awarded the D.C.M. for his constant good work and his bravery on two occasions when, under heavy shell fire, he extracted buried men. Sergeant R. MacGrath (11951), Corporal J. Stevenson (11179), Privates W. Carson (11495), J. MacBride (11616) and A. M'Diarmid (16245) received Military Medals for their conspicuous gallantry in action.

One of the most thrilling raids yet undertaken by the battalion was carried out on the early morning of July 17 in the Hairpin. On the previous day three mines were exploded preparatory to the action—one at 4 A.M. and two at noon. The raiding party, consisting of 2nd Lieutenant W. T. M'Kie and ten men from "C" Company, left the trench at 12.30 A.M., and in the cloak of the darkest hour, crawled slowly towards the enemy line. About 1 A.M. they were within thirty yards of their objective, and there they waited for an artillery bombardment which was to take place on the front of the battalion on the right. An enemy working party which had been carrying out repairs on their parapet in view of the waiting raiders returned to the trench about 1.20 A.M., and thereafter the party crawled to within fifteen yards of the line.

The first intention had been to enter the enemy line by a sap, but Lieutenant M'Kie, judging correctly that the enemy, having been warned by the working party, was standing-to there, decided at the last moment to change the plan and enter by the front line. After the party had worked along about eight yards of the trench they came upon a sentry-box from which two men emerged. Lieutenant M'Kie threw a bomb and hit one on the back. The bomb failed to explode, and the second man, falling beside it, was immediately pinned to the ground by the officer, who promptly put his foot on his throat, intending to keep him as a prisoner. Just then one of war's ghastly tricks occurred. The bomb, which was now directly under the prisoner's

head, unexpectedly went off and scattered brains, blood and bone in all directions. Fortunately Lieutenant M'Kie was unharmed, although his escape must have been miraculous.

While this grim struggle was proceeding the remainder of the raiding party had reached the sap junction and had commenced to bomb it. One man entered the sap-head and bombed down it for some length. It was thought that many casualties must have been inflicted, as the sap was full of enemy infantry at the time. Four men penetrated the trench to the right of the sap, and a dug-out in which a candle was seen burning was promptly given its quota of bombs.

The enemy, however, was by this time beginning to shake off his surprise, and opened a heavy bombardment and machine-gun fire in retaliation. Bombs hurtled among the raiders from the sap, and the party was ordered to withdraw. Had they remained two or three minutes longer they would probably have sustained many casualties. The casualties known to have been inflicted on the enemy were : killed, 9 ; severely wounded, 4 ; slightly wounded, 5.

Of the raiders 2nd Lieutenant M'Kie and five men were slightly wounded, most of the injuries being cuts inflicted by barbed wire. The party reported that the enemy's trench was in excellent condition, being deep, well boarded and revetted. Unfortunately no identifications were obtained, the time at the disposal of the raiders being too short for this purpose. 2nd Lieutenant M'Kie's conduct throughout the action was recognised by the King awarding him the Military Cross. He was the last to leave the enemy's trench.

Corporal A. West (9107) received a D.C.M. for his gallantry and coolness. He remained with his officer throwing bombs under heavy fire until he was wounded.

It was a pleasant change when the battalion was relieved on July 20, and went back to Noeux-les-Mines. There instructions were received regarding a move, and none was sorry to say good-bye to the Salient.

The area had brought about many cases of shell-shock among the men owing to the enemy's frequent use of "flying pigs," and other large shells filled with high explosive, for the purpose of blowing in mine-heads. These cases of shell-shock, however, had no relation to the moral of the men. They were invariably common in mining areas, and usually ceased when the battalion moved to another sector.

Of those whom the Hohenzollern Redoubt failed to conquer was Captain—later Major—J. E. M. Farquhar. For him personal danger simply did not exist, and on one occasion when the Boche had exploded a mine under the front line at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, he jumped to the parapet of what should have been the trench and rallied his men despite the fact that machine-gun and rifle bullets were falling all around. Later on, during the battalion's activities on the Somme,

he was put in charge of transport and details behind the line, and when he heard that his company were selected to carry out a raid in front of Contalmaison, the prospect of their being led into action by another was a bitter pill for him to swallow. Almost with tears in his eyes he arrived one day at Battalion Headquarters and pleaded with Colonel Russell to be allowed to go with them. Later on this brave gentleman was hit by a piece of shell and died shortly afterwards.

Another officer notable for his sterling qualities of character was Captain A. J. Campbell-Colquhoun. He invariably exhibited amazing courage, and, with fearless and quiet determination, led his men in the thick of the organised slaughter of war. An offspring of the finest old Scottish aristocracy, he was equal to all emergencies, and was ever noted for his coolness and courtesy under the most trying conditions, and for his enthusiasm for his company to acquit themselves well. It entailed a serious loss to the 6th when, owing to ill-health, he was sent down the line after having served with the battalion since it was raised.

The recollections of life in the Hohenzollern Sector are many and varied. There were those sinister spells of silence which occasionally fell like a strange and ominous pall on the road which led from Hulluch to the half-demolished buildings known on the map as Vermelles. There was that seemingly interminable trench known as La Rutoire Alley, which ran from Vermelles to the front line, and which was so well taped by the enemy artillery that many preferred the risks of the open road to the constant hazards of the trench route. In the minds of many must be indelibly impressed such names as Stone Alley, Hulluch and Mud Alley. This, too, was a piece of country of which Lieutenant Gillanders, the transport officer, had many thrilling tales to tell concerning hairbreadth escapes from shells and machine-gun fire during his nightly visits to the ration dump.

A tragic episode, which, however, was not without its grim humour, followed the explosion of a Boche mine under the front line. Practically a whole platoon was wiped out instantly, and one man was blown high into the air and far into No Man's Land without, however, being seriously hurt beyond the effects of a severe shaking. When the usual "strafe" which followed such an occurrence had died down, the unfortunate fellow made his way back to the line, or what was left of it. But any idea he may have entertained that he would soon reach safety was rudely shattered when his comrades on sentry duty held him up at the bayonet point. It was some time before they were convinced that the mysterious wanderer had not come from the enemy line, and when he was ultimately allowed to enter the trench he had to be sent down the line for repairs.

Apart from the battle of Loos, there had been no heavy operations in the Loos area while the battalion was associated with it, yet the

crosses which had steadily multiplied in the front-line cemeteries testified to the cost exacted by simply holding the line.

The men made many good friends among the French, from whom they received much kindness. It was a sad sight to see women and children in the dark near the front line gathering what remained of their harvest, often with the tears running down their cheeks from the result of gas. But when pay day came, Madam, in her battered house, would stand smiling as she exchanged café and bière, not to mention des œufs et pomme-de-terre frits, for five franc notes.

Towards the end of July the battalion proceeded by march route to the Somme area. After such a long spell in the line, the men's feet were soft, but soon they hardened up and no serious trouble was experienced from this source. The weather was delightful, and, in an effort to make the journey as pleasant as possible by avoiding the heat of the day, a start was made early in the morning and the men were able to reach their camping grounds generally before noon, and at night the band would play to an appreciative audience in the different villages. Often the bivouacs were situated near streams affording passable bathing facilities. The inevitable football was played with zest, and in such pleasant conditions the men soon recovered from the trying experiences of the Redoubt. Physique and general appearance were steadily improved, and within a few days the battalion was ready once more for the next call upon its fighting services.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

THE march southwards was accomplished in six stages, about sixty-four miles having been traversed before, on August 8th, the battalion reached Scott's Redoubt, near Albert. The battle of the Somme, which the battalion was about to enter, had started on July 1 by a Franco-British attack on a twenty-five mile front, and was known in official despatches as "The Opening of the wearing-out Battle." It had three principal purposes: to relieve the pressure on Verdun; to stop the transfer of German troops from the West to Russia and elsewhere; and to wear down the strength of the enemy forces in France.

The battalion in marching through Albert passed by the Basilica. The statue of the Virgin, holding the child out at arm's length over her

head, had been struck by a shell and was hanging out at right angles, and seemed to be making a mute appeal to the troops as they passed below.

The 6th received orders to proceed to Contalmaison, where in the first instance they occupied what, before the battle started, had been the German front line. What a contrast this system of trenches furnished with the almost obliterated ruts that had once been the British lines. Here, assuredly, the enemy had been prepared to tarry long, for his underground workings were a revelation in trench engineering and luxury, and must surely have been unique on the Western Front.

The portion of the front line subsequently taken over by the 6th was at a point north-west of High Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit. The dug-out allotted to the M.O. was not an enviable place for the staff, for the sick, the wounded, or the weary. It was an old German one, which had been bombed very thoroughly, yet it was impossible to find a better station in that particular area. There were shell-holes everywhere, graves everywhere, and war material littered the ground in hopeless confusion. Every wind that blew brought its different smell, and all were unpleasant.

At 6 A.M. on August 12 the battalion set off for the front line, every other man being loaded like a pack-mule. The Lewis gunners were exceptionally heavily laden, for, in addition to carrying their usual loads of spare-parts for the guns and the weighty drums of ammunition, they were obliged, on this occasion, to take with them a pick or a shovel and a supply of empty sandbags. Altogether the journey was a difficult one. The trenches were practically levelled, and loose barbed-wire constantly arrested progress by entangling itself in exasperating fashion among the paraphernalia of war.

That same day orders were issued for an attack to be carried out at 10.30 P.M., and accordingly at 10.5 P.M. the artillery opened an intense bombardment. In the glow of golden starlights put up by the enemy the 6th advanced to assault the Switch Line, but practically no opposition was met with, although considerable machine-gun and artillery fire was directed on the right flank.

The infantry advanced steadily over the undulating ground right to the crest of a hill, but the Switch Line, having been obliterated, could not be discovered, in consequence of which one company advanced too far over the crest and came under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, so had to be withdrawn. Finally, two companies dug in on the site where the Line should have been, advance patrols having been sent out to protect the party. At 11.30 P.M. a continuous line of trench had been dug to a depth of about three feet. Our artillery fire now slackened, but the German retaliation became intense. About midnight reports were received stating that the line was in touch with the troops on the left and the 6/7th Royal Scots

Fusiliers on the right. The fire from both the British and German artillery then began to die down.

When his company commander was wounded Lieutenant R.¹ K. Drummond took command, and, discovering that his men had advanced too far, he reorganised them and brought them back to the line under heavy fire. He was awarded the Military Cross for keeping the men steady in a most difficult situation. C.S.M. W. Aitken also received the Military Cross for his conspicuous gallantry in similar circumstances.

By 2 A.M. on the 13th the consolidation of the position was nearing completion, the trench having reached a depth of five feet. With daylight the shelling on both sides ceased, and in case of eventualities two platoons from the 11th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders arrived to support the left flank of the 6th in Munster Alley. In the course of the action two German prisoners were taken from the 179th Regiment and one from the 139th Regiment.

The two-wave formation employed in the attack was completely successful. An additional help was a tape-line which had been laid in No Man's Land. By this expedient the men took only ten minutes to find their places in No Man's Land, and there was a noted lack of noise. The objective which had been allotted to the battalion extended over 350 yards of enemy front, which at the time was equivalent to about 3 yards per man. This would have proved a heavy task had the position been strongly held. Although the men carried heavy loads, nothing excessive had been brought. There was no doubt, however, that the leading wave was handicapped through carrying picks and shovels, and it was thought that these implements would have been better left to the second wave to carry. Almost every action brought its lesson, and in the present instance the Lewis gunners expressed a desire to be allowed to carry bombs in future. They found that the enemy could creep from shell-hole to shell-hole without offering a good target for the guns, but with the help of bombs the gunners were able to drive the enemy from the holes and bring the guns into action as they ran off.

This was the battalion's first experience of what a really well-organised artillery barrage could be, and all ranks were enthusiastic about its efficiency. It was described as a veritable "wall of flame and steel behind which the advancing infantry felt perfectly secure." There were seventy guns of the eighteen-pounder calibre at work that night on a fairly small section of the enemy line, and the din was terrific. The British artillery was supported by a battery of French 75's, and the contrast between the British and French gunners was amusing. While the British artillery got down to their labours in shirt-sleeves, the Frenchmen might not have been in war at all for all the enthusiasm they showed. While one man reloaded the gun the other fellow, sitting on the gun trail, mechanically pulled the lanyard without deigning to stop reading a paper! Owing to

their almost perfect recoil, these pieces seldom required to be re-sighted.

The 6th Battalion Cameron Highlanders moved back to rest in bivouacs near Albert on the night of August 14, and took with them four prisoners brought in just before leaving the line. An extract from one of Colonel Russell's letters reads as follows :—

"Two nights ago the battalion was ordered to take the trenches in front. They did simply splendidly. They took the line in the first rush, and not only took it, but by daybreak had dug themselves in in a real good trench, had scuppered a lot of Huns, and resisted all attempts at recapture. We brought in a tidy lot of prisoners too. One lot of them played a dirty trick on our fellows. After pretending to surrender, they suddenly lay down, and a machine-gun opened fire and shot down two of our men who had gone out to bring them in. After that I regret to say there were few prisoners taken (and serve them right—the Hun can't play the game).

"I have had a tremendous lot of congratulations in to-day, and the Powers-That-Be, I know, fully appreciate what the battalion has done.

"We came out of the line this morning, and the men are as happy and cheery as sand-boys and asking for more. They were overjoyed at getting work in the open again after a year of sitting and being shelled in the trenches. I am prouder than ever of them, and now know how lucky I was in getting this battalion. They could not have done better, and were simply splendid. I only hope and trust we shall always do as good work.

"I have had a bath and change of raiment and feel cleansed, and mean to have a jolly good sleep to-night. I have had practically none for fifty-six hours. I shall sleep content in knowing that we have got back, and kept, a nice slice of France from these swine-dogs."

For conspicuous gallantry in the action Corporal J. Campbell, who had already won the French Croix-de-Guerre at Loos, received the Military Medal and was mentioned in despatches. His brother—Lance-Corporal Peter Campbell—also served with the battalion, and was killed shortly after the battle of Loos. A Master of Arts, this fine young lad had no doubt an excellent career before him, but he sacrificed it all at the call of duty.

In the following week the 6th were again in the front line. All traces of grass had now practically disappeared from the face of the earth, and the trenches were in a deplorable condition. On August 24th, according to plan, the 1st Division carried out an attack on the Intermediate Line at 5.45 P.M., and the Camerons sent assistance in the form of a bombing party. Colonel Russell's report regarding the action read :—

"The first bombing party left Anderson Trench at zero hour under Sergeant M'Grath. They covered the distance without loss, but two men were hit on arriving at the enemy trench.

"The second party, under 2nd Lieutenant Drummond, left our trench

when they saw the first had entered the enemy trench, and rushed forward to reinforce it. The new German trench was found to bear more to the left than was expected.

"The two parties combined and bombed down the trench, the rear men firing their rifles at the enemy who were firing at them from another position seventy yards to the north-east. They bombed down the trench for about forty yards, inflicting much damage to the enemy, who was in large numbers. A severe bombing fight ensued, causing considerable casualties to the enemy. At this point we found ourselves outnumbered, so tried to build a barricade, but it was impossible to do so.

"Our supply of bombs began to fail, but our men discovered a supply of German stick-bombs in the part of the line they had captured, which they used to good effect. As soon as Lieutenant Drummond found his supply of bombs failing he ordered the rear men to go back for reserves, but these not arriving in time, and the greater number of his men now being wounded, he gave the order to withdraw. This he successfully managed to do, although under heavy fire from the enemy in the trench who followed them up and poured in a heavy fire as they crossed the open.

"The Germans were described as big healthy-looking men, all in shrapnel helmets and skeleton equipment, and unlike the lately captured Saxons. Out of the twenty men in the raid, the casualties were two killed and twelve wounded. The men were in the enemy trench for about twenty-five minutes.

"I consider that Lieutenant Drummond led his men with the greatest dash, gallantry and discretion, and his failure to make good the trench was due to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy and the distance (120 yards across the open) which the reserve bombs had to be brought; also, our own shells were falling on our reserve bomb dump, and also the fact that the main attack on the Intermediate Line was unsuccessful."

For his excellent performance, 2nd Lieutenant Drummond was awarded a bar to his Military Cross. When the main attack on the Intermediate Line had definitely failed, it was decided to surround it by a chain of posts. This plan was to have an almost immediate effect, for on the night of August 29-30 the enemy holding the line surrendered. Four officers and 153 other ranks of the 17th and 25th Bavarian Regiment were taken prisoners. Three platoons from "A" Company were sent up to occupy the captured line, which was found to be in very bad condition and strewn with corpses.

So ended in victory another phase of the Somme fighting. The crest of the hill, which was in the nature of a key position, was now in British hands, and from it excellent observation over a considerable distance of enemy country was obtained. Before going into reserve at Lavieville on September 4, however, the battalion was associated with yet another attack by the 1st Division, liberating smoke from shell-holes in front of the line. The attack was met by heavy opposition.¹ At Lavieville baths were available for the men, and good work was done by the Foeden delousing disinfector. Reorganisation was carried

¹ See pages 202-205 of Volume III.

out, and almost immediately steps were taken to practise further assaults. For these rehearsals the ground was marked off with flags to represent the line of the enemy trench, and again and again the men charged over the imitation No Man's Land to ensure that each would know exactly what to do when the day of actual attack came round.

The plan was to continue the attack on September 14, the objective being the village of Martinpuich, and meantime the front battalions were busy preparing jumping-off trenches, dumps and other necessary adjuncts to assault. The 11th A. and S.H. were to attack on the right of the brigade and the 13th Royal Scots on the left, while the 6th had two companies in support of each of the attacking battalions. When the assaulting battalions reached their objectives, the Camerons were to pass through them and take the village. The attack opened at 6.20 A.M., and at 7.5 the A. and S.H. and the Royal Scots had reached their objectives and began to consolidate in the outskirts of the village in the Cutting, Tangle, and Tangle South Trench. Shortly after 1 P.M. the 6th received orders to advance, at 3 P.M., through the two leading battalions, and to occupy the village and Push Alley. Moving forward from the right flank of the brigade, the battalion was skilfully led to its assembly position. The operation was a difficult one, in view of the fact that it was carried out in the turmoil of battle; and the fact that the position opposite and parallel to the objective was reached so successfully reflected great credit on all concerned. Prompt to the minute the Camerons advanced to the final assault. They swept through the north-east portion of the village, and, after some bombing activity on the hill on the far side, forced the remainder of the garrison to surrender. About 190 prisoners, many of whom were found in cellars, were captured as well as enormous quantities of stores, which proved invaluable in the work of consolidation.

C.S.M. J. Cleland, when all his officers had become casualties, with great gallantry and determination led the company forward, and with the assistance of a few bombers captured forty-five of the enemy, including two officers, for which he was awarded the M.C. In this work he was ably assisted by Corporal T. Clarke, who received the D.C.M. for his gallantry.

Prue Trench on the right was occupied by the 59th Division, who, unfortunately, were shelled out of it for a time, leaving the right flank of the Camerons exposed and necessitating the formation of protecting posts. Communication with the 59th Division was, however, later re-established.

It was during this fighting in and around Martinpuich that Lieutenant A. D. M'Phee won the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action. He took command of his company, and, finding that his flank was exposed, he gallantly proceeded alone down an enemy trench, taking five unwounded prisoners and establishing communication with

the brigade on his flank. Sergeant H. C. Ernst, finding the left flank exposed, on his own initiative brought up a reserve platoon and established touch all along the line, for which he was awarded the D.C.M.

This well-arranged attack, carried out with admirable dash, took the enemy completely by surprise, and he surrendered readily. On every hand he appeared to be completely demoralised, behaving like a defeated man with no desire to fight longer. The opinion was general that, if desired, the attack could easily have been pressed some distance beyond Martinpuich. For the first time tanks had assisted the infantry in the advance. Care was taken to hide their approach from the enemy, and low-flying aeroplanes were used to drown the noise of their engines. There were two tanks in the action, but this weapon of modern warfare was still too immature to be of much real help.

The feat performed by the 6th in the engagement is the more creditable when it is remembered how heavily the men were laden, and how desperately rough was the ground over which the fighting took place. In addition to rifle and ordinary equipment each man had 220 rounds of small arm ammunition, one day's ordinary rations and an iron ration for his second day, two bombs, two sandbags and a pick or a shovel. Every yard of the ground was ripped up by shell-fire, and to increase the hardships of fatiguing fighting entailed by such circumstances, no water supply was available for two days.

So well had the whole division performed in the operation that the General Officer Commanding the 4th Army asked the Divisional Commander to—

“Convey to my old friends in the 15th Division my congratulations on splendid performance the day before yesterday. To have captured Martinpuich after having been a month in the line is a very fine performance, and I greatly appreciate their gallantry and vigorous fighting spirit.”

Colonel Russell described the fighting in a letter, dated September 17 :—

“The battalion has for two days been in the forefront of the battle, and we were only relieved from the firing line last night. The men have covered themselves with glory. They and the officers are simply magnificent. The Hun could not stand up to them. We assaulted and carried an entire village by ourselves. Took nearly 200 prisoners and much booty, guns, rifles, ammunition of all sorts and kinds. We hung on to our capture all through the night and all day yesterday. As the General told the men last night, ‘You may, every one of you, be well proud to call yourselves Camerons. You are magnificent.’

“Losses, of course. You cannot advance 1500 yards without losses in modern war. But the men have got their tails up and know they are better than the Dutchman.

“The sad part is losing one's friends, and I have lost a great pal, Major

Farquhar, whom the battalion could very, very ill afford to lose. Poor old chap, he got a chunk of shell clean through his chest. I'd never met a cooler man under fire than he was, or a better soldier, although he'd only been eighteen months at it. Well, here's breakfast, so more later.

"(After lunch). Been up to the line again this morning, or rather just behind the line where the battalion is lying just at present. They are all very happy and contented, but they are tired. Poor chaps, they have had a hard two days. We find now that we took a German battery too. It was in a sunken road only forty yards in front of where we finished up, and it was found deserted this morning. Then we took two guns in the village itself as well as trench howitzers and machine-guns, and as luck would have it, the German mail had just come into the village before we arrived, and the men found parcels of cigars and cigarettes, enough to last them for weeks, all unopened and lying about the roads. Every man in the battalion is now going about smoking German cigars!

"It is fine to see the demoralisation of the Huns as we've seen it in the last few days, and the cocksureness, pluck and dash of our fellows. It's a great sign, and we are all confident."

As a reward for conspicuous gallantry in action the King appointed Captain A. Gow a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Captain Gow took command of the whole of the forward operations, and led the attack with great skill and determination. It was greatly due to his organising powers and the excellent information he sent back that the operations were successful.

Lieutenant F. S. Sandeman and 2nd Lieutenant T. Ness were awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action, the latter being severely wounded.

Private T. Crate (21709) showed great gallantry and was awarded the D.C.M. When a withdrawal had been ordered he endeavoured to assist a wounded comrade, kneeling down, firing at the enemy, who were within twenty yards, and signalling for assistance. With the help of an officer who came back, the man was dragged to a shell-hole, from which he was rescued after dark. The following also received D.C.M.'s for setting a splendid example of courage, determination and leadership: Sergeant J. M'Callum, Sergeant J. Jamieson, Lance-Corporal G. Dunlop, Privates A. Farquharson and W. Logan. Several other N.C.O.'s and men received Military Medals.

The casualties suffered by the battalion from September 14 to 17 were: Officers—killed, Major J. E. M. Farquhar, Lieutenant C. Newton, Lieutenant J. M'Callum; wounded, Captain A. R. Lovelock, Captain D. M. Currie, 2nd Lieutenant R. Simpson, 2nd Lieutenant A. D. M'Phee, 2nd Lieutenant M'Leod, 2nd Lieutenant M. MacIntyre, 2nd Lieutenant T. Ness. Other ranks—killed, 32; wounded, 183; missing, 27.

Before leaving the line a large wooden Celtic cross was erected at the entrance to Martinpuich inscribed, "In honoured memory of Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the 6th (Service) Battalion of the Queen's

Own Cameron Highlanders who fell in action here, 15th September 1916," and the names of the fallen in stamped metal labels were nailed below. One man whose name was attached by mistake had the pleasure later when passing that way of detaching his own little name-plate. A cemetery grew round the spot, and although the place was retaken by the Germans the cross was still standing after the Armistice.

CHAPTER VII.

WINTER, 1916-17.

AFTER five weeks of continuous action the battalion was relieved on September 17, and marched to Baisieux, near Amiens, and it was natural that the men should crave a glimpse once more of a city's civilian population. Leave was freely granted, and the attractions of the town were greatly appreciated by everyone, and were fully taken advantage of. In order to ensure good behaviour a warning was issued that if any trouble arose in Amiens leave would be stopped. On one occasion two sergeants and a few men arrived in the city with buttons bright and pay in pocket. They discovered that the wine there was cheap, good, and "red," and as a result one of the N.C.O.'s attracted the attention of the Military Police and was promptly placed in the guardroom.

This interruption of a long-anticipated carousal was seriously resented by the other members of the company, who immediately put their heads together to think out a plan for the recovery of their friend. Any attempt to stop the police would have led to the kind of trouble that would probably have had the effect of cancelling all leave immediately, so the schemers evolved a plot which was more in keeping with the best traditions of the "old soldier." Some time after the sergeant had been duly secured in the guardroom, the second sergeant, accompanied by two of his men, boldly appeared in the office and explained to the N.C.O. in charge that he had been sent down from the battalion with an escort for the prisoner. Unsuspecting, the police guard handed the prisoner over to his comrades, and nothing more was heard of the incident—at least officially!

Officers will long remember the happy contrast to the mud of trench life afforded by an evening spent at Gobert's Hotel, famous for its egg dishes, and visits to Charlie's Bar and Les Huitres. Unfortunately, time slipped past all too quickly at these comfortable rendez-vous, and, after lingering as long as possible, many were the tricks

employed to return to the battalion before leave expired—or as soon after as possible. Flying Corps tenders provided the main method of speedy transit, but there were times when the need was so pressing that “lifts” were sought on any vehicle travelling on four wheels faster than a man could walk. So it came about that a young officer, proceeding from Franvillers to Amiens, quite unconcernedly and unwittingly stopped Sir Douglas Haig’s car and promptly asked for a lift! The Field-Marshal obliged, but shortly afterwards a General Routine Order appeared on the impropriety of subalterns stopping the Commander-in-Chief’s car for the purpose of soliciting casual lifts!

While at Baisieux the Corps Commander visited the battalion on September 27 and presented decorations. The period spent at this village was a pleasant one. The billets were good, and the fine weather permitted training to be carried on regularly. In addition, the sporting element was afforded full scope, and, with only short intervals between, Highland games, boxing competitions, and football tournaments were arranged by Major Pawson and Captain Rowan.

On leaving Baisieux in the beginning of October the battalion moved to Bresle, from whence, on October 8, it returned to the line in front of Le Sars. The conditions were as wretched as they possibly could be. Rain had been falling continuously for several days, with the result that when the Camerons arrived in the line the shell-ploughed ground was a sea of mud where no landmark could be placed. It often took parties an hour to advance 200 or 300 yards, and to keep dry was out of the question as they stumbled along in the dark with the constant messages being passed back, “Hole on your right,” “Mind wire on your left,” &c. One man describes a relief thus: “We went into the line to-night. I was carrying full pack, rifle, ammunition, Lewis gun, two bags spare parts, and light tripod—in all well over 130 lb. My own weight is 128 lb. It was hard work, and I was well named Cam’ll” (Campbell).

The intention had been to continue the battle, but the rain was so incessant and the ground so impossible that, although the date of the attack was decided on again and again, it had to be cancelled on each occasion. The period, however, was not without its excitement. On October 22 a patrol from the 6th was out examining the German wire, when they were completely surrounded by an enemy covering party. There was no thought of surrender, and the men succeeded in fighting their way back to the British lines.

The biggest fight, however, was against the weather. The winter set in extremely cold, and owing to the condition of the ground it was found impossible to allow the men to take their greatcoats into the line. In place of the greatcoats jerkins were issued. These helped to keep the body warm, but they could not minimise the agony of standing in icy water in a shell-hole for several hours at a stretch.

On the right of the area occupied by the battalion was the familiar

Butte de Warlencourt, which, bellying upwards like a gigantic sugar loaf after the thin layer of earth had been ripped from its chalky core by continual shelling, was so honey-combed with Boche dug-outs that in structure it resembled a giant rabbit-warren. While this area lay under a white mantle of snow, the Gordons carried out a successful raid on the Butte. It might be considered that the white surface of snow would make raiding much too difficult, but the Gordons were equal to the difficulty. From shops in Amiens they obtained supplies of feminine "nighties" and other garments, and thus "arrayed in white robes" they readily crossed No Man's Land and descended on a surprised enemy like so many armed ghosts from out the ether!

From October 5 to December 15 the battalion had a rest period in billets at Franvillers, Baisieux, and Millencourt. Sir Douglas Haig inspected the battalion on November 4, and complimented them on their excellent appearance and on the good work they had done. This high opinion was also given in the Commander-in-Chief's official despatches.¹

The battalion moved to Scott's Redoubt on December 19 and went into the front line on the 23rd. The wretched weather continued, and trench feet became a common complaint owing to the men having to remain for long spells in water. Whale oil proved an excellent remedy, and regulations were issued to the effect that the men must smear their feet with this oil to prevent the trouble. In those long winter days the dressing-station became a hive of activity, and an unenviable hive at that. The station generally consisted of a dug-out with a brazier in the centre pouring out volumes of choking fumes, whose escape was prevented by the customary sacking over the doorway. Round the brazier several soldiers were usually to be found with boots and socks off steaming by the fire and "adding" to the asphyxiating atmosphere. With the indescribable aroma was mixed the almost overpowering stench of the whale oil, as it was rubbed into the hot and sodden skin of not over-clean feet, but although the method was crude and unpleasant in procedure, it saved many a bad foot.

Kilted battalions, however, did not suffer so much from trench feet as did the others. This was partly due to the fact that the men were able to wear an extra pair of hosetops, which acted like mittens in keeping their feet warm, while the trousered men put on extra socks and forced their feet into boots, thereby directly interfering with the circulation. Again, the puttee worn by trousered regiments tended to shrink, so that the kilt as a fighting dress had its decided advantage.

The New Year was spent under canvas in intense cold with a shortage of fuel in Shelter Wood Camp, but so forsaken was the district that little could be done to celebrate the occasion.

¹ See two quotations from the despatches at the foot of page 297 in the 7th Battalion narrative.

When the New Year's honours were published, everyone was delighted to learn that Colonel Russell had received the D.S.O., and Captain David, our medical officer, the M.C.

The daily weather was rain or snow accompanied by mist. While active patrolling was considerably hampered, parties sallied into No Man's Land almost every night and brought back many prisoners as well as doing much damage to the enemy's listening posts. For a long time the difficulty of getting hot food to the men in the trenches had been a serious handicap, but at last special containers were issued that could be strapped on to the orderly's back. These, however, often had to be carried long distances through the mud—a weary and trying job. Much time and difficult labour was saved in getting material to the line when the construction was completed of a light railway which ran as far as Gunpit Road.

The Australian Division relieved the 15th from the Le Sars sector on February 3, the 6th returning to Franvillers, where cleaning up and training were started once more. While being relieved, however, the bombers had an unfortunate experience. They were carrying supplies of bombs to the dump in sandbags when a man slipped on the ice and fell with his bag. The hard fall exploded several bombs, resulting in one man being killed while twenty-three others were wounded. This rather marred the enjoyment of being relieved.

The time had come when the division was about to part company with the IVth Army, with whom they had seen so much hard fighting, and on February 15 the Camerons began a northward march *via* Beauville and Neuville to Maizieres, where they remained from the 18th to the 24th of the month. General Sir Henry Rawlinson sent a farewell message, which is quoted at length on page 305 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

The importance of the division's recent work deserves consideration. Verdun had been the greatest continuous battle in history, but it was surpassed by the Somme both in the numbers of men employed and in the tactical difficulties in the way. The latter battle was a most successful engagement from the Allies' point of view, and largely fulfilled its objects. Lines which Germany had claimed to be impregnable were broken again and again. She had scoffed at our new armies, but they had proved themselves a match for her Guards and her Brandenburgers.

The attack was not merely for the object of gaining ground, but to wear down the enemy man-power. Germany's losses had been greater than ours, and she had been compelled to use up division after division in repeated, futile, and costly counter-attacks. "The superb German machine was beginning to creak and falter" and her moral to be shaken, as was shown by many captured documents.

But the fine weather did not hold out, and October turned out a month of continuous rain and heavy gales, which prevented further

action. The roads, which had to bear a traffic such as the world had probably never seen, soon became impassable, and there was a broad belt of No Man's Land behind as well as in front of our lines consisting of mud and desolation. The 15th (Scottish) Division officially ceased to be part of the IIIrd Corps on February 13, when it was transferred to the VIth Corps (Lieutenant-General J. A. L. Haldane) in the IIIrd Army (General E. H. H. Allenby). The move to the new area began on February 15 in a cold icy wind which was very trying. While the 6th Camerons were at Beauville on their way to Maizieres, a working party consisting of 1 officer and 165 men was sent to Milly, near Doullens, under the 110th Railway Company, R.E., to construct a railway, and was away from the battalion until the 22nd of February.

On the forenoon of February 28 the division supplied a Guard of Honour under the IIIrd Army at St Pol for the French Minister of War, General Lyautey. The pipe band, 3 officers, and 100 other ranks went from the 6th under the command of Captain Christison, M.C.

During the sojourn near Arras training continued steadily, and manœuvres were carried out over fields marked off with tapes in preparation for the forthcoming activity.

It was not a period of hard work altogether, however. The countryside was a pleasant one, and in a neighbouring village the concert party organised by the 51st (Highland) Division performed each evening and provided an enjoyable break in military routine. They did everything to create the atmosphere of a theatre, their stage being equipped with electric light and the necessary props. The entertainment was one of high standard, and, of a talented company, outstanding was the work of the female impersonator. So realistic were his voice and mannerisms that many of the men were stagestruck at first sight, and some even complained loudly to their neighbours that it was a shame to bring a "girl" so close to the line!

The battalion moved on to Habarcq on February 25, and on the following day a working party comprising 5 officers and 450 men was supplied for the construction of a light railway at Gouves. A move was made into the town of Arras on March 3, the men being billeted in cellars in the Grand Place. Cookers were brought up so that the men could get hot meals. The billets in Arras were good and a pleasant change from the Somme. One peculiarity about the place was that during the day it was like a city of the dead, as no one was allowed to move above ground in daylight. But after dark it became as busy as a city on a Saturday night. Men and officers poured out from the cellars to stretch themselves and breathe the clean night air, while the civilians in their shops behind closed shutters carried on a thriving trade. "B" Company took over the cemetery defences on March 4, and on March 7 the battalion relieved the 6/7th

Royal Scots Fusiliers in the front line. Signals tapped an enemy message three days later referring to a raid to be launched on the British line. At 3 A.M. the enemy artillery carried out a heavy bombardment which was followed by an infantry assault, but the raiders were driven off with heavy losses.

CHAPTER VIII.

BATTLE OF ARRAS—FIRST PHASE.

STEADILY the German Army had been forced back over a wide front to the vicinity of the Hindenburg Line, and it was in preparation for a continuation of the offensive that Sir Douglas Haig concentrated his men and materials around Arras. During the winter the Arras sector had been a peaceful one. There the enemy had been surprisingly inactive, and the trenches and dug-outs consequently were in a good state of repair.

On March 28 the 15th Division was inspected by the new Corps Commander, who in the course of an address said :—

“ When I heard that the 15th Division was coming to my command I was very pleased. For I had heard of the 15th Division, and knew its reputation, as everyone out here knows it. The division made a great fighting reputation shortly after it landed in France, and it has maintained that reputation ever since. In the coming attack we are going to advance much farther than in any push before ; in fact, three times as far.”

In the division's new corps there were two other Scottish divisions—the 9th and the 51st,—a fact which prompted a man to write, “ The Scotsmen ain't missing anything, the good old fail-me-nevers ! ”

The preliminary arrangements for the great Arras offensive represented a mighty effort by a mighty army. Before the battle the trenches in the sector came right up to the suburbs of the town, but despite this close proximity of the enemy most of the houses were still inhabited by the civilian population. With its Petit Place and Grand Place, its ramparts and its shelled railway station and cathedral, Arras offered a new experience in war for the Camerons. The houses stood over deep cellars or “ boves ” from which the stone had been quarried for the erection of the buildings, and when an enemy thought fit to “ strafe ” the town these cellars afforded the inhabitants protection as they had done on more than one occasion in the

past. Now, however, they were to shelter the armed force that was shortly to relieve the city of the presence of the enemy.

Practically only one road led through the ramparts into the town, and, as preparation for military attack entails much transport, it was only under the cloak of darkness that movement in and around the town could be carried out. Day after day troops could be seen by the roadside a respectable distance from the ramparts waiting for the gloom to fall which would hide them from prying enemy eyes. As the grey dusk gave way to blackness of night, guns, limbers, and G.S. waggons bumped and rattled over pavé streets; and, intermixed with the jumble of traffic, the infantry side-stepped and dodged, halted and moved on again until companies and platoons became broken into sections, and guides became lost in the apparent chaos. The amazing thing was that the enemy did not often shell that portion of the town, because, it was averred, some of the property there belonged to Germans. Once in the town, most of the time was spent beneath the surface. Hundreds of cellars had been linked together to accommodate the men until the population in the bowels of the earth vied with that on the surface, and even surpassed it. The main street for the underground town was supplied by the principal sewer, which was about the size of a railway tunnel in diameter, and was lit by electricity. Needless to say, the sewer was out of ordinary commission. The main channel had been boarded over, and a narrow-gauge railway track for small trucks was constructed over it. Various "thoroughfares," all duly named after familiar London streets, led from the main traffic artery to different parts of the cellars and underground workings, which included an immense dressing-station with several hundred beds. It was possible to walk for miles under Arras in complete safety from the heaviest shell-fire.

The end of one sewer opened a short distance behind the British front line, and in it the 6th had one company stationed prior to the battle. Here, in the very midst of battle activity, the Brigade Concert Party penetrated and provided a most successful concert. Even from this last-moment effort towards diversion war was not altogether absent. As the performance was about to begin, it was discovered that the leader of the party, who was the brigade bombing officer, had not arrived. Consternation had reached fever pitch when a dishevelled breathless figure dashed into the midst of the anxious group of entertainers and hastily donned his pierrot costume, apologising the while for his tardiness and explaining that he had just returned from the front line after taking part in a successful bombing raid on the Boche lines. Such was the amazing mettle of Britain's volunteers!

While this subterranean life was safe as life could be safe in war, it did not altogether nullify the possibility of casualties. One day in the beginning of April, a platoon of the 6th was billeted in a cellar which had a flat instead of an arched roof. A shell dislodged a steel

girder from the top of the building, and in its plunge downwards it crashed through the roof of the cellar, taking stones and bricks with it. A large number of men were killed and others wounded, so that out of this fine platoon only one N.C.O. and a handful of men were left.

By the winter of 1916-17 the contemptible little British Army had expanded from seven divisions to over fifty divisions, and the offensive now about to open was on a twelve-mile front from Lens in the north to Arras in the south. In the beginning of April roughly 120,000 men had been concentrated in the storming line, with 40,000 coming up in reserve, and all the other necessary preparations for such an important move had been completed.

The Germans had adopted a plan of "defence in depth," having constructed several lines of trenches behind the front systems, all of which were protected by stout wire entanglements and equipped with strong points and machine-gun emplacements. The main object of the British attack was to gain possession of Vimy Ridge, and in this effort it was decided that the best procedure would be to conduct the assault by stages:—

- (1) Black Line. This included the enemy's first line and supports.
- (2) Blue Line. This included Observation Ridge and Tilloy village.
- (3) Brown Line. Himalaya Trench and the eastern slopes of Orange Hill.
- (4) Green Line. North of Monchy-le-Preux and Guemappe villages.

The 45th Brigade was to attack on the left of the division, with two battalions in front and the 6th Camerons in reserve. The 44th Brigade was on the right of the 45th, and the 46th in reserve. According to the plan of attack, when the Brown Line was taken the 37th Division was to pass through and take the Green Line.

On April 4 the preliminary bombardment commenced, and it grew daily in severity until the actual day of attack—April 9—was reached. The Railway Triangle was one of the many well-constructed enemy strong points, honeycombed with deep dug-outs, and it was stated that on one day our artillery fired 250 15-inch shells and 200 12-inch shells into this confined area!

Zero hour on the 9th was fixed at 5.30 A.M., and at that time, plus one hour and forty-five minutes, the 6th left their assembly trenches, and, proceeding *via* Income Tax and Inns of Court, went to O.G. 1 and 2. The attack was preceded by gas from projectors, but the morning was marred by a severe snowstorm which coated the men with a chill mantle and seriously interfered with visibility. To the 6th, advancing in reserve, fell the work of clearing out dug-outs and consolidation. The "bag" of prisoners from the dug-outs numbered about forty, and the captured material included a complete listening apparatus from a mine gallery. In the initial stages of the assault the company on the left front was the only one to suffer casualties, one of their platoons being heavily shelled in their assembly trench, and later

further damage was caused by snipers stationed in the village of Blangy. The casualties consisted of Captain Morrison, commanding "A" Company, and about 40 other ranks, of whom 32 were in "D" Company.

At 3 P.M. headquarters were moved from Red House to Point 12, and orders were received to consolidate on Halt and Argyll Trenches in front of Fred's Wood. This order, however, was cancelled an hour later, and a fresh instruction was issued for the battalion to move forward and entrench on the eastern side of Feuchy village in support of the 46th Brigade, which had passed through the leading brigades and had captured the Brown Line. The battalion's entry to Feuchy was preceded by the newly-formed Brigade Mobile Transport Column of sixty ponies under Captain Park, Transport Officer. This column, at the request of the Brigadier, had actually cantered into the village before it was occupied and had dumped iron rations at the cross-roads, much to the surprise of the oncoming infantry. On arriving at Feuchy, the 6th entrenched themselves in two lines running from the eastern boundary.

These operations were completed at 11 P.M., and at midnight Colonel Russell received a telephone call from the 46th Brigade Headquarters with a message from the Brigadier.

It was then learnt that the Brown Line had been well prepared for defence and the artillery had not been able to deal with it so effectively as they had with the first two objects. The result was that the 12th Division on our right had been held up by uncut wire and parties of the enemy were still in occupation of the trench, interfering with their advance. In order, therefore, to assist the advance on the right and protect the flank, the 46th Brigade were thereupon ordered to push their line forward and dig in on Orange Hill. The 6th Camerons, who now found themselves attached to the 46th Brigade, were ordered to clear the Brown Line or Himalaya Trench southwards, attacking it from the east in order to avoid the wire—a movement which meant an onslaught on the enemy from his rear,—and after capture and occupation, they were to join up the newly-taken line with the fresh alignment of the 46th Brigade, facing south-east. The part of the line to be taken was from point H28C8.2 to H34A9.2. The assault was entrusted to "B" and "C" Companies, with orders to "A" and "D" Companies to man that part of the Brown Line vacated by the 46th Brigade and on the capture of the enemy trench to join up with the new forward line.

It was a movement that bristled with difficulties, for, in plain language, it consisted of taking two companies through the British line and moving them on a snow-covered ground illuminated by bright moonlight to the east of the portion held by the enemy. To make the manœuvre the more hazardous, no one in the 6th had had an opportunity of seeing the ground in daylight, and the only map of the area

in the battalion was in the possession of the O.C., who had managed to borrow it from the 46th Brigade.

Led by Lieutenant Hislop and 2nd Lieutenant Grindall, "B" and "C" Companies moved along the Brown Line early in the morning of April 10, crossed it by the road H28C8.2, and proceeded by the road for 300 yards east. They then turned south, and formed for the attack facing west. When they attacked at 5 A.M., however, they found that the enemy, who had been putting up Véry lights from the trench and had appeared bent upon holding the position, had evacuated it to the south on discovering that the Camerons had gained his rear. A bombing party was sent down the trench in pursuit as far as H34A9.3, beyond which Lieutenant Hislop had orders not to go in view of an impending artillery shoot southwards of that point. Consolidation work, therefore, was carried out immediately.

In spite of the fact that little opposition was met with, Colonel Russell considered that the two officers had handled their companies and tackled an extremely difficult position with great skill. Both were awarded the Military Cross for their judgment and leadership.

Between dawn and dawn the division had, in spite of snow and biting wind, advanced 4000 yards, captured 500 prisoners, 40 guns, besides numerous machine-guns and other material. The blow to the enemy is best described by General Ludendorff in his 'Memoirs': "The battle near Arras on April 9 formed a bad beginning to the capital fighting of this year."

The remainder of the day was spent chiefly in consolidation and resting. The Lewis gunners were called into action after the successful attack carried out in the morning by the 12th Division when it was learned that the enemy still held a portion of trench. A heavy enfilading fire was poured into the position. At 4 P.M. the battalion received orders to move up to a position round H23 Central, in reserve to the remainder of the brigade, who had been ordered to consolidate on the Green Line. The movement was made *via* the railway cutting, on which the enemy directed a heavy machine-gun and shell fire. It required this movement to discover that the Green Line had not been taken, and the 6th were recalled to the Brown Line around H22C5.0, where they remained in support. Darkness fell on a dreary scene. The ground was now coated with slushy snow, and a biting wind moaned over the desolate waste and froze the men's sodden clothing as they huddled together in an effort to keep warm. Decent sleep, of course, was out of the question, but the great physical exertion of the fighting helped to numb the senses and afford a measure of uncomfortable rest. At 3 A.M. on April 11, the third day of the battle, it was intimated that the brigade would attack the enemy's position along the Pelves Ridge running north-east of Monchy to the Scarpe, the 6th's assembly point being the sunken road at H29b. The hour of the assault was fixed for 5 A.M., so that there was but little time for preparation.

The men were so tired it took a superhuman effort to get them on their feet. By 3.30 A.M., however, company commanders had been gathered together and given their instructions. The battalion was to attack on a two-platoon frontage in eight-wave formation. "A" Company was on the right of the advance, supported by "B" Company, and on their right was the 46th Brigade. "C" Company was on the left, supported by "D" Company, with the Royal Scots Fusiliers on their left.

Shortage of time made it imperative for the battalion to assume artillery formation for the attack without a halt, and, in view of the fact that the night was very dark, and that the difficulties were further multiplied by a blinding snowstorm which raged at the time, necessitating the use of compasses, the successful accomplishment of this manoeuvre over 1000 yards to the assembly point was an outstanding achievement. The battalion in the position on the left of the 6th did not appear at the rendezvous, but it succeeded in joining up during the move forward.

The task before the men was a tough one, as the advance was across a valley commanded by the high ground opposite, and was to mark one of the fiercest pieces of fighting yet encountered in the action. "A" Company had been instructed to keep their right on the southern corner of Lone Copse, but when they were about 700 yards from the Copse the enemy opened a searching machine-gun fire which caused many casualties. On reaching the edge of Happy Valley, by Lone Copse, it was found that "A," "B," and "C" Companies had merged into one line, which was rapidly being shot down by enemy machine-guns in front and to the left by the river Scarpe. To make matters worse, the supporting barrage was now practically non-existent. The snow had given place to heavy sleet, and the ground was rapidly transformed into a mire of slush and mud in which any forward movement of the guns was an impossibility, although in one or two instances the gunners took the traces and endeavoured to man-handle the pieces over the obstacles in a desperate effort to give the infantry the support so urgently required. At this point it seemed as if the entire venture was doomed to failure. The battalion on the left of the 6th had fallen back and was actually in rear of the Camerons, and all along the line had crept in an ominous lull under the rain of machine-gun and rifle bullets. The advance had been checked along the whole line. Lieutenants Grindall, Hay, and Hislop discussed the position, which seemed pretty hopeless. To stay where they were on the crest of the hill meant being shot down to a man. They therefore decided to try and push forward.¹ Lieutenant Hay crawled out to a tree in

¹ Lieutenant Hay writes: "We made up our minds that things were hopeless, but we could not go back to the C.O., having failed to take our objective. The terrific machine-gun fire, coupled with the

large number of dead, did not inspire the men, and, personally, if I had not thought so much of Colonel Russell I would not have gone on," which again proves that in battles *the man* is worth many men.

order to see the ground beyond the ridge, although the tree and the ground round it were being constantly peppered by bullets. When the fire slackened slightly he peeped round and discovered a German officer and some men digging furiously at a half-made trench situated down the steep slope of the hill and not far from him. The German officer, seeing him, drew his revolver and fired. Lieutenant Hay likewise rushed out, firing at but missing the German officer, who now held up his hands while his men bolted. Lieutenant Hay gave chase, yelling back to his own men. Lieutenants Grindall and Hislop at once jumped up and running forward shouted, "Come on, Camerons—lead on!" Their courage was instantly rewarded, for all that remained of "B" and "C" Companies rallied to the call, along with those of other units. Unfortunately, Lieutenant Hay in rushing forward was seriously wounded, but his action had saved the situation. "These officers by their own personal bravery," as stated in the Divisional History, "steadied the line and led it forward." All the officers but four were casualties, but, moved by the force of determination, the little band rushed over the intervening ground and succeeded in reaching the German trench sixty yards east of the Copse. The enemy, however, did not wait to meet those amazing men who knew no danger, but retired before the onslaught. Nevertheless, some thirty prisoners were taken, and the machine-gun teams were bayoneted.

The success was not yet complete. The attacking companies pushed on over the ground between the trench and Monchy-le-Preux, but the ranks had been so depleted that the troops were forced to dig in. A line of strong points was formed running from the northern edge of the village in a north-westerly direction, and facing north-east. Altogether nine of these strong points were made, and a bombing post was established on the left in the enemy's trench.

Here another fine action falls to be recorded. One of the posts was getting fired at from the left rear and it looked as if the battalion on the left, who had not advanced so far, were mistaking the Camerons for the enemy. A trousered officer, who had got mixed up with them, suggested that some one should show a kilt so that they could be recognised. Each looked at the other, as the fire was fairly heavy, when, without a word, a Cameron (it is believed his name was M'Isaac) climbed out of the shell-hole, and standing in the open looking towards the firing, waved his kilt up and down, thus gallantly and quietly risking his life for the sake of his comrades. Unfortunately, it turned out to be the enemy who were firing at them.

A short time later it was seen that the enemy was forming for a counter-attack on the position, but when his infantry came within range they were greeted with such a withering fire from the rifles and Lewis guns that his assault was speedily dispersed. Thereafter he threw a barrage of heavy shells on the thin Cameron line until late in the afternoon.

Meantime "A" Company with 2nd Lieutenant Jones in command had worked their arduous way to the right towards Monchy, where, on his own initiative, he organised the attack on the northern portion of the village, and it was owing to his resource and prompt action that that portion was taken. Unfortunately he was wounded while the village was being cleared of the enemy, but his gallant action was rewarded with the Military Cross. In all such actions where heavy casualties were suffered among officers there were many leaderless men, and in the present instance these were gathered together by Captain Christison, "D" Company, who continued with the work of clearing the north end of the village. This entailed considerable street fighting and many Germans were killed, while forty-five prisoners were sent back under escort. Captain Christison and his party then emerged on the north-eastern side of the village, and brought what Lewis guns he had at his command to bear on the retiring enemy, and, having satisfied himself that the position was entirely in British hands, he collected additional stragglers of the 46th Brigade with whom he formed a line of strong points in front of, and slightly to the right of, where the other companies were established. Apart from the fact that his prompt action was largely responsible for the capture of the village, his subsequent dispositions on the north side of it tended to guard it against counter-attack and possible recapture. For his conduct he was awarded a bar to his Military Cross.

Commenting on the attack later, Colonel Russell expressed the view that had the left flank of the battalion received any support in the early stages the final objective of the brigade might have been taken at much less cost.

The village of Monchy-le-Preux was the key to the situation, and as such it was stoutly defended by the enemy. Actually the village was on the front of the 37th Division, but the credit for its capture must fall to the 15th Division. The importance attached to it by the enemy was indicated by the repeated attempts which he made to recapture it, but the Scots were not giving up what they had bought at such a dear price. That they were able to hold the village was an amazing feat, for their artillery had not yet found it possible to advance the guns far enough on account of the condition of the ground, and the Highlanders were left to their own resources with machine-guns, bombs and rifles. This heroic struggle was a fitting climax to the ordeal of fighting and living for three days in half-dug trenches in an icy wind, wet to the skin, without greatcoats or other protection of any kind, working in snow and slushy mud. That the men should have been capable of such a splendid effort on the third day affords ample evidence of their fighting spirit and moral.

The casualties in the battalion from April 9 to 11 were: Officers—killed, 6; wounded, 8. Other ranks—killed, 37; wounded, 187; missing, 34. Among the many heavy losses the battalion sustained

were 2nd Lieutenants Ross and Begbie, both magnificent physical specimens of young manhood, who did not know the meaning of the word fear. They were both last seen wounded, but still crawling towards the enemy's lines and using their revolvers to good effect.

CHAPTER IX.

BATTLE OF ARRAS—SECOND PHASE.

DURING the night the battalion was relieved and moved back to Arras, where some days were spent in the work of reorganisation, drafts of officers and men being available to bring the meagre ranks up to something approaching the normal. The Commander-in-Chief was not slow to show his appreciation of the work accomplished by the division in the fighting entailed by the first phase of the battle, and promptly issued a special order which, with that of the Divisional Commander, is quoted on pages 311 and 312 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

The Corps Commander also issued a special order expressing his appreciation and thanks for the splendid work done both in the preparation for, and in the execution of, the attack. He was particularly gratified by the energy displayed by all ranks after the third objective was captured. A letter written by Colonel Russell on the first day out of the line gives a vivid account of the fighting, and of the country over which the actions were fought. On April 12 he wrote :—

“ We've been through hell and out again the other side (some of us). Three hard days' fighting, and not many of us left after yesterday, but the remnants have come back out of the fight, and we are more than ever proud of ourselves. God! The luck of these fellows! How they did what they did I'm damned if I know, even now. I haven't eaten a decent meal, or slept for more than an hour for seventy-two hours, and I'm dead dog weary with trudging day and night through mud. The weather has simply been appalling, and after the fight last night—at 2 A.M.—we started to march back, dragging one leg after the other out of gluey mud up to one's knees, in the teeth of a howling snow blizzard. We got to our destination at 5 A.M., clean played out, and five minutes after everybody was stretched out on the hard floor in our wet clothes fast asleep. We have moved into better billets to-day, but the cold is still intense, and there's no fuel. During the fight I lent my Mosses coat to a wounded officer man who was speechless from exposure. So I went all the rest of the day and night without extra covering, and was frozen.”

In a later communication Colonel Russell wrote :—

“ I have been all round the men's billets to congratulate all of them personally and to give them the C.-in-C.'s message, which I got yesterday. They are all in fine spirit recovering from their hard time and getting rid of the mud. I should never have believed that men could have done what they and the officers did two days ago. They advanced a mile over open country, being shot at the whole way by murderous machine-gun fire and shell-fire ; they charged a Hun machine-gun battery on the way, bayoneting all the crews of the guns ; went on, still under heavy fire, and captured their part of the village, bayoneting or taking prisoners all the Huns there ; they passed out the other side and shot dozens of retreating Huns ; dug themselves in and hung on there till relieved under ghastly shell-fire from heavy shells all the rest of the day. God ! The spirit of them ! I'll swear there isn't a battalion in the world can touch them, men and officers. But our losses make me cry—so many good fellows and pals amongst them. Still, the Cameron spirit can't die, and we shall do the same again, bless them ! ”

Much the better of uninterrupted sleep, warm food and dry clothing, the battalion moved from Arras on April 19, and, proceeding by way of the Cambrai road, relieved the Border Regiment in the front line around Les Fosses Farm. Throughout the relief much trouble was caused by the incessant attention which the enemy artillery gave to the road. The danger not only lurked in the actual shelling. Only a few days previously German batteries had been operating on either side of that particular portion of the road, and in addition to the shells from the enemy guns, the British troops had the excitement of dodging the explosions of the abandoned ammunition dumps set on fire by the shelling.

With the movement to the line the division entered the threshold of the second phase of the battle of Arras. Certain changes had taken place in the main plan of operations, and, instead of a renewal of the great offensive by the IIIrd Army, it was decided that the better step would be to consolidate the Monchy position thoroughly by taking the village of Guemappe, and, if possible, the villages of Vis-en-Artois and Boiry-Notre-Dame. The 45th Brigade were to attack on the left of the division's front, the 13th Royal Scots and the 11th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders being in the van, the 6/7th Royal Scots Fusiliers in support and the 6th Camerons in reserve. After dark on April 21 the 13th Royal Scots took over the front line from the 6th in preparation for the assault, the relief being marked by an intense enemy gas barrage, through which the changing infantry had to pass for the first 3000 yards. At 1.30 A.M. on April 23 the Camerons assembled in Arras, and marched to the reserve position in the Brown Line, where, at 9.30 A.M., the order was received to move forward. The movement was downhill, and was easily observed by the enemy, who opened an artillery barrage on the advancing troops.

The battalion, however, adopted artillery formation, and succeeded in reaching their trenches with only two casualties.

About 10.30 A.M. the commanding officer received information that the three forward battalions had been held up, and a warning order that the 6th would attack the enemy through these battalions. The hour of the assault was set for mid-day, but at 11 A.M. reports came through to the effect that the enemy was counter-attacking at Guemappe on the front of the 44th Brigade, and that the 50th Division had been driven back. The order issued to the 6th to attack was, therefore, cancelled. "A" Company supplied carrying parties from 7 A.M. until 1 P.M., and although under continuous and heavy shell-fire, formed several forward dumps of bombs and small arms ammunition.

On the morning of the 24th the battalion came under the orders of the G.O.C. 46th Brigade, who had received instructions to attack the Blue Line through the 44th and 45th Brigades. Once more the 6th were to remain in reserve, and were ordered to hold the positions they then occupied. When the attack was at its height the positions came under heavy shell-fire from guns of all calibres. As dusk fell two companies supplied parties to carry rations for the 46th Brigade, while the other two companies were kept "standing to" throughout the night as a precaution against counter-attack. All through the 25th the battalion remained in reserve to the 46th Brigade, who, however, were relieved at dusk by the 44th Brigade on the right and the 45th on the left of the divisional front. The 6th occupied the right front of the brigade, "A" and "B" Companies being in the front line, "C" Company in support and "D" Company in reserve.

The move to the new position took the battalion past Feuchy Chapel crossroads, which presented a fearful spectacle of war's ruinous stride. The enemy shelling had swept the road, and everything on or near it. That very night, immediately the relief had been completed, patrolling was begun, and "A" and "B" Companies each established a strong point on the ridge which fronted the new line. This work, however, was executed in the dark, and with the dawn it was found that both posts were some fifteen to twenty yards short of the crest of the ridge so that only imperfect observation of the hollow beyond could be obtained.

Telephonic communication was established between the reserve trench and Battalion Headquarters, with an intermediate post in Bullet Trench. This line, extending over some 2500 yards of ground, was maintained entirely by the battalion signallers and linesmen for forty-eight hours. Breaks constantly occurred under shell-fire, but these were immediately repaired by the linesmen in spite of heavy artillery activity, machine-gun fire, and sniping. At 8 P.M. on April 26 orders were received that "A" and "B" Companies would raid the enemy line running due north from the centre of Cavalry Farm on the

left of the 44th Brigade front. The barrage opened at 10.30 P.M., and "A" Company, in two waves of two platoons each on the right, and "B" Company, in one wave of two platoons, moved forward to the crest of the hill. Three minutes later the barrage lifted, and the waves moved forward to the assault, to be met with a withering machine-gun and rifle fire from the front and both flanks. It became obvious that in the period which had intervened between the first and second phases of the battle the enemy had taken every opportunity to protect his lines, and in particular, he had made Guemappe and Cavalry Farm points of exceptional strength with machine-guns. Simultaneous with the onslaught by the 6th, the 44th Brigade were carrying out an attack on the farm and the enemy front southwards to the river Cojeul. So terrific was the defending fire, and so numerous the casualties among the raiders, that when they were twenty yards from the enemy line those still alive were obliged to lie down and seek such cover as was available. When the fire died down sufficiently "A" and "B" Companies of the 6th established six strong points, which were completed and garrisoned before dawn. In the meantime the 44th Brigade had been driven out of the farm, and the enemy there, able to take stock of the position, discovered the Cameron posts and enfiladed them with machine-gun fire. The position was an untenable one, and the enemy knew it. So did the Camerons, but theirs was not the spirit to give in without a fight.

At 4.45 A.M. on the 27th the enemy opened an intense machine-gun and rifle fire on the four right-hand posts from three sides at once, and prepared to attack. The garrisons managed to shoot down many of the enemy, but his flanking fire was so severe that it was impossible for the Camerons to raise their heads above the parapets. All the "numbers one" of the Lewis gun teams were shot through the head. Under such excellent cover the enemy rushed the posts from the direction of the farm, and their number was added to by about fifty men from the trench to the north of the farm. They attacked with smoke and stick bombs, and all the occupants of the posts were either killed or wounded.

2nd Lieutenant M'Gruer, who had a hand-to-hand fight with a party of the enemy, only escaped through the accurate handling of his revolver. After being practically surrounded, he and three wounded men managed to fight their way back to the British line, and they were the only ones to return from the posts. For his gallantry 2nd Lieutenant M'Gruer was awarded the Military Cross. The two other posts established by "B" Company, not being so unfortunately placed, managed to hold their own until dark, when the garrisons were relieved.

All forward operations were directed by Captain Rowan, who, seeing the enemy in great force, called for artillery barrage, which, on being given by 18-pounders, was so accurate that great havoc was caused among the enemy. During the day heavy machine-gun and

rifle fire were maintained on the enemy lines and Cavalry Farm. Yet another incident of individual courage was given by 2nd Lieutenant A. R. Watts, who reorganised his front line, constructed strong points within twenty yards of the enemy, and was able to open a heavy fire. Armed with a rifle, he showed a splendid example as he moved to and fro encouraging his men to still greater effort, and sniping all Germans who showed themselves. His gallantry was rewarded with the Military Cross. In the opinion of Colonel Russell the dash and pluck of the two young officers, M'Gruer and Watts, were worthy of the highest praise.

After dark the weary men of the 6th Battalion were relieved, and moved back to the vicinity of their old front line. That the enterprise was not a success was in no way attributable to either the officers or men of the companies engaged. Colonel Russell attributed the failure to the fact that :—

- (1) The true position and disposition of the enemy were not known. It since transpires that the advance was made into a regular pocket, which in no circumstances could have been held.
- (2) The enemy was in far greater numbers than was expected. It is the opinion of the officers on the spot that, from the numbers of the enemy seen, a counter-attack in considerable force had been contemplated.
- (3) The brigade on our right failed to hold its objectives, thereby exposing our right flank, our right post being only some thirty yards from Cavalry Farm.

The entire action had been notable for the pluck and stubborn determination shown by all ranks in the face of tremendous odds. Among those whose conduct shone individually was 2nd Lieutenant Alexander, in command of "A" Company. Both before and during the attack this officer reorganised his men, and was indefatigable in his efforts until laid low with wounds. Even then he refused to allow the stretcher-bearers to carry him from the field until he had handed over his men to the senior officer present. He was awarded the Military Cross. For his gallantry in handling the forward operations the Military Cross was also awarded to Captain H. B. Rowan. In moving continually between the front line and the telephone, Captain Rowan was often exposed to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, but his prompt action in a difficult corner, and his sound military judgment, undoubtedly saved the situation.

C.S.M. Peter Brown (S/10978), a splendid Warrant Officer, was awarded a Military Cross for his conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rallied his men under an intense machine-gun and artillery barrage, throughout showing a total disregard of personal danger. Private D. Galt (S/18846) was awarded a D.C.M. for displaying great courage in going over the open under heavy fire to attend to a wounded man and carrying another man back.

Almost the whole of April 28 was spent in the sad duty of burying the dead, a work which afforded grim proof of the severity of the fighting around Bullet Trench. The bodies of thirty German soldiers were found on as many yards of ground. The total casualties suffered by the battalion—which was much reduced in strength by the previous fighting—from April 20 to 28 were: Officers—wounded, 6. Other ranks—killed, 21; wounded, 79; missing, 34.

At 8.30 P.M. the battalion was relieved by the 1st London Regiment, and marched back to Arras, which was now a long way from the line, and the tired men had to fight their way back through a blinding blizzard of snow and wind, with all their gear, over the shell-torn ground. By the time they reached their billets many men were quite played out from exhaustion, but some hot food, a tot of rum and a good sleep soon restored them to their usual vigour and cheerfulness.

A great change had now come over Arras, which was now out of reach of the enemy. Many of the civilians had returned, shutters were taken down and the shops opened up, and people could move once more freely about the streets.

CHAPTER X.

THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.

THE battalion moved back to Berneville on April 29, and a week later went on to Sus-St. Leger, where time was afforded in which to lick the wounds of battle. Unfortunately, many of the drafts absorbed nowadays contained men from other units, but the new-comers, once vested in Cameron tartan and acquainted of the battalion's achievements through mixing with the old hands, readily reacted to the pervading spirit, and became imbued with the will to maintain the traditions. The stay at Sus-St. Leger continued until May 20, when a further move was made to Vacqueriette, *via* Bonnières. There brigade training, tactical schemes and field days were carried on until the last week in June, when by road route the battalion proceeded towards Ypres by way of Hericourt, Bayeaval, Ligny-les-Aires, Wittes, Caestre and Watou to Buysscheure.

The marches to the new sector were thoroughly enjoyed. As a rule, they began in the grey light of the early morning hours, and the daily destinations were usually reached before the heat of the day was at its worst. The country was undamaged by war, and after

each tramp the men were able to laze about in the sublime peace of apple or cherry orchards. On one occasion the day's march extended over twenty miles, and such was the fine physical standard of the battalion that not one man fell out.

Less transport, the battalion moved by rail to the Brandhoek area on July 8, and on the following day went into support at the École, Ypres. Of the Ypres Salient a brief reference seems necessary. It may very well be pictured as a semicircular piece of ground, some six miles in diameter, with the battered ruins of an ancient city in the centre. The entire area is only some twenty feet above sea-level, but to the east and south-east the ground rises in a ridge which was occupied by the enemy. Being in the low-lying ground, the British front line, where a trench was possible, could only be dug to a depth of some two feet on account of the underlying water, a difficulty which was contributed to by the enemy, who consistently drained his lines into the churned and grassless swamp. The British line, therefore, was mainly formed of breastworks, without paradosses as a rule, which gave but scanty protection from shell-fire directed behind the line. As transport and stores had generally to be brought through the town and out through the ramparts at the Menin Gate, this spot was constantly under fire. Ammunition columns suffered heavily, and dumps that had been created at the expense of much labour were ruined in seconds under enemy fire. Later, two additional tracks were formed of railway sleepers, but it was not long before the enemy discovered these, and from his points of vantage brought them under fire. The whole sector was under enemy observation, and consequently movement in the British lines by day was practically impossible.

On July 12, when the battalion was in reserve, Battalion Headquarters were in a house on the Menin road in front of the town. Enemy shell-fire, however, insisted on a removal, and Headquarters were changed to the school, or the few dug-outs excavated in the school foundations. During the night of July 12-13 the Boche poured about ten thousand rounds of mustard gas shells into Ypres, which played havoc with Captain Rowan's company, then billeted in the cellar of the convent. Mustard gas, which was being used by the enemy for the first time, had the unfortunate power of destroying the sense of smell, with the result that there was some delay before the sentry gave the warning, and in the interval every one in the cellar inhaled it freely. As soon as the signal was given masks were adjusted, and, when the prescribed period had elapsed after the shelling, one of the men lifted his protection to test the air. Having no sense of smell left, he gave the "all clear" signal. Actually, the cellar was reeking with the gas, and the whole company of five officers and about 200 other ranks slept in it until about 4 A.M. At that hour the scene in the cellar was dreadful. Every one was coughing and vomiting. The floor was littered with men writhing and retching in an agony

of suffocation, their eyes streaming with water. As quickly as possible the helpless soldiers were removed to the open air. This was no easy feat, as the men had to be helped, and undoubtedly in this work one officer (2nd Lieutenant Kinnear) and a corporal gave their lives.

Eventually most of the company was evacuated by ambulance waggons, which were spotted by an enemy observation balloon sent up to watch the effect of the gas, and were relentlessly shelled with shrapnel as they passed through the town square on the way to hospital.

The corporal who had performed excellent work in getting the men from the dug-out was left in charge of their kit, but soon he, too, became seriously ill and had to be sent down the line, only to die at the casualty clearing station. Within seven days one officer and 36 other ranks of the company were dead, and Captain Rowan hovered between life and death for weeks. Dr David was in hospital for several days in consequence of his devotion to duty, he, as usual, never sparing himself in trying to help the men.

Captain H. B. Rowan, more familiarly known as "Tubby" Rowan, had been with the 6th throughout its active service. Loyal at all times, he was one of its bravest officers, and his Military Cross awarded for magnificent work at Arras was not too much recognition of his fine services.

Not only had the troops to fear the gas from the mustard oil shell. The liquid penetrated the ground, and, remaining active for an indefinite time, caused severe burns to anyone who chanced to sit on it. Care had to be taken, too, that the men did not drink water from shell-holes in case they had been caused by gas shells. It was thought the kilted battalions would suffer most from mustard gas owing to their bare legs, but experience proved that the thickness of the kilt generally prevented the gas penetrating to the skin, and that as the kilt swung with every movement, it soon cleared the air in its immediate vicinity. It was the experience in the 6th that burns from mustard gas were less than in trousered battalions.

To rehearse the attack a move was made on July 21 to the Watou area—commonly termed "What Ho!"—for training, and on the 26th the battalion returned to Ypres in readiness for battle. Practically all "C" Company having been gassed, a platoon from each of the other companies were transferred to it to make up its strength. The objective in the forthcoming action was the high ground east of the town. The plan provided for three stages of attack, the first terminating in the capture of the Blue Line, including the enemy front and support trenches; the second ending at the Black Line, embracing the second enemy trench system; and the third was to be the Green Line about 1500 yards farther forward. The first two objectives were to be taken by the 44th and 46th Brigades, and the 45th Brigade had to pass through these at the Black Line and complete the final stage of the assault.

In the first instance the attack was fixed for July 28, but almost at the last moment it was postponed until 3.50 A.M. on the 31st. This postponement was unfortunate for two reasons. In the first place, heavy rain fell on the 29th, and continuing on the following day made the mud of the Salient slimier than ever; and secondly, the evening appeared to have acquired information which robbed the assault of any element of surprise.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of July 31, the 6th Camerons moved forward in single file *via* C Track to C9.7, where they dug in about 7.30 A.M. Two hours later, the leading brigades having taken their objectives, orders were received for the 45th Brigade to advance to the Green Line. The 6th passed through the leading battalions about 10.18 A.M., and, moving behind a creeping barrage, set out on the final assault. It was soon apparent, however, that the consolidation of the second objective had not been completed, many of the enemy being encountered between Frezenberg and the Black Line, and heavy machine-gun fire being met with from Beck House and Iberian Farm. Nevertheless the battalion managed to press on by dint of hard fighting to about 100 yards east of Beck House, where progress was impeded by a belt of uncut wire about ten yards thick and two feet high. Through this the leading waves began to cut passages, and that they succeeded in the work and continued the advance without losing touch with the barrage was a remarkable performance.¹ Strong opposition was encountered, especially from the region of Hill 37, where eventually 150 prisoners were taken and many enemy troops killed. The Green Line was captured about 11.25 A.M., and consolidation at once begun. As the Camerons swept forward they were followed a short distance in the rear by Battalion Headquarters, and while the men were consolidating the objective so well won, they lost their Commanding Officer, who, in company with Lieutenant John Carrick, Acting Adjutant, was hastening forward to the line. When near to Grey Ruin, Colonel Russell sat down with Lieutenant Carrick and another officer in front of a German pill-box in order to study a map, while the Medical Officer and another officer sat a couple of yards in front. With the dramatic suddenness of all war incident a 5.9 shell landed on the concrete pill-box, and Colonel Russell, Lieutenant Carrick and the other officer were killed. The M.O. got the blow-back of the shell, and a piece went into his lung.

In consequence of this crippling disaster and all the officers being killed H.Q. became disorganised. Corporal Hay, who was in charge of the four H.Q. Lewis guns, showed good judgment by taking

¹ "The Camerons met a horrible obstacle east of Beck House in a belt of uncut wire two feet high and ten yards thick, and the leading waves very remarkably cut their way through, keeping up with the barrage. They reached

the objective 'Green Line' against strong resistance, and when their C.O., Colonel Russell, and his Adjutant were killed they fought on, clinging to the position they had gained, without any orders for many hours."—'The Battle Book of Ypres.'

the guns forward in support of the left of the battalion at Beck House. By doing so he was able to render valuable assistance against the enemy's counter-attack. Unfortunately Corporal Hay was shot through the chest and taken prisoner. He was a good N.C.O. and able Lewis gunner, and was twice recommended for decorations for his bravery, the class of man the battalion could ill afford to lose.

In the turmoil of the action the next senior officer, Captain Christison, could not be found. Although the Camerons were left to fight without orders, they retained their grip on the Green Line, and as was instructed in operation orders, patrols were sent out by the leading companies to Otto and Dochy farms to form an outpost line. They never returned, and what became of them was never ascertained. It is probable that all were killed or became casualties in the counter-attack delivered by the enemy a few hours later. The position about 11.30 A.M. was as follows: the 6th were consolidating the Green Line, but their right had not yet come into contact with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who had not been able to come into line in consequence of the 2nd Rifle Brigade on their right having failed to get beyond the station buildings in the Black Line. The left of the 6th was in touch with the Loyal North Lancs., who were digging in about 200 yards in front of the Green Line, while the Liverpool Scottish were level with the 6th.

Between noon and 1 P.M. three enemy planes were observed to come over the scene of operations, and as there were no British machines to oppose them they were able to fly low and make a thorough reconnaissance. As a direct result the enemy launched an attack against the 6th and the North Lancs. an hour later. The 6th succeeded in driving the attack off, but, unfortunately, the North Lancs. were forced to retire, taking the Liverpool Scottish with them. Thus the Camerons were left with both flanks unprotected. In this unenviable position ammunition began to run short, and under a second and much heavier counter-attack 2nd Lieutenant Donaldson was forced to retire under cover of his own rifle and machine-gun fire to a ridge about 400 yards in the rear of the Green Line. By his fine leading he had captured his objective, and under heavy machine-gun fire placed a Lewis gun to cover his company, which much delayed the counter-attack. When they had to withdraw, his skill and coolness enabled them to do so without disorder. For this gallant conduct 2nd Lieutenant Donaldson was awarded the Military Cross.

A message was sent back to Colonel Hannay, 13th Royal Scots, informing him that the 6th were being heavily attacked. He sent two and a half companies forward in support, but about ten minutes later the 6th were once again forced to withdraw, falling back on the Royal Scots, who had now reached a line in front of Beck House. On arriving at the line there were only about five officers and fifty men left of the battalion. Colonel Hannay was able to form a defensive flank on the

left, and orders were issued that the line was to be held "no matter what happened on either flank." Several Vickers guns were hurried forward in response to Colonel Hannay's request for reinforcements, and these were concentrated on all targets, especially Hill 35, with marked success. By 4.15 P.M. the enemy attack began to die away, with the exception of slight shelling. The line was reorganised after darkness fell, and from left to right the order was—Royal Scots, Highland Light Infantry, 6th Camerons, Royal Scots Fusiliers and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Orders were received that the 45th Brigade were to be relieved by the 46th, but owing to the heavy rain and the mud it was found impossible to take the sorely-tried troops from the line in the time available, and the relief had, unfortunately, to be cancelled. The night brought little rest for officers or men in the water-logged trenches, as throughout the night patrols had to be sent out constantly to keep in touch with the Royal Scots Fusiliers on the right. Anything could happen in the Ypres Salient—and it did. Early on the morning of August 1 the Royal Scots Fusiliers were relieved without information of the move being conveyed to the 6th, and, believing that they were still in the line, Cameron patrols were sent out twice between 8 and 11 A.M. to verify their presence and ascertain their whereabouts. The patrols were badly sniped, and came back without information on each occasion. Ultimately it was discovered that the battalion relieving the Fusiliers had formed a line behind Borry Farm instead of in front of it, and a gap of about 500 yards deep was thus created. Every effort was made to get the line on the right forward and level with the 6th.

In the forenoon, however, enemy planes again flew over the area, firing into the line occupied by the 6th, and in the middle of the day small parties of the enemy were seen advancing from Bremen Redoubt and Vampire Farm. At 2.20 P.M. it was reported that these parties were trying to penetrate the gap, but that Captain Christie, Royal Scots, had mustered every available rifle and formed a defensive flank facing south from Beck House. The sticky mud had played havoc with Lewis guns, which were now out of action; cartridges had become almost cemented in their clips, and breech blocks filled with mud, rendering rifle-fire difficult. It was not really surprising that when the enemy launched a heavy attack the mixed defending force was obliged to withdraw and allow the enemy to occupy Beck House and Borry Farm.

The seriousness of the situation was not lost to Colonel Hannay, who was in command of the mixed troops, and he at once organised his headquarters units at Square Farm for a counter-attack, for which General Allgood also sent forward a company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (now reduced to about 130 men) about 5 P.M. Meanwhile the mixed front-line troops had been forced back to the region of the Black Line, where 2nd Lieutenant Donaldson found himself with only

about twelve men of the Camerons under his immediate command. Finally, in order to clear up the position, the Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were ordered to counter-attack, hold and consolidate the Black Line, and to relieve all units of the 45th Brigade. On the night of August 1 and 2, therefore, the worn-out remnant of the battalion moved back to Cambridge Trench.

The Military Cross was awarded to 2nd Lieutenant H. M'Corquodale for his gallantry and devotion to duty during the action. It was largely due to his fine personal example and skilful handling of his company that the enemy counter-attack was delayed.

The casualties on July 31 and August 1 were—*Officers*: killed—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Russell, D.S.O.; Lieutenant J. Carrick, Adjutant; Captain J. Hislop, M.C.; Captain C. R. Carruthers; 2nd Lieutenant W. C. Donald; 2nd Lieutenant A. C. Baxter; and the Rev. J. Kellie, C.F. Wounded—Captain W. E. David, R.A.M.C.; 2nd Lieutenants F. Turner, H. M'Corquodale, M. Maclean, J. C. Watson (died of wounds), A. J. Macnair, and G. Hamilton (prisoner of war). Missing—2nd Lieutenants J. R. Mackay (prisoner of war), F. S. Sandeman (prisoner of war), A. G. M'Gruer (prisoner of war), and J. G. Gibson (prisoner of war; died of wounds). *Other ranks*: killed, 26; wounded, 145; missing, 108. Total, 279.

CHAPTER XI.

THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES (*continued*).

AFTER battle, memories—proud memories of valorous achievement, sad memories of losses in death.

Proud memories! While the fighting had been severe, it is but right to record that the weather and the mud of the Salient had been as formidable in the path of the advance as the enemy. Records in Flanders show that the August of 1917 was the wettest since 1879, with the exception of the year 1897, when the rainfall for the month was equal to that of 1917, but did not surpass it.

Walking was difficult enough for the staff officer with light equipment, but it was much worse for the men equipped in battle order and carrying rifle, ammunition and rations. Nevertheless, in spite of the terrible conditions of weather and the fact that much uncut wire was encountered, the capture and consolidation of the third objective reflected much credit on the unit. The fact that they were unable to hold the Green Line was mainly owing to the divisions on the flanks being either driven back, or being unable to get far enough

forward to continue the line. Still, the attack had not been in vain. When the battalion was relieved the line had been advanced over 2000 yards, and the Frezenberg Ridge had been securely consolidated.

Sad memories! The loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell in the action was a severe blow to the battalion. The high place which his sterling qualities won for him in the hearts of men is indicated clearly by the following extracts taken from letters written at his death :—

“ The more I saw of him the more I admired him. He was always so cheerful, so thoughtful of others, and always such a splendid soldier that no man could possibly avoid loving and respecting him. He set a magnificent example to us all, and over and above had a wonderful way, when it was his duty to do so, of asking us to carry out what might prove a nasty undertaking.”

Again :—

“ He was the bravest and kindest man I have ever known. The men loved and respected him, for wherever they were, even on far outpost duty, they could count on a daily visit from their Colonel, who always saw that everything possible was done for them.”

And lastly :—

“ He stood for all that was best in man ; his cheerfulness and high example at all times were an inspiration to us all to carry on, and certainly we felt the dark patches less dark because he could smile through them all. Never was a Commanding Officer more loved by his officers and his men. He was proud of his Camerons, and his Camerons were proud of him.”

Colonel Russell, Lieutenant Carrick, his Adjutant, and Captain David's faithful medical orderly, Lance-Corporal A. K. Blackburn, M.M., who was an original member of the battalion and who held the coveted *Medaille Militaire*, were all buried with military honours at noon on August 3 in the cemetery of Brandhoek, the Brigadier and the battalion being present.

Before passing from reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, it is but right to allude to the action of Lance-Corporal William Sword, headquarters mess corporal—also an original member of the battalion—in bringing back the bodies of Colonel Russell and Lieutenant Carrick. On hearing of the Colonel's death on July 31, Sword took charge of a limber and proceeded to search for the body. His task, which took him under shell-fire for many hours, was eventually successful, and he brought in the bodies on the afternoon of August 1.

Lieutenant Carrick was thus accurately described : “ The most valiant of soldiers, a boy who never failed in his duty—always a smile for everyone—cheerful and careless of himself, but he took infinite pains to see to the welfare of his men.” Tall of stature, and spare,

he represented the best product of the public school, and in his conduct of affairs and his handling of men he possessed a quiet tact far beyond his years. How such young boys, who had not finished and consolidated their growth, went through the terrible experiences of the Great War with such admirable calm remains a matter for wonder. One never paused to think of courage where John Carrick was concerned. It was naturally expected of him, and it was known that whatever he was up against he would face with quiet serenity, determination and fortitude.

The padre, the Rev. John Kellie, M.A., Ph.D., who was attached to the battalion in England, was previously minister of the parish of Kirkmichael, where he was held in high esteem. A keen Cameron and a man without fear, beloved and respected by all who came into contact with him, he always insisted in going forward with the troops, and he was untiring in his efforts to discharge his duties and to help others in their trials and difficulties. It is stated that during the counter-attack, when no officers and N.C.O.'s were left, he steadily led the men. A fortnight later his body was found well ahead of our final position.

Wounds had also robbed the battalion of its Medical Officer. Captain David, M.C., R.A.M.C., saw the development of the battalion from the days of its training in England, and for the men who comprised its ranks he did not hesitate to labour day and night when desired or needed. A genial and at all times sympathetic M.O., he was the friend of all ranks, and his departure meant much. It is fitting here to pay tribute to the medical staff and the stretcher-bearers. Their great work was not marked by captured ground or a change in the formation of the line. Theirs was the quiet, patient, heroic task of helping to rescue and succour the helpless.¹

Brigadier-General W. H. L. Allgood, in order to overcome the difficulties of transport, organised a Brigade Mobile Column under the command of Captain Park, our Transport Officer, which was the largest column of its kind in the division. It consisted of 100 pack ponies, and was divided into five sections, some of which were in close proximity to the battalion throughout the attack. In one instance portions of the column, composed principally of men from the battalion, displayed great gallantry in reaching Bill Cottage with water supplies from Cambridge Trench in the height of the German counter-attack on the afternoon of August 1. The taped track from Cambridge Trench to Bill Cottage was under heavy artillery fire, and several casualties occurred in the effort, but the high sense of duty displayed by those who won through was fittingly recognised in the award of several Military Medals.

On being relieved from the first stage of the fight, what remained

¹ The work done by the infantry carrying parties attached to the R.A.M.C. is vividly described in an extract from a

diary quoted on pp. 328 and 329 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

of the battalion was conveyed by bus to Winnezele for the purpose of reorganisation, which was rendered more difficult by the loss of the Colonel, Adjutant and other senior officers. The name "battalion" was a misnomer, for it had been reduced to a skeleton of its normal strength, and the prospects of a continuation of the fighting were not too bright when it was discovered that large proportions of the fresh drafts absorbed into the ranks were only partially trained and had had but little experience of trench warfare. Many of them also belonged to other units. This was a difficulty we suffered throughout the war, and it was often felt that those at the Base did not realise the importance of letting men back to their own unit. No doubt there were difficulties, but when drafts of Gordons or Argylls came to Camerons and Camerons went to them in the same division and within a few hours of each other, many of them transferred at the Base for the purpose, it was difficult to understand. Often we were able to arrange an exchange and so get our own men back, but that all meant extra work for Records. It is impossible for anyone who is not a Scotsman to realise this clannish spirit and the rivalry of Highland regiments. To transfer a man from the regiment he was proud of to a strange one was to reduce his fighting value by over 50 per cent. This was realised when one appealed to men for a special effort by reminding them they were Camerons, and a muttered reply would come from some, "I'm not a — Cameron, I'm a so-and-so." But the necessity of an early resumption of hostilities prevented practice for the forthcoming action, or the opportunity for the men to get to know one another properly. In this unkut condition the battalion left billets at Eerie Camp on August 21, and moved to a camp south-east of Ypres preparatory to the second stage of the battle on the following day. Actually the offensive should have been reopened earlier, but it was delayed because of the terrible weather conditions. These were vividly described by Sir Douglas Haig in despatches, as may be seen in the extract which is given on page 325 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

On the death of Colonel Russell, Major Pawson took over the command.

When the battalion reached the line it was found that the delay had given the enemy the opportunity to reorganise his defences. The fortified farm buildings still defied capture, and the whole enemy zone was studded with concrete pill-boxes which it was almost impossible for the artillery to destroy. The attack opened at 4.45 A.M. on August 22. The 6th were in reserve in Cambridge Trench, in the first instance, but at 2.30 P.M. they moved forward to Bill Cottage and Wild Wood.

The initial stages of the attack went badly. The leading battalions met with very heavy machine-gun fire, and suffered severe casualties. In fact, what their actual fate was will never be known. Of the left front company of the Royal Scots only nine men and one

Lewis-gun team remained, while of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders three badly wounded officers were all that returned. By 7 A.M. it was evident that only a few yards had been gained, and for the remainder of the day the situation was unchanged. It was reported that the leading companies had reached Potsdam, Vampire and Borry Farms, as flares had been seen at these landmarks, but nothing definite was known. Later in the evening it was again reported that men of the division were in Beck House and Borry, and General Allgood ordered the Camerons to attack these positions.

Zero hour was fixed for midnight, but with the first movement it was found that the enemy was on the alert. He immediately opened an intense rifle and machine-gun fire on the assaulting troops, who found it impossible to reach their objectives. After strenuous effort to do so, the position became untenable, and the men had to withdraw and dig in about 100 yards east of Low Farm. The following day, August 23, was spent in consolidating and improving the position, and in the evening so intermixed had the units become that all but the Camerons were withdrawn from the front line to reorganise. The enemy made no effort to counter-attack, and the battalion was relieved and moved back to Cambridge Trench, where the men were employed in making splinter-proof shelters.

The front line was again taken over by the 6th on August 26, and the work of consolidation and constructing a line of posts was proceeded with. It was intended to continue the attack on the 27th, but heavy rain was still conspiring against the action, and the condition of the ground made any hope of success impossible. The attack, therefore, was cancelled. On the night of August 29-30 the battalion was relieved and moved back to Thistle Camp. In the vicinity of the camp a surly tired Cameron was met by a member of the Army Service Corps who apparently wanted to know something about the action. "Come out of the firing line, Jock?" he asked. "Ay," replied Jock, without venturing further information. "Some fight, eh?" continued the questioner. "Ay, and some disna!" was the pawky Scots reply as the kilted figure sauntered off.

The casualties in the action were—*Officers*: killed—Captain R. D. Wylie; wounded—Lieutenant D. G. Macpherson and 2nd Lieutenant A. Sneddon; gassed—2nd Lieutenant J. Cameron and 2nd Lieutenant A. Harvey. *Other ranks*: killed, 11; wounded, 101. Total, 112. Corporal G. Hyslop (8280) was awarded a D.C.M. for his gallantry. When all his officers and senior N.C.O.'s had become casualties he took command, and by his personal example rallied the men. He had previously brought up ammunition under heavy fire, and afterwards successfully conducted the withdrawal of his company, and by courage and initiative prevented loss and confusion.

It was at Thistle Camp that Major F. Anderson, M.C., Seaforth Highlanders, joined the battalion and took over the command. By



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. ANDERSON, M.C.
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

bus the battalion moved on to Wormhoudt on September 1, whence they proceeded by route march to Esquelbecq on the 2nd. Here they entrained for Aubigny, and on arrival there they marched to Y Huts. We received large drafts to make up the wastage, and among them we were glad to welcome many good N.C.O.'s and men from the 4th Battalion, which had now been broken up. We also received a large number of officers (14)¹ from the London Scottish, who maintained the high name of their regiment by their service with the Camerons. The sixth day of the month saw the men relieving the Household Battalion at Barossa Camp, and on the 7th the battalion was back once more in the trenches north of the Scarpe.

So far as the 6th Battalion of the Camerons was concerned the battle of Ypres finished the fighting for the year. It seemed as if the 15th (Scottish) Division had been employed throughout the year on the same principle as the German shock troops. In his history Colonel Buchan states that the division "which has captured Loos and Martinpuich had long ranked as part of the *corps d'élite* of the British Army."

The conditions in which the fighting at Ypres took place are adequately described by General Ludendorff in his 'Memoirs' and quoted on page 327 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

CHAPTER XII.

ARRAS AGAIN.

THE winter of 1917-18 spent in the Arras sector had many thrills, although it was not marked by any large-scale action. Altogether it was not an unpleasant winter. The trenches in the area were deep and in a good state of repair, and, for the spells out of the line, there were comfortable huts in the reserve camps, while the houses and cellars of the town afforded billets which were at once comfortable and reasonably safe.

In October Sergeant-Major Scotland, D.C.M., left the battalion for an appointment at home. We parted with him with sincere regret.

The battalion entered the front line in the Pelves Sector on November 19, and, getting to work immediately, carried out a raid that night. "B" Company supplied the raiders, numbering two officers and twenty-seven other ranks, whose object was to obtain

¹ Eight officers were also posted to the 7th Battalion, whilst sixteen Cameron officers were serving with the London Scottish.

identification, inflict casualties and capture two suspected machine-guns. The force was divided into A, B and C groups, each consisting of one N.C.O. and eight men. One officer went with A and B groups and the other with C group. Arrangements were also made for a covering party, comprising an officer, an N.C.O., twelve men with a Lewis gun and two stretcher-bearers, to take part in the operation and supply such help as was required.

The assault was fixed to take place at 7.15 P.M. Under a hurricane barrage opened by trench-mortar batteries, A and B groups, with C group thirty yards in the rear, were to rush the enemy trench, the covering party laying a tape from the gap in the enemy wire back to Y Sap and protecting the flanks. The men, who had been instructed to blacken their faces and dull their bayonets, were to carry hand and rifle grenades, wire-cutters and four electric torches. At 6.15 P.M., an hour before zero, the covering party filed out of Y Sap and took up their position about forty yards in front, while the raiding party, which was under the command of Lieutenant J. Runciman, left the sap about twenty minutes later and formed in Harness Lane behind the covering party. Exactly one minute after zero the raiders dashed forward. They had only covered about fifty yards of ground, however, when they came under a trench-mortar barrage thrown down by the enemy, and several casualties were suffered. 2nd Lieutenant Taylor, with five men, managed to enter the enemy's trench and work southwards for some distance, but progress was barred by a second trench-mortar barrage. 2nd Lieutenant M'Gregor and Lance-Corporal Dunnett endeavoured to work along the trench to the north, but before the operation could be properly started both were wounded. The N.C.O., despite his handicap, was able to proceed along the trench for a distance alone. He encountered two German soldiers, one of whom he shot. The other made good his escape. On the retiral signals being given, the party returned. It was an outstanding feature of the raid, and one on which the battalion was worthily congratulated, that the party managed to bring back all their casualties but one. The casualties were: 1 officer and 17 other ranks wounded; 2 other ranks killed; 1 man missing.

The raid proved that the enemy was holding his line, which was only two to three feet six inches deep, with a few scattered sentries, and in such circumstances it was almost impossible to obtain material results from a raid on a small scale unless it penetrated to a greater depth. The Corps Commander sent the following message:—

"Many congratulations to T.D.3 on their raid. The pluck and determination shows fine spirit, and is worthy of the traditions of the regiment."

For his conspicuous gallantry in leading the men through the barrage into the enemy's line, 2nd Lieutenant J. M'E. T. Taylor was awarded the Military Cross.

The battalion continued to give the enemy no rest. At 3 A.M. on November 20, 400 Livons gas projectors were fired at targets in front of the Cameron line, and at 6.20 A.M. "A" and "C" Companies discharged smoke from "P." bombs and smoke candles for twenty minutes from the front line, during which time the artillery put down a heavy barrage. These activities, however, did not presage another raid on the enemy lines as the enemy expected. Dummy figures were displayed from the British lines, and these very successfully drew the enemy's fire and heavy retaliation, expending a lot of ammunition. On November 21 a raid was carried out by the battalions on the right and left of the 6th, and on this occasion a successful demonstration was made with dummies. This was indeed a day of activity for both forces. Some time later an enemy party was seen cutting wire in front of "A" Company, and about 8.15 P.M. patrols in No Man's Land discovered a large hostile party apparently forming for a raid. It was successfully dispersed. The enemy, however, made a further effort on the following day. At 2.15 P.M., and again at 4.15 P.M., hostile parties were seen in extended order behind Angel Trench near Y Sap, but on each occasion they were scattered.

It was on the afternoon of November 30 that Captain Joe Wilson, attached to the Divisional Staff, was killed along with another officer. Captain Wilson joined the battalion in England as a private soldier. Proceeding overseas with the battalion, he was through all the hard fighting, and for gallantry and leadership at Loos was awarded the Military Cross. In a private soldier's diary the following reference to him has been found :—

"Joe Wilson's death is a great loss to us all, and is sorely regretted. We never had a finer officer. He was a sergeant in the 6th when I went to Bramshot, and was in charge of my squad. He is gone west after two and a half years. But he will live in our memories as long as there is a member of the old 6th left. He is classed with Johnnie Carrick as a perfect gentleman and an ideal soldier."

Captain Wilson was buried with full military honours in the British cemetery at Arras on Sunday, December 2, the mourners including a large turn-out of men from the battalion and from Divisional Headquarters, as well as from other units.

The spells in the reserve camps behind the line and in the town of Arras itself were always welcome. The town offered extremely good winter quarters in the houses and deep cellars, and life generally was made more interesting by the well-stocked Y.M.C.A. huts, and the possibility of enjoying hotel catering and trading in shops. Concerts and pantomimes were given regularly in the theatres by different divisional parties, the 15th Division possessing a specially good pierrot troupe.

The battalion returned to the line on December 10 at the Centre Sector and "F" Post. There was no abatement of the customary activities of trench warfare. While a patrol under Lieutenant Reid was in No Man's Land they encountered a German patrol about fifty strong, but after some hot fighting the enemy withdrew, leaving two of their number killed. Unfortunately Lieutenant Reid was wounded, but was successfully brought back to the British line by Lance-Corporal M'Kenzie. As a rule there was little of mystery about war. But the occurrences at "F" Post were different, and they earned for it a very evil reputation. One garrison after another disappeared from its confines as though wafted away by some superhuman power, and as time passed the mystery only tended to deepen, for the awesome incidents occurred in broad daylight as well as in the darkness of night. On no occasion did a trace of fighting indicate resistance and capture. No sound was ever heard coming from the direction of the post to arouse suspicions in the front line, and as in all apparently inexplicable circumstances rumour ran rife.

Known among the men as the Lagoon Post, the uncanny spot was situated on a narrow neck of land isolated between the south bank of the river Scarpe on the one hand and the miniature lake on the other. It was quite detached from the British line, but it could be visited by crossing the river by a duckboard bridge at night, or by crawling through the long grass by day. Garrisons were lost from this post by more than one division. On two occasions the Camerons detected the enemy's approach, and luckily succeeded in chasing him from the post with bombs, but on one occasion the 6th Battalion was to be less fortunate. The truth was that the post was very badly placed in low ground overlooked by the enemy, and surrounded by a dense growth of sedges and long grass. In the morning, shortly after the officer had posted his men for the day, a thick fog came down, and when he crawled out later at considerable risk in daylight to see if they were all right, he found the post empty. In his absence the loss was discovered from a German message picked up on a listening-in set. It stated: "Rudolph reports he has captured eight Highlanders." Rudolph, then, was the arch body-snatcher; but how did he succeed in his work so silently and so well? The real explanation was not forthcoming until a returned prisoner of war explained that one morning as the garrison was about to have breakfast they found themselves surrounded by a large body of the enemy, who had crawled through the grass under cover of a thick mist.

On December 23 the battalion was relieved from the front line trenches, so that the men were fortunate to spend Christmas Day in Arras. It was real Christmas weather. Snow covered the ground, and the atmosphere was clear and cold. A Church Parade was held, and afterwards the men were served with a successful Christmas dinner. On New Year's Day the battalion took over huts at

Simencourt, where brigade sports were carried out. The cross-country run was won by Lieutenant Sowrey, and in the football contests the 6th won against Brigade Headquarters, drew with the Royal Scots, and lost to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders by three goals to two.

Captain J. B. Park, Transport Officer, received a well-merited Military Cross in the New Year's honours list, which gave much satisfaction to the battalion, as he was a favourite with everyone, and on many occasions carried out his duties with distinction. Sergeant W. Mitchell received a D.C.M. He was an excellent Lewis gun instructor and a leader of high merit in action, always proving himself cool and courageous, never failing even under the heaviest fire.

The period of rest and training continued until February 6, when the battalion returned to the trenches, this time in front of Monchy. The British line, bulging out at the village, met almost in a right angle at its most easterly point. Here, although it was high land, the ground, for some curious geological reason, was water-logged, and a short gap in the otherwise continuous front led to the creation of an almost isolated post known as "Twin Copse." This post frequently came under fire suspiciously like that from the British guns, but, on complaints being made, the usual reply was received about enemy enfilading fire. One morning, on a complaint being made of short gun-fire, those holding the Copse were told that such a thing was impossible, and that to prove it the artillery would give a demonstration. For the purposes of the demonstration there arrived at the post the C.R.A., with suitable staff and telephone communication with the battery. Then the first demonstration shell was fired. Whizz-bang! It penetrated the back of the post parados!

These, of course, were instances of war, and the infantry realised that the artillery were doing their best under difficult circumstances, and, in fact, were showing skill in the handling of guns that were almost completely worn out.

"A" Company carried out a difficult raid on the enemy's trenches at 6.15 on the morning of March 11. The party consisted of Lieutenant J. Miller, M.C., in command, two officers, two sergeants, and nineteen men. Divided into three groups, the raiders moved forward under a barrage. An unoccupied enemy post was discovered in No Man's Land, and, pressing forward, it was not until the men got to within thirty yards of the German trench that the enemy showed fight, opening fire with machine-guns and throwing stick bombs. The raiding party was held up by wire entanglements, which were not visible from the British line. The wire was found to be about eight yards thick and quite undamaged, and, realising that the raiders found the barrier impassable, the enemy manned his trench strongly and boldly exposed himself. A desperate fire fight with rifles and bombs ensued. Corporal Fenn knocked out three men who were working a

light machine-gun ; while Lance-Corporal M'Kenzie, Corporal Cardell and Sergeant M'Tavish knocked out five men operating two machine-guns. The Camerons were using their rifles with deadly effect, and the rifle grenadiers recorded many direct hits on the enemy line, with the result that the German troops were forced to keep under cover and throw bombs at random from the bottom of their trench. At zero hour plus ten, Lieutenant Phillips signalled the retirement, and the raiding groups fell back. Lance-Corporal Hunter was wounded at the outset of the operation, but although suffering from a shot-wound in the thigh he continued in the raid, and was brought back by Lieutenant Phillips and Corporal Fenn. Unfortunately Lieutenant Miller was killed as he was making his way through the enemy wire in a vain effort to reach the trench, and his body was so entangled in the wire that it was impossible to recover it.

The retirement was made without casualties, the fold in the ground which had hid the wire in the first instance now serving to give cover to the retiring raiders. Assistance was also obtained from the well-defined tape which had been laid. The casualties in the raid were : killed, Lieutenant J. Miller, M.C. ; wounded, four other ranks.

For his gallantry and devotion to duty during the raid Lieutenant T. P. Phillips was awarded the Military Cross. He was the last of his party to return, bringing in a wounded N.C.O.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

IN the early months of 1918 the great effort which Germany was to make for victory on the field was no secret. The Allies were fully aware of the great drive that was pending, and the raids carried out by the 6th Camerons, outlined in the preceding chapter, were not merely the casual activities of trench warfare. In common with other units, they were carried out with a very definite purpose—to gain information about the forthcoming enemy attack—for it was known that it was not to be confined to the army in the field : it was to have the whole weight of the German nation behind it, and, according to the all-wise inside the country, must bring victory for the Fatherland.

As things turned out it was really only after the cessation of hostilities that it was learned how near Germany was to her victory, and how great was the strain that was put on the British Army in frustrating her effort. Certainly, at the time, our troops in the front

line had no thought of defeat, and when senior staff officers visited the lines with serious faces, they were rather laughed at for having "the wind up." In preparation for the attack the 6th spent the winter in front of Arras strengthening their defences, and by the month of March good trenches with wide belts of wire in front had been constructed. There was general confidence that a considerably superior enemy force could be held.

Once more the 15th (Scottish) Division found itself in the position of honour. Arras was the bastion defending Vimy Ridge. If it fell, the ridge and all positions north of the Scarpe would be outflanked, and the entire position north of the city would fall into enemy hands. Recognising this fact, the Corps Commander (Sir Charles Fergusson) sent the following message to the G.O.C. (General Reed, V.C.) :—

"The Division is now in the post of honour. The ground it holds is of the utmost importance, and it is to be held at all costs. I am glad it is in the hands of a Scottish division, who I know will never let the enemy pass."

Thus the 6th awaited the onslaught. The strain was great. Large working parties were kept busy strengthening the line, and for weeks no officer or man was allowed to take his clothes off day or night so as to be ready at a moment's notice. It was understood that the enemy had prepared two fronts for battle in the Siegfried and the Hohenzollern sectors, and that these overlapped at Monchy-le-Preux, which was being held by the 6th. For some weeks there had been a nightly programme of ten-minute bombardments by our guns on the enemy's communication trenches. The programme for the night of March 20-21 was received about 6 P.M., but about 11 P.M. it was cancelled in favour of a concentrated bombardment to be carried out on the divisional front by all guns that could bear at 5 A.M. on the 21st. The change of tactics proved to be wise, for the concentrated barrage fell on the enemy opposite the battalion at the moment when he discharged a number of gas projectors and opened fire on the battalion's flank. There can be little doubt that the well-timed bombardment had much to do with the non-appearance of the enemy infantry on the front of the 6th on March 21 and 22. Nevertheless the enemy attack on the 3rd Division on the right was clearly seen from the high ground at Battalion Headquarters in Cherry Lane.

About midnight on March 23 the division received orders that, in consequence of the line farther south having been driven back, leaving an acute salient, they should withdraw. About 1 A.M. the 6th began to evacuate their trenches, practically all stores being salvaged or destroyed. The evacuation was a remarkable performance. Road and paths were packed with men and vehicles, and, had the movement been executed with less skill, the enemy was bound to have been made aware of it, and have been enabled to inflict much damage.

"B" Company, under Captain Fraser, M.C., was left behind to form the rearguard with orders to retire, fighting, as the enemy advanced. Similar rearguards were left by the battalions on the right and the left.

The enemy opened the morning by bombarding the advanced positions east of Monchy about 5 A.M. on March 24 for an hour and a half and again at 8 A.M. for about an hour. At 9.30 A.M. three companies of the enemy were seen advancing from Bois du Verts, and rifle and machine-gun fire was opened on them with good effect.

When it was discovered that the rearguard of the unit on the right of the 6th had withdrawn, and that the enemy was working round the flank, "B" Company was forced to fall back. But the enemy did not press so persistently as had been expected. He was, in fact, somewhat puzzled at finding the advance position evacuated, and when he did ultimately decide to continue he moved in small groups, which made excellent targets for rifles and Lewis guns. "B" Company rejoined the battalion in the Army Line about 6 P.M.

The enemy attack at Monchy, it is now known, was intended to be the great "Mars Offensive" as a part of the main offensive, but the withdrawal of the troops from the front positions completely upset his plans. Undoubtedly it was most unpleasant to give up Monchy and the ground that had been won after so much hard fighting in the previous year, but the movement proved to be sounder than was calculated at the time.

While the situation remained unaltered on the divisional front in the meantime, desperate fighting had been in progress since the 21st of the month farther south, and the situation had become so serious that the Commander-in-Chief issued to all ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders the Special Order of the day quoted on pages 336 and 337 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

On March 27 the 6th Camerons were support battalion with their right flank south of the Arras-Cambrai road and east of the Feuchy-Wancourt road. That evening orders were received that there would be a further withdrawal on the 28th, in which the 6th were to act as rearguard, covering Telegraph Ridge; but, on account of information received from a prisoner about 9 P.M., these orders were cancelled, and the battalion was told that no attack was expected, that the situation was to be considered normal, and that working parties were to function as usual. The battalion, therefore, set about improving its position and erecting barbed-wire entanglements. Unexpectedly, therefore, a heavy bombardment in the early morning of March 28 heralded the enemy attack proper on the 15th Divisional front. At that time the 45th Brigade front was being held by the Royal Scots, with two companies of the Camerons in support, while the other two occupied the Neuville-Vitasse Line east of Chapel road.

The enemy's bombardment was chiefly of gas and high-explosive

shells. It opened at 3 A.M., and it increased in severity until 5.30 A.M., at which hour his infantry advanced. Of that artillery fire it has aptly been said: "If ever the lid was taken off hell, it must have been on March 28, 1918." Under such a moving curtain of death the Royal Scots in the advance position had little chance of fighting or escaping. They were practically wiped out, and the 6th Camerons consequently found themselves in the front line of the brigade. In an effort to escape the awful barrage company commanders took their men from the trenches and placed them in shell-holes in front. The onslaught on the battalion's position began on the right, where the forward companies of the 7th Camerons were practically annihilated. With the object of stabilising the wavering line, Captain Fraser, "B" Company, sent forward a platoon to occupy the electric power station at the Feuchy Chapel cross-roads, while another platoon was despatched from "C" Company to occupy Nova Scotia Trench, and to keep in touch with the 7th Camerons.

At 7.30 A.M. the remnants of the Royal Scots were forced from the Corsica and Invergordon Trenches, but Lieutenant M'Millan, "D" Company, managed to hold on with two of his platoons in the Brown Line; while the 7th Camerons, with two platoons from "B" Company of the 6th and one platoon from "C" Company, were holding up the advance on the Brown Line south of the Cambrai road. Lieutenant A. G. M'Millan showed great bravery and devotion to duty. Although wounded and suffering great pain, he carried on for three days. In this attack the German infantry was assisted by a flock of aeroplanes, which patrolled the Cambrai road in pairs and swept the British lines in its vicinity with machine-gun fire. These planes inflicted many casualties before they were driven off on the arrival of British aircraft. By 8.30 in the morning the enemy infantry had reached the cross-roads in N3.b, and north of the Cambrai road the defending troops were withdrawing before the tremendous weight of the assault. The remnants of "B" and "D" Companies of the 6th formed a defensive flank from, roughly, N3Bo.5 (Cambrai road) to N3Bo.9. The sergeant cook and his staff were in a quarry at the Feuchy Chapel cross-roads. His catering activities, however, were rudely interrupted by the appearance of the enemy, and he was obliged to leave his bacon broiling and organise his staff to open a telling fire on the enemy. "C" Company also drew back its left, and took up a position from the Feuchy Chapel road to the Switch Line. The remainder of "A" and "C" Companies were also in the Switch Line, while Battalion Headquarters, with their four Lewis guns, took up a position on Telegraph Ridge to ensure that this valuable point should not fall into enemy hands.

At 10.30 A.M. the advance along the Cambrai road appeared to have been held up. "A" and "C" Companies were still in the same positions, although "B" and "D" Companies had been forced

back on the north of the road to a position in the gun-pits of the Maison Rouge. The attack, so far as it had gone, had taught the men the full value of the rifle as an effective weapon, and the enemy had been made to pay a heavy price for his ground. In the defensive fighting there had already been many instances of notable gallantry. While all ranks did well, Captain Mackay, Lieutenant D. Macdonald and C.S.M. Fraser distinguished themselves by their pluck and coolness in all circumstances, and the Lewis gunners generally did much excellent work. In one instance Privates Docherty and Thompson performed notable work with their guns, when a mass enemy attack on the Brown Line was effectively dispersed. Colonel Anderson records, "It is quite impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of all ranks; officers, N.C.O.'s, and men." About 11 A.M., however, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the Brown Line, and it was found that he was massing along the Feuchy Chapel road, north of the Cambrai road, and was also in H33b.d. Towards mid-day orders were received to fall back, fighting, to the Army Line. The withdrawal began about 1.45 P.M. "A" and "C" Companies moved back under the cover of "B" and "D" Companies and of headquarters' guns on Telegraph Ridge. When "A" and "C" Companies got level with "B" and "D" Companies they retired alternately by sections under the covering fire of the remainder and assisted by headquarters' Lewis guns from Telegraph Hill. The entire movement was admirably manœuvred, and its success was largely due to the skill and pluck of Captains Fraser, Mackay and Donaldson, and Lieutenants Macdonald and Taylor, who organised the withdrawals by sections.

When the companies reached the Army Line, reorganisation was not difficult owing to the efficient handling of the retirement. "B" and "D" Companies were detailed for outpost duty, and Lieutenant M'Millan, although wounded earlier in the day, drove about twenty enemy soldiers out of the Bois des Bœufs, and some time later he established an outpost line east of the wood. The battalion was relieved by the 11th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on March 30. The casualties suffered in the action were 9 officers and 272 other ranks. The fighting had been heavy and the losses had been great, but was it too much to pay for the achievement? It had been decided that the Army Line should be the line of resistance, and the G.O.C. XVIIth Corps had issued orders that on no condition was the enemy to pass it. He did *not* pass.

The success which attended the battalion's work was in a large measure due to the untiring efforts of Colonel Anderson, who, in view of the nature of the attack, retained an effective control of the battalion and the entire difficult situation. It was by his training and insistence that the men fought from shell-holes instead of the actual trenches. He was quick to grasp the tactical importance of Telegraph Ridge, and he took very definite steps to hold it at all costs.



MAJOR IAN MACKAY, 4TH BATTALION.

Captain Andrew Fraser, commanding "B" Company, was awarded a Bar to his Military Cross in recognition of his outstanding work in the action. When the initial barrage opened Captain Fraser marched his men along the Arras-Cambrai road and placed them in shell-holes at the Feuchy Chapel cross-roads, and, when ultimately outflanked and forced to withdraw, he was the last man to leave the temporary line, carrying on his back a wounded man who had been left behind. Throughout the fight he showed a splendid example to his men, and was the means of sending back much valuable information. At the outbreak of war he came from India with the 2nd Battalion Camerons as a Corporal, but his ability and sound qualities earned rapid promotion for him in the field. Unfortunately he died of wounds before the action closed.

Bars to their Military Crosses were also awarded Captain A. Donaldson and 2nd Lieutenant J. M'E. T. Taylor. Captain Donaldson's admirable fearlessness in the withdrawal inspired the men to great efforts, and later, when he found himself in command of two companies, he showed great skill in reorganising under very difficult conditions. 2nd Lieutenant Taylor showed much resource in the placing of his men in shell-holes during the intense enemy bombardment of the position, and when his Company Commander was wounded in the forced retirement, he took charge of the situation and handled the men with marked ability. He carried in a wounded runner bearing despatches, and then went back under heavy fire and brought back another badly wounded man.

Notable conduct on the part of Captain Mackay and Lieutenant D. Macdonald also falls to be recorded. These two officers organised the retreat in their area by sections, and Lieutenant Macdonald, when the unit on his left was driven back, extended his flank and inflicted many casualties on the advancing enemy. He only retired when both his flanks were turned, and was awarded the Military Cross.

Above all others Captain Ian Mackay of the 4th Battalion, who was unfortunately killed in the fighting, performed such valorous services that his name was put forward for a posthumous award of the Victoria Cross. The award, however, was not granted. The particular act for which the award was sought was witnessed and testified to by several of the N.C.O.'s. About 1 P.M. on the afternoon of March 28 the enemy were attacking the sunken road when Captain Mackay discovered a Vickers gun set in position in front of a trench, its officer and team lying around, helpless casualties. Without considering possible cost, he rushed across the open, and, managing to reach the gun, he operated it single-handed. Although the enemy infantry were only some thirty yards away, Captain Mackay succeeded in holding them up until his company retired to their new position. When he saw his men in their line he destroyed the gun by firing two shots through its mechanism before leaving the

post. In addition to being a splendid leader of men, Captain Mackay had those sincere qualities that endear one to all, and his death was consequently deeply felt in the battalion. His gallant action on the afternoon of the 28th was undoubtedly the means of saving the lives of many of the men of his company. In the midst of the turmoil, and in the face of heavy odds, he steadied the men with the remark, "We are Highlanders; no retiring."

C.S.M. D. P. Fraser was awarded a D.C.M. for the excellent way in which he commanded two platoons after all their officers had become casualties.

On the conclusion of the fighting in which the 15th (Scottish) Division took part, Major-General Reed received a message from the Corps Commander, and in passing it on to all ranks, he wrote :—

"It is with great pleasure I pass on the following message from the Corps Commander, which should be communicated to all ranks as far as possible. It is impossible for me adequately to express my thanks and admiration for the hard work done, and the gallantry displayed by the division."

The message from the Corps Commander, Sir Charles Fergusson, was as follows :—

"I knew you could be relied on to stick it out. Well done! There are fresh troops in support of you now, but I want the honour of holding Arras to be yours alone."

It was therefore with such words of high praise ringing in their ears that the 6th moved back to Arras to reorganise and clean-up. Life in Arras had altered considerably since the men last visited it. In case the enemy attack might be successful practically all the Staff, the canteen attendants and the inhabitants had been withdrawn, and in consequence it was a forsaken city into which the battalion marched. Canteens, hotels and Y.M.C.A. huts were deserted and open to the men, but in spite of the fact that liquor was to be obtained for the taking, the general conduct was remarkably good. The moment is opportune to take stock of the position. There could be no doubt that the stubborn resistance offered by the troops in front of Arras had brought the enemy offensive to a standstill there. General Ludendorff's candid description in his 'Memoirs' is quoted at length on page 342 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

But the offensive elsewhere was not yet over, and on April 11 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig issued to his sorely pressed army his historic message :—

"There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our

backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike on the conduct of each one of us."

The message was unusual in its terms. The British Commander-in-Chief was not as a rule addicted to rhetorical phrases. But this was not an order from the Commander-in-Chief to his foot-sloggers; it was an appeal from a man to men, and its effect was profound along the entire length of the British line in France and Flanders.

Having absorbed drafts of 8 officers and 400 other ranks from various units on April 15, the battalion took over the line in the Tilloy Sector. The situation there was found to be more or less normal, and attention could be directed to improving the new position and to digging new trenches in preparation for attack, should it be renewed. On April 22 a move was made by bus to Marles-lez-Mines in the XIIIth Corps area, and on May 5 the battalion took over the front line west of Gavrelle. Here again the situation was normal.

On May 23 Brigadier-General Allgood, D.S.O., went to the United Kingdom for six months' rest, and the command of the brigade was taken over by Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, D.S.O., Scots Guards. There were none who grudged General Allgood his well-merited rest, but his departure was felt keenly throughout the brigade. He had commanded the 45th for over two years, had guided it through some of the heaviest fighting in the war, and the successes attained in these engagements were largely due to his ability in handling trying situations and to his training. General Allgood was not the type who sat apart with map and compass. He constantly visited the troops in the front line, where the men got to know him well not only as a good soldier but also as a friend, for he had always the welfare of both officers and men at heart. Familiarly known as "the cabby," because of his appearance in an oilskin and sou'wester which he wore in rainy weather, he had the gift of a great vein of humour, and many were the stories he preserved of his visits to the line. While he treated all units in the brigade on equal terms, yet he was very proud of the 6th, which he often referred to as "my Camerons," and on his departure he was piped through the battalion line and given a hearty send-off.

May 24 saw the battalion in the front-line system south of the river Scarpe for sixteen days. The weather was fine, and the front remained peaceful. On June 3, Lieutenant Hannay, when out with a night patrol, engaged a strong enemy post, and after a sharp encounter Lieutenant Hannay and one of his men were wounded, while another was reported missing. Lieutenant Hannay was a very able young officer, and a great favourite with everyone. When the patrol returned to the line, Lieutenant Tennant went out to search for the missing man, although the enemy's guns were becoming active, but his effort was not successful. Private D. Mackenzie (S/25497) received

the D.C.M. for his gallant conduct when his officer was wounded. He rushed to his assistance, kept back the enemy with bombs, managed to carry the officer in, and withdrew the patrol without further loss.

Everyone was glad to learn Captain Moffatt had received a Military Cross in the King's Birthday Honours List. Popular with all ranks, he had a genius for soldiering, and carried out the difficult and arduous duties of Adjutant with great credit, never sparing himself.

The Orderly-Room Sergeant, T. P. Burnett, received the Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of his valuable services and the able way he carried out his duties. It is right that we should record the work carried out by the Orderly Room Staff, often under difficult circumstances. Day and night they were employed writing out returns and operation orders, making up the battalion roll, &c., many a time working in a dark corner of a dug-out by the light of a single candle, with only their knees as a table. Yet this responsible work was accurately and well done without a complaint or grumble.

A successful raid was carried out by "C" Company, 6th Camerons, on June 9, the party consisting of 2 officers, 3 N.C.O.'s and 18 other ranks. The raiders were divided into two sections—the storming party consisting of the officers and N.C.O.'s and 12 other ranks, and the remainder forming a standing patrol. The night was a particularly quiet one. The men reached their jumping-off place at 1.50 A.M. without mishap, and when the barrage opened at 2 A.M. they crept forward. The barrage lifted after two minutes, but as the men rushed towards the gun-pits, which were the objective, several casualties were suffered, principally from our own barrage owing to some men going too far before turning south. The gun-pits were found to be unoccupied, although they showed signs of recent occupation. With the withdrawal signal the raiders returned to the outpost line without suffering further losses. Lieutenant S. C. Campbell was wounded along with 14 other ranks, while one man was missing, believed killed. Simultaneously with the raid a "Chinese" attack—that is, an imitation attack with dummy figures—had been carried out by the 56th Division on the right, and the success which attended the operation indicated the advantage of planning such an attack in conjunction with a raid.

All the battalions in the division were now very weak, and as there was a definite shortage of men to keep them up to strength, it was decided by the Higher Command to reduce the Infantry Brigade from four to three battalions, using the units relieved to bring those remaining up to strength. In this alteration the 7th Battalion was taken out of the 44th Brigade and united with the 6th Battalion in the 45th. The absorption was carried out after the 6th moved back to Y hutment on June 10. All surplus officers and men were to be sent to the base to form a cadre, which was to be used partly as a reserve for the battalion and partly to supply instructors for the American Army. Those officers and men who had been longest in the fighting line were

given preference in going back so that they might obtain well-earned rest. It was left to Commanding Officers to decide who should be retained. This was a difficult job, and it was natural that there were many disappointments. As far as possible equal numbers were taken from both units to remain with the fighting force. Everyone was proud of his old battalion, and in the case of some unions friction was evident at the beginning. But with the 6th and the 7th it was different. All were Camerons, and were proud of it. Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, D.S.O., took over the command of the battalion from Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, M.C., who was to form part of the training staff. The latter performed great service to the 6th in the months after the gruelling at Ypres, with the result that the unit was fit and sound in every department for the German offensive in March 1918. While the battalion was ready, therefore, to welcome a C.O. of the regiment whom all knew and respected, yet Colonel Anderson's departure was more than tinged with regret. It was a sorrow to many who knew him in the dark days when, a few years later, and hardly a year after his wife had died tragically from poisoning in a Highland hotel, he and a brother Seaforth officer were shot and killed by a sniper while strolling one evening in the Khyber Pass.

On June 19, north of the Scarpe, Lieutenant J. M. Wilson was out on patrol when he had one of his men wounded. With fine feeling, and at considerable risk, he remained with the injured man in No Man's Land until 2.30 P.M. the following day. The man, however, died before the officer returned to the line. July 5 brought rest and training at Victory Camp. On July 6 the Canadians held a Highland Gathering at Tincques, which was attended by eighty officers and men from the battalion. Excellent weather prevailed, and the sports being very well run, everyone enjoyed the event thoroughly. The Canadians managed to construct a grand-stand and a good cinder running track, but probably the item on the programme which lingered longest in the memory of the troops was the performance of the massed pipe band of one thousand pipers from the Canadian Highlanders and other Highland regiments, including the Camerons. Enemy planes ultimately spotted the course, and, imagining it to be some new form of frightfulness being prepared for them, subjected it to severe bombing.

A move was made to Chateau-de-la-Haie on July 12, when elaborate programmes of training and sports were carried out. The battalion beat the officers of the 13th Royal Scots Fusiliers at football by two goals to nil. Everyone was settling down to enjoy a decent spell of rest, but, alas, "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley." The fighting which was about to turn the tide of the war definitely in favour of the Allies was about to begin, and for it the Camerons were required. On July 16 the battalion marched to Aubigny and entrained for Clermont in the south, crowded in covered waggons with the familiar marking, "Hommes 40, Chevaux (en long) 8." The

journey took about twenty hours of wearisome travel in the usual slow-going war train, and on arriving at the destination the unit proceeded by road to the picturesque village of Rosoy. It was a trying march, for the weather was hot, the roads dusty, and the water supplies scarce in a part of the country as yet not equipped as a military area.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DAWN OF VICTORY.

FOR some time heavy fighting had been taking place on the front of the French army in the south, and at the request of Marshal Foch three British divisions were sent there, the 15th (Scottish) Division being one of them. The division passed out of the British command on July 18, and came under the G.O.C. 3rd French Army.

The battalion's sojourn in the village of Rosoy was all too short. The inhabitants in this part of France had never before seen Highland troops in the flesh, and their curiosity and interest in the new-comers were unbounded. The country, too, might have made life there enjoyable. But the men now knew by experience that the delights of such a haven was not for them, and at 5 A.M. on July 18 they set out in French buses to Haute Fontaine. There they left the vehicles, and after marching a few miles, passed the night in bivouacs in a wooded valley near Banru. On July 21 the 6th Camerons marched by night to the forest south of St Pierre Aigle, but the enemy airmen were very aggressive in the area, and as the column of storming troops was passing through the village of Coeuvres it was "spotted" by low-flying planes and attacked. The 6th were fortunate to escape, but the 8th Argylls lost 3 men killed and 17 wounded by the bursting of a bomb which was dropped in the village street. On the following day the 6th relieved the 1st U.S.A. Infantry Brigade in the line near Berzy, where the Americans had suffered heavy casualties. The relief itself was something quite out of the ordinary as reliefs went, and, had the matter not been rather serious, it might have been enjoyed for its undoubted comedy. It was supervised by a French officer, who pointed wildly and muttered so quickly and excitedly that no one could understand him. Suddenly he brought his performance to an end by shouting, "Mitrailleuses la, et la ! . . . Boche, la ! . . . Moi, je vais !"

And, speedily suiting the action to the word, he disappeared, leaving the battalion to feel out the situation for themselves. The American artillery remained in position to support the attack next day, and, as

this was the first occasion on which British troops had fought alongside the Americans, the event was officially recognised by an interesting memorandum issued by the 1st Field Artillery Brigade of the American Expeditionary Force to all the batteries of the brigade :—

" HEADQUARTERS, FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
U.S.A. July 22, 1918.

MEMORANDUM.

" It is noted that for the first time in history French, British and American artillery are working together under the same command. They will support an attack to-morrow morning to be made by the 15th (Scottish) Division in line as follows: 45th Brigade—1/8th A. and S.H. (kilts), 6th Cameron Highlanders (kilts), 13th Royal Scots (trousers). 46th Brigade—10th Scottish Rifles (trousers), 7/8th K.O.S.B. (trousers), 9th Royal Scots (kilts). In reserve, 44th Brigade—4/5th Black Watch Highlanders (kilts), 5th Seaforth Highlanders (kilts), 5th Gordon Highlanders (kilts).

The afternoon was well advanced before the officers were able to go round the line, so that when in the early morning instructions were received for the attack next day, there had been little opportunity afforded to organise for it. In fact, so short was the time that brigade had to issue instructions verbally instead of by the usual operation orders. Battalion O.C.'s were given their instructions at Brigade Headquarters at 3 A.M., and zero hour was fixed for 5 A.M. The 45th Brigade was to attack with the 6th Camerons on the right, and the 11th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders on the left, the objective being the capture of the Sucrerie after crossing a railway embankment and the river Crise. Almost immediately on starting off the leading waves came under heavy fire from machine-guns which had escaped the barrage. As the Camerons advanced down a steep slope towards the river heavy casualties were suffered, but, despite the vigorous opposition, the battalion pushed on and succeeded in capturing the railway embankment, Anconia Farm and the Sucrerie. On the left, however, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had not been able to get forward, and, not knowing where they were, the 6th extended their left flank in an effort to protect it, and, if possible, to find touch with the Argylls. Finally, the battalion found themselves holding the entire brigade front, and the situation was further endangered by the failure of the French divisions on both flanks to advance.

Nevertheless the 6th held on to the ground they had gained throughout the day. About 6 P.M. the enemy put down a heavy barrage and launched a strong counter-attack, but it was successfully repulsed. During the night, however, as the battalion was well in advance of the general line, they were ordered to withdraw to the railway embankment in an endeavour to straighten out the position. Generally the fighting had been more in the nature of open warfare through fields

of growing grain and small woods, with machine-guns firing from behind hedges instead of from the usual entrenched positions. All unknown to the men in the attack, they had actually taken part in the initial blow of the Allied victory advance—a blow which was to have its speedy repercussions along the length of the front in France and Flanders.

Lieutenant A. Banks was awarded the Military Cross for his gallantry during the action. After his platoon had suffered heavy casualties he personally took charge of the Lewis-gun section, leading them under heavy fire against an enemy machine-gun which was holding up the advance. When the No. 1 of the gun was killed, he himself took the gun and inflicted many casualties on the enemy until the gun was knocked out. He continued to hold the ground gained, and later was severely wounded.

The casualties in the action were: officers, 6 wounded; other ranks, 180 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing—total, 286.

Numbered among the casualties was Captain Kenneth Drummond, who, unfortunately, died from the wounds he received in the action. A son of the manse, Captain Drummond was imbued with a high sense of duty. As subaltern and captain, his men had followed him in many a fight, and with him at their head no fear or doubt was ever entertained.

As the American infantry had had no time in which to bury their dead, the sacred duty fell to the 6th Camerons. General Reed received a letter from General Summerall expressing gratitude for the work. In the communication General Summerall said:—

“It was a peculiar privilege to be associated with you and your splendid division, who to my mind represent the highest state of efficiency and moral. It was an inspiration to see the able way in which your division took hold of the situation and relieved us of our arduous burden.”

This was high praise indeed from one of America's most distinguished soldiers.

Captain Park, M.C., was hit by a shell on the night of July 24-25. He took over the duties of Transport Officer after the battle of Loos, and had served through all the big actions in which the battalion had been involved since then. A man of fine character, and with a thorough knowledge of what was required of him, neither mud, snow, nor shell-fire had ever been known to stop him. His sterling worth was appreciated, and he was appointed Brigade Transport Officer. During the battle of Arras he conveyed rations to Feuchy before it had actually been captured by the infantry. On that occasion the Brigadier was most anxious that the rations should be taken to Feuchy at a certain time, and when Captain Park was asked if he could possibly do it he replied, “Show me where it is and I will get them there.”

On July 25 the 6th was relieved from the line by the Argylls, and moved back to Missy-aux-Bois. During the relief a bombardment of

mustard gas shells wrought havoc in the ranks, 9 officers and 180 other ranks having to be sent to hospital. Next day the battalion moved to the Chaudin Sector, and as Colonel MacLeod had to go to hospital suffering from blindness caused by gas, the command of the battalion was taken over temporarily by Major Cram. After two days' rest the division returned to the attack, the objective being the village of Buzancy. According to plan, the 45th Brigade were to establish posts on the left near Chivry Farm, the 6th Camerons being in support of the leading battalions. In order to take the enemy by surprise the unusual hour of 12.30 P.M. was fixed as "zero" by the French commander. For some days the artillery had been in the habit of putting down a barrage at that hour, and it was thought that the Germans would mistake the attack for one of the daily "strafes." Despite much hard fighting the leading troops reached their objectives and succeeded in occupying Buzancy and the high ground east of it. The enemy made several strong counter-attacks, and some exceedingly bitter fighting took place round the grenade works. For the first time the division used *Flammenwerfer* to set the buildings on fire, and as the enemy garrisons were forced to retire, the infantry was able to advance and capture them as they left the works. This action thus saw another of the enemy's weapons turned on himself.

About 3.55 P.M. attempts were made to get into touch with the 91st French Regiment, but before touch could be established an S.O.S. signal soared into the air from the south-east corner of Buzancy following a heavy German counter-attack. The defence of the village was outnumbered and outflanked, a French division having failed to advance throughout the action, and the men had to withdraw fighting through the village and give up their hard-won position. All the troops fell back on the old front line, which it was decided to hold. Although the attack had been a failure heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and the result of this was soon to be apparent.

It was decided to continue the attack at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 1, the 6th Camerons being on the right front of the brigade, which was on the left of the divisional front. The troops moved forward into position at night, finding cover in and around the ruins of Villemontoire, while others lay in fields of standing corn, where they were only visible to aircraft, but any movement by day was impossible. The difficulty of letting it be known when zero hour had arrived and obtaining the utmost secrecy was overcome in the following novel manner. An aeroplane was to fly over the front line firing rockets bursting into three stars, while the observation balloons fired similar rockets. The artillery were also to fire three salvoes 155 cm. shells (high-explosive bursting into black smoke), one over Hartennes, one over Taux and one over Concrois Wood. The timing was so arranged that in each salvo the shells should burst one above the other, giving the appearance of a column of smoke 100 to 400

metres high. Zero hour was fixed at the moment when a complete half-hour had elapsed from the giving of these signals. Orders were only received shortly before dawn, which further complicated matters. So to prevent misunderstandings and let the men know when the half-hour had lapsed, Major Cram arranged for company and platoon commanders at zero hour to fire Véry lights as the signal to advance. This scheme worked out most satisfactorily. As soon as the attack opened the battalion came under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, especially from several derelict tanks, but in spite of this the men had reached the Soissons road by eleven o'clock. As they were out of touch with the King's Own Scottish Borderers on the right, a defensive flank had to be formed, running from the cemetery to the road, and thereafter consolidation was started.

At 2.45 P.M. S.O.S. signals went up on the front of the French and the 12th Divisions, and it was apparent that they were being forced back, a pitiless machine-gun fire being experienced from wooded hills on the right. By 4.50 P.M. the line to the south of the position occupied by the 6th was back at the jumping-off line, but the assault had had the effect of pinning the enemy down and allowing the French farther south to advance. As a consequence, the enemy was compelled to straighten out his line. Next morning, about 8.30 A.M., news was received from the 12th French Division that they had pushed their cavalry forward, and that the enemy was retiring. Orders were at once issued that strong patrols should be pushed out, and these bodies discovered that the enemy was also retiring on the front of the 15th Division. Pursuit was now started in earnest, and it soon became apparent that the moral of the German troops in front was broken, and that they were retiring from the fray in some disorder. The day proved to be most exciting and dramatic. Where, a few hours previously, heavy fighting had taken place compelling the men to seek whatever cover they could find, they were now able to stand on parapets and survey the position without a shot being fired at them.

At 11.30 A.M. orders were received that the general advance would be continued in a north-easterly direction, with the river Crise as the first objective. About 3.30 P.M. the division had gained the edge of the Bois de Concrois, and when night fell they had crossed the river two to three miles east of the position which they had occupied in the morning. As the enemy retired he drenched the woods, cornfields and dug-outs with gas, and many of the advancing troops suffered in consequence. The battalion was relieved on August 2, and marched back to Soucy.

This brought to a close our fighting with the French Army. The casualties had been heavy, as we had fought for three days under a heavy flanking fire until the division on our right was able to get forward, had then attacked and captured the chateau and village of

Buzancy, and then for three more days had pressed on to the Vesle, driving back the enemy several miles.

General Mangin, in consultation with General Berdoulat, awarded the division several Legions of Honour and other decorations, with special instructions that they were all to be considered as awards for good work "on the field of battle." Several were given to members of the battalion.

On our way back we marched past the Divisional Commander and General Gassoins.¹ The story is told that, as the weary Jocks passed, the French General turned and exclaimed, "There are your brave men, General; go pin these decorations on them—kiss them, General, kiss them." General Reed's expression can be more easily imagined than described. Needless to say, there was no kissing.

August 3 saw the men return once more by bus to the pretty village of Rosoy. The French control of the bus convoys is worthy of mention. Each fleet of vehicles was in charge of an officer travelling in a motor-car, and as he dashed to and fro he kept the column well together and the whole line up to schedule time. On nearing cross-roads he hurried on in advance and so arranged the traffic that the oncoming convoys had a clear run through. In case of breakdowns, two empty buses travelled in the rear of the column. Thus well regulated, the division was moved rapidly, and no annoying holds-up were experienced such as had frequently occurred previously.

¹ A French Staff Officer wrote:—

"I discovered General Reed and his Staff in a dug-out on the side of the hill of Vierzy, the only illumination being two flickering oil-lamps, while two classical military instruments—the typewriter and the telephone—made themselves heard.

"Towards two o'clock in the morning, General Gassoins arrived and found true Scottish hospitality. In a communicating dug-out, leading from Divisional Headquarters, was a 'general service' chamber, used as a mess and sleeping quarters—a scratch meal, consisting of hot coffee, tinned milk and bread and butter, had been prepared. There was also a bottle of Scotch whisky—the first I had seen for at least three years. The meeting of the two commanders was a very cordial one.

"At eight o'clock in the morning the Scottish troops, headed by their pipers, came marching through the ruined village, straight from the field of battle. It was an astonishing sight for us Frenchmen. The ranks had been sadly thinned; companies showed but the strength of platoons, but the men were magnificent. Although relieved only at four o'clock, they had cleaned up and shaved with water from the brook or from the shell-

holes, and they marched past us erect and proud, with the accuracy and smartness of a ceremonial parade in peace time. When one thought of the struggle from which these men had just emerged, a continuous effort lasting more than a week, this proud display was so moving that tears were in the eyes of all of us.

"At about ten o'clock General Reed left us, and our division remained in charge of this sector of the front. The German position, attacked by the 15th (Scottish) Division, was one very easy to defend, for the steep heights of Villemonatoire and Buzancy completely commanded the valleys of approach. Only the superhuman courage of the Scots could have driven home such an assault. The lines of the fallen—alas! they were many—marked the successive stages of the attack and the final victory. Especially evident was the fierceness of the struggle which had taken place round the Chateau and park of Buzancy, which had been transformed into a fortress bristling with machine-guns. So universal was our admiration, that we decided immediately that something should be done to commemorate the unequalled heroism of the gallant Scottish Division."

While the division was with the French Army, General Reed received and promulgated the following messages :—

(1) From General Mangin, commanding 10th Army.

No. 1375/3. To be communicated to all troops. 2/8/18.

"Forward! The victory of August 1 puts the finishing touch to that of July 18, and is ending in a rout. The roads are bad, but the rain is hurting the Boche too. Follow them up! Trample them down! Overrun their feeble centres of resistance where they are vainly endeavouring to stop our victorious advance. This evening the 10th French Army must be on the line of the river Vesle."

(2) To all units.

"General Mangin, commanding 10th French Army, sends the following, dated 2/8/18, to the 15th Division: To-day's success has been made possible by the conduct of all concerned, and particularly by the sacrifices of the Scottish."

(3) The following is a translation of an order issued by the French commander :—

"ARMY HEADQUARTERS, 5/8/18.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 343.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th and 34th Divisions, you entered the battle at its fiercest moment. The enemy, already once vanquished, again brought up against us his best divisions, considerably outnumbering our own.

"You continued to advance step by step in spite of his desperate resistance, and you held the ground won in spite of his desperate counter-attacks.

"Then, during the whole day of August 1, side by side with your French comrades, you stormed the ridge dominating the country between the Aisne and the Ourcq, which the defenders had received orders to hold at all costs.

"Having failed to take the ridge with his last reserves, the enemy had to beat a retreat, pursued and harassed, for twelve kilometres.

"All of you, English and Scottish, young soldiers and veterans of Flanders and Palestine, have shown the magnificent qualities of your race—courage and imperturbable tenacity.

"You have won the admiration of your comrades in arms. Your country will be proud of you, for to your chiefs and to you is due a large share of the victory that we have gained over the barbarous enemies of the free.

"I am happy to have fought at your head, and I thank you."

(Sgd.) MANGIN.¹

¹ General Mangin in 1921 wrote to the British Ambassador in Paris: "My reference to the services of the British Forces on land and sea during the war was dictated by a regard for the true and a spirit of comradeship which I felt very strongly, having fought side by side with His

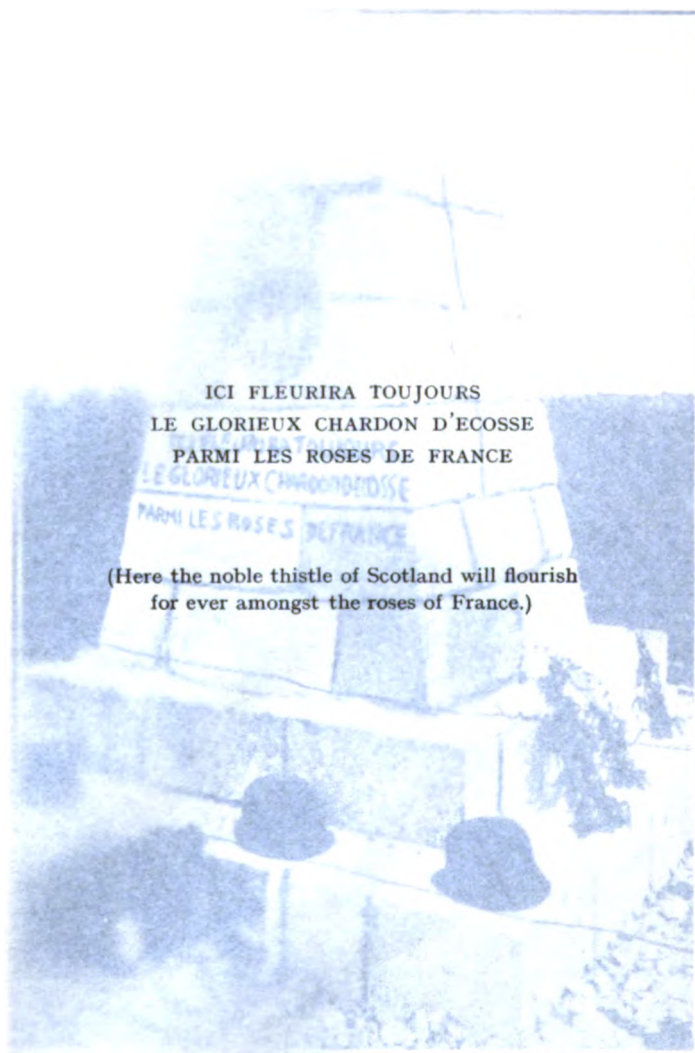
Majesty's troops in the summer of 1916 and having had the honour of commanding the 15th (Scottish) and 34th (British) Divisions during the decisive battle fought in July 1918. *These Divisions contributed largely to the Allies Victory.*"



MEMORIAL ERECTED, NEAR BUZANCY, BY THE 17TH
FRENCH DIVISION TO THE 15TH SCOTTISH
DIVISION—JULY 1918.

ICI FLEURIRA TOUJOURS
LE GLOIREUX CHARDON D'ÉCOSSE
PARMI LES ROSES DE FRANCE

(Here the noble thistle of Scotland will flourish
for ever amongst the roses of France.)



ICI FLEURIRA TOUJOURS
LE GLORIEUX CHARDON D'ECOSSE
PARMI LES ROSES DE FRANCE
LE GLORIEUX CHARDON D'ECOSSE
PARMI LES ROSES DE FRANCE
(Here the noble thistle of Scotland will flourish
for ever amongst the roses of France.)

EXHIBITION OF THE
MUSEUM OF THE
NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

(4) The General Officer Commanding the 1st Army issued the following Special Order :—

SPECIAL ORDER.

By General Sir H. S. Horne, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Commanding 1st Army.

" The following letter from the General Officer Commanding the 17th French Division to the General Officer Commanding the 15th (Scottish) Division is published for the information of all ranks :—

' 27th August '18.

' MON GENERAL,—After relieving your division in the pursuit on the Vesle, I established my headquarters at Buzancy. I found there the traces still fresh of the exploits of your Scottish soldiers, and the officers of my staff were able to see clearly what hard fighting you had to gain possession of the village, and, above all, the park.

' Wishing to leave on the spot some lasting tribute to the bravery of your soldiers, I entrusted to one of my officers, Lieutenant René Puaux, the task of erecting there with the material at hand, a small monument emblematic of the homage and admiration of my division for yours.

' This monument has on it a medallion on which are inscribed thistles and roses, and beneath the words :—

' Here the noble thistle of Scotland will flourish for
ever among the roses of France.'

and beneath—

' 17th French Division

to

15th Scottish Division.'

' This monument was erected on the highest point of the plateau, where was found the body of the Scottish soldier who had advanced farthest at Buzancy on July 28, 1918.

' The photograph of this monument has appeared in the last number of the journal 'L'Illustration.' I thought you would be glad to have a few copies of the photograph, which I send you herewith. They convey to you, together with the memories which I have kept of our short meeting at Vierzy, the expression of my esteem and my admiration for your valiant division.

' Will you please accept, dear General, the expression of my sincere regards ?'

(Signed) C. GASSOINS.

*' (General de Division.
Commanding 17th French Division).'*

"I am confident that this testimony of the true feeling of comradeship which exists between our ally and ourselves will be highly appreciated by all ranks of the 1st Army.

" (Signed) H. S. HORNE, *General,*
"Commanding First Army."

"FIRST ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
 15th September 1918."

It is worthy of mention that the monument is believed to be the only one erected by the French Army on any battlefield in memory of a British formation.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWARDS THE RHINE.

HAVING seen a section of the German Army on the road which was destined to have no turning, the 15th (Scottish) Division said *au revoir* to the French Army in the south and returned to the zone of British activity. The 6th Camerons rested and trained for a few days at Liencourt, and, early in August, they took over the front line once more at Tilloy.

Colonel MacLeod returned from hospital on August 16. He did not immediately rejoin the unit, however, but took over temporary command of the brigade, ultimately relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Cram on August 23.

The battalion now moved by march route *via* Chateau-de-la-Haie and Coupigny to Vermelles Brewery, arriving there on August 25. To the original members of the unit—who, alas! were now but few—the return to the Loos Sector was of considerable interest. The front line was found to be in practically the same position, except east of Loos, and it was certainly a strange coincidence that the battalion should find themselves in position to continue the advance to victory on the ground where the unit had received its baptism of fire. The fact that the chateau and the gardens at Mazingarbe were still in a good state of preservation, and as beautiful as ever after standing for such a long period on the very threshold of war, created much amazement, as also did the excellent condition of the village. It was said to be a point of honour with the inhabitants of the village to repair all damage immediately it was caused.

Instead of continuous lines of trenches, the front was now held by small posts at intervals. Tunnels had been constructed since last the battalion was in the sector, thus rendering unnecessary the

work of keeping up long wet communication trenches, and through these the men could proceed dry-shod and in safety to near the front line. These tunnels were cut out of the solid chalk, and from them passages led to strong points, dug-outs, messes, dressing-stations and cook-houses. They were about four feet wide, and they varied in height from five feet six inches to seven feet. In order to facilitate the conveyance of rations and other heavy materials to the front line they were equipped with light tramway tracks. Close to the exits a large block of concrete had been constructed on wheels so that the underground workings could be readily blocked in the event of an overwhelming attack by the enemy. There was no doubt that the tunnels saved many casualties, and tended generally to make life in the sector much more bearable than it was when the battalion was last associated with the area.

On first taking over the line the battalion was employed extending the front and constructing new posts. Strong patrols were pushed forward into the enemy's lines, and by this means considerable ground was gained by "peaceful penetration." Rumours of a German retreat were voiced daily.

About 10 P.M. on August 17 the enemy attempted a raid on one of the positions held by the 6th, but it was easily repulsed. Nothing of outstanding note occurred until the 22nd, when the battalion was relieved and moved up to the Vermelles Sector. There, on the 28th, they took over the defences of the La Rutoire Farm. Patrolling by night became exceedingly active, and it was learned that the enemy's defence was organised in depth, with a formidable outpost line. On September 4 the battalion was able, after some fighting, to establish standing patrols in Hulluch Quarry, and two days later they pushed a patrol forward to the enemy's second line in an effort to ascertain his line of resistance. It was found that he was occupying his reserve line in fair strength, and at the same time the battalion succeeded in re-establishing posts in his front line.

The cracking up of the German Army was now becoming more apparent each day. At dawn on September 11 strong patrols were pushed forward along the whole corps front, and, meeting with little opposition, established a line of posts well inside the enemy's lines. The division was moving forward in order to keep in touch with the 16th Division on the left, of which a small patrol had captured and held Fosse Eight. Three years previously an effort to take this point had cost thousands of lives, and even then it could not be held.

Later on the same day the 6th Camerons came into touch with the enemy east of the Hulluch Quarry while an endeavour was being made to form posts along its north-east edge. The posts were driven in by enemy machine-gun fire, but with the help of trench-mortars the Camerons were able to re-establish a post north-east of the Quarry before dawn. The enemy made repeated attempts to

retake the point, but it was held in spite of several severe counters.

2nd Lieutenant F. Bain was later awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and leadership in pushing forward his posts until they came in contact with the enemy in considerable strength and had to give way after a heavy bombardment. He at once reorganised, and attacking with dash drove back the enemy and re-established his posts, sighting them with such skill that the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

The battalion now side-stepped north to the Cité St Elie Sector, and at 5 A.M. on September 12, in conjunction with the 13th Royal Scots, they pushed forward strong patrols and established posts with a defensive flank within 150 yards of the enemy's line of resistance. In the course of the subsequent operations the right front company met with considerable opposition which entailed several bombing attacks, but the company was able to establish blocks in their trench and hold their ground. By night strong patrols were sent out to harass the enemy, who, however, showed but little initiative. Real opposition to the patrolling activities was only encountered when his line was penetrated to some depth.

An attack by the brigade was launched at 5 A.M. on September 16 in an effort to capture Fosse Alley Trench. In the operation the portion of the objective allotted to the battalion ran from the junction of Goat Trench to the junction of M'Gibbon Trench with Fosse Alley. The task of taking the objective was entrusted to "B" Company, who had also to establish a liaison post with the 13th Royal Scots on the left. Other parties were detailed to construct posts and blocks in M'Gibbon, Goat and Gale Trenches, while "D" Company, being in support, were to mop up Fosse Alley Switch, place guards at dug-out entrances and supply escorts for prisoners.

Proceeding under the usual barrages, the attackers successfully reached their objectives, and ground flares were used to indicate their position to aeroplane scouts about 7 A.M. Throughout the day bombing fights continued, and in the course of these many casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Ten prisoners were captured, along with two machine-guns, and one machine-gun was destroyed. Lieutenant J. Turnbull received the Military Cross for his gallantry during the raid. He bombed up the trench, killing and wounding many of the enemy. He kept in close touch with the unit on his right, although the enemy were endeavouring to break through on that flank. Although wounded, he showed the greatest perseverance until the position was quite secure. On the following night the battalion was relieved by the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and moved back to Mazin-garbe, where training and recreation were carried out.

On September 30 the 6th Camerons found themselves once more in the front line of trenches. Further withdrawal on the part

of the enemy was expected, and in consequence patrols were kept active. At 6.15 A.M. on the 30th, "D" Company carried out a raid on Hilda Trench in the enemy's second line, the raiding party consisting of Lieutenant Luen, Lieutenant MacBeth and 50 other ranks divided into eight sections. Moving in Indian file, the sections proceeded at about fifty-yard intervals towards the trench. The instructions were that in the event of prisoners being taken the raiders were to withdraw immediately, but if no prisoner was captured in the trench four of the sections were to work along to the right and left, while the remainder were to be posted in support with a Lewis gun on either flank. The whole party was to withdraw after a lapse of fifteen minutes.

In order to prevent enemy patrols approaching the assembly position standing patrols were sent out beforehand, and to indicate the gaps in the wire, heaps of chalk or white sticks were placed on the ground at the necessary points. Hilda Trench was successfully reached, but no enemy troops were encountered. Lieutenant MacBeth was wounded; C.S.M. Carrigan, M.M., was killed; and 5 other ranks were wounded.

October 1 saw the British Army adopt the universal time system. At first the change was somewhat confusing, it being a little difficult to realise what hour, say, 21.00 o'clock stood for.

The enemy withdrawal was now fully anticipated. For some days he had been sending over heavy artillery fire with no other apparent object than to get rid of his ammunition dumps, but on the night of October 1 a curious and ominous silence enveloped the area. With the rise of the sun the men rubbed their eyes to make sure that the Wingles Towers, which had for so long been a familiar landmark, had disappeared. They had been blown up in the night. A prisoner taken on the front of another battalion imparted the information that the enemy was to retire that morning. Orders were at once issued for strong fighting patrols to be pushed out at 8.30 A.M. by the two companies then on the battalion front. These patrols found that the enemy was already beginning to retire, and so opportune was the visitation that many of the shells brought into the line for the purpose of destroying dug-outs were found on the firesteps with the nose caps beside them in readiness for screwing on. So surprised were the enemy, and so eager were they to depart, that they not only omitted to blow up their dug-outs, but they left their breakfasts uneaten.

At 10.30 A.M. the battalion had reached Hulluch Trench, and a further forward movement was begun an hour later. By 2.30 P.M. the La Basse Line was reached, and the rear companies were then instructed to be ready next morning to send patrols through the front companies, the objective being Vendin in the Douvrin Line. Throughout the day the enemy opposition had been feeble, and the night

reflected many fires behind his lines, showing clearly his intended abandonment. The silence, too, was constantly disturbed by the noise of explosions behind his lines, caused by the destruction of dumps and roads.

At 7.30 o'clock on the morning of October 3 the patrols again went forward, but they were unable to occupy Vendin village, the advance being held up owing to the fact that the battalion on the left had failed to capture the metallurgique works. The third wave of the leading companies in this advance consisted mainly of cooks and their carriers bearing dixies of hot stew, which had been prepared during the night for the men. The battalion now came under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, but at dusk the position was that they had gained and consolidated the Douvrin Line, and had established posts in the middle of Vendin village and to the north of it, about 1500 yards west of the canal.

On the following day, at 5 A.M., "B" and "D" Companies pushed patrols right through the village and to the south of the metallurgique works, but the patrols met with strong resistance in the village and at the railway embankment. By noon "B" Company could not get farther than the centre of the village, and another advance was attempted at 6.30 P.M. working under a barrage. It was found that the enemy had been considerably reinforced, and searching machine-gun fire from the village and from the high ground beside the canal was encountered. Three prisoners of the 28th R.I.R. were captured two hours later, and from them it was learned that the enemy was actually holding the canal in force. This was proved by the increased resistance and by the heavier casualties suffered.

Posts were established in the chateau and the church in Vendin on the morning of October 5, but any further attempts at advance were strongly opposed. At 10 o'clock on the following morning enemy troops worked round both flanks at Vendin, with the result that posts west of the village had to be withdrawn. A counter-attack was immediately organised, and the posts were re-established by noon. The flanks, however, remained exposed until about 5 o'clock, when the battalions on the right and left came into line. During those operations, as Colonel MacLeod was commanding the brigade, Major Cram took command of the battalion.

The enemy's artillery was now much more active. He shelled both the back and front areas, and as it would have caused a useless waste of life to try to take Vendin before Annay was captured, further advance was delayed meantime.

The battalion was relieved on October 8, and they moved back to Vermelles, where training and games were carried out. There Colonel MacLeod left to attend a course at Camberley College, and he again handed over the command to A/Lieutenant-Colonel Cram.

Selected men under Captain M'Kie attended a brigade parade at

Mazingarbe on the forenoon of October 13 in connection with the presentation of decorations by the G.O.C. 5th Army.

Good and positive information was now received that the enemy had set out on his rearward trek once more, and that some of the British troops had already crossed the canal. In consequence the 45th Brigade moved up to occupy the forward area. On the morning of October 16 the battalion reached Meurchin, where they billeted for the night, and on the 17th the 45th Brigade moved through the 44th and 46th Brigades and became advance guard to the division in the square at Carvin. Trenches were now left behind and open warfare started, so that at last mounted officers were able to use their horses. In the afternoon a further advance was made to Libercourt, and on the 18th the 6th passed the outposts about 5.45 o'clock. Shortly after mid-day they secured the Pont and Larcq-Le Pave road, and patrols, continuing to advance, met with opposition at Rapilly Chateau-la Poissonnerie. This resistance, however, was soon overcome, and the patrols were able to continue their advance. Trees had been felled and cross-roads blown up, and everything possible done to hinder the advance. Great caution had to be exercised, as many booby-traps had been left for the unwary, especially in houses and likely billets.

In the course of this forward movement many civilians were met with in the villages, and they gave the relieving troops a great welcome. They had been in the hands of a brutal enemy¹ since 1914, and in 1918 they were ready to become wildly excited at the sight of their liberators. The village streets were bedecked with flags, church bells were ringing, and in many ways the villagers did their utmost to show their gratitude with the scanty fare at their disposal. Old men offered to give up their beds to the troops, which, needless to say, were not accepted. It was discovered that the Boche had either driven away, burnt, or destroyed all live-stock and food before he departed. The kilted troops, however, were generous in their efforts to add to the joy of liberation, and rations were ungrudgingly handed to many of the women and children. In these villages the men experienced the peculiar sensation of having money in their pockets but nothing at hand to purchase.

The appearance of the country was now changed, the battered villages and shell-torn ground having been left behind. On October 19 "A" and "C" Companies pushed on and established a line east of Thouars and Capelle, being in touch with the 58th Division on the right and the 16th Division on the left. We were close on the heels

¹ "War among civilised folk has always had its decencies, and no rag of them remained to cover the nakedness of German barbarism. Every house in town and hamlet had been looted of all goods that could be removed, and what could not be taken away had been smashed up or defiled. Churches had been ruthlessly violated. Graves had been broken open and

plundered. Wells had been fouled. Sacred symbols had been defaced. And in these deeds Germany gloried. Shameless details were published in her press as examples how masterly and orderly had been the retreat and how thorough-going were German methods."—Buchan's 'History' (Retreat, 1917).

of the enemy, as he was often going out of a village as we entered. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders passed through the 6th at 8 A.M. to take up the work of vanguard, and by four in the afternoon the Camerons had reached Ouvignies, where they passed the night. Unfortunately rain now began to fall.

The 46th Brigade became the advance guard on October 20, and the 45th, resting for the day, became responsible for the defence of the main line of resistance. Church parades were held, and transport and Quartermaster's stores rejoined. On the 21st the battalion moved forward to La Glanerie, and went into billets. The curé of this hamlet is worthy of reference. Over seventy years of age, he had remained openly with his flock throughout the war. He had always vowed that relief would come in time, and it had been his frequent threat to kiss the first of the Allied soldiers who entered the village, be he French, British, or Belgian. Although he was an educated curé, his imagination had not, apparently, visualised his liberators as Highlanders. His consternation and surprise, therefore, can best be imagined when the old man beheld the first ranks of the, to him, weirdly-clad troops. Were they vivandières? Hardly! They seemed to be soldiers. They were making queer music come from queer instruments. Later he confided to General Reed that they were "great burly men in petticoats." In spite of his amazement, however, he did not forget his vow. He rushed forward and solemnly kissed the manly brow of the leading piper, to the astonishment of the piper and the amusement of his comrades. A move was made to billets in the chateau and brewery at Bercu on the 23rd. The billets were found to be dirty, but they were soon cleaned up, and company training was commenced. Sports were also held, in which figured several inter-company and inter-battalion football matches. On November 4 the brigade held a horse show, in which the battalion won the cup presented by the Brigadier-General. On the same day "B" Company of the 6th defeated "B" Company of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and so won the inter-company tournament. The success achieved at the horse show was largely due to the efforts exerted by the battalion's able Transport Officer, Lieutenant Mauchlen. Of the seven events the 6th won five, and was second in two.

We had now reached the river Scheldt, where the enemy evidently meant to make a stand. Heavy shelling recommenced, and the poor folks began once more to leave their houses and move back with all their worldly possessions built up on any old thing on wheels. They suffered most from the gas shells which the enemy were largely using.

On October 8 the enemy was reported to be withdrawing from the river Scheldt, and orders were received to be prepared to move forward. At 8.30 A.M. on the 9th, therefore, the 6th moved to Deroderie in beautiful sunny weather, and remained there for the day. On the forenoon of the 10th they marched to Fontenoy, where the men were much

interested to see the memorial commemorating that famous battle. At 12.30 A.M. further orders were received to push forward to Baugnies. Arriving there at 4.30 P.M., the men were able to pass the night in billets.

November 11—memorable and hallowed day—saw the battalion once more on the move. The destination was St Anne, near Ellignies, but the movement was much delayed by the cavalry corps passing through. The news of the Armistice having been signed by the enemy at 11 A.M. was received while the battalion was enjoying a ten minutes halt on the march. What happened? It is well described by a sergeant in his diary thus :—

“ It was difficult to say what everyone's feelings were when the ‘ cease fire ’ sounded. There was some cheering, some shaking of hands, but, on the whole, no great demonstration. It was hard to realise. Some had a feeling of restlessness and loneliness. The job which had kept them busy, very busy, for four years was finished, and an uncertain future faced them. Then, again, we thought of home, and became exceedingly happy. There were few who did not conjure up the memory of some good comrade who had started out with them on the great adventure and had paid the supreme sacrifice. Perhaps in the long-run they may be better off than we are.

‘ They went with songs to the battle ; they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.
They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old,
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn,
At the going down of the sun, and in the morning
We shall remember them.’

The command ‘ Fall in ’ brought us all back to the present.”

The effect of war's cessation was soon to be experienced in perhaps as delightful a manner as soldiers who had spent four years on death's doorstep could desire. While the battalion was halting at Willaupuis the nuns from a neighbouring convent came out with huge bouquets of chrysanthemums and distributed the flowers along the column. Men, horses and waggons were gaily decorated with the flowers as for a flower fête—the blossoms of gardens that had known no war—and, still carrying these gay garlands, the men marched forward and entered their resting-place at Ellignies St Anne. They slept peacefully. The fighting was no more.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE BATTALION PASSES.

ACTIVE warfare over, the battalion passed the day following the signing of the Armistice in clearing roads and filling in mine craters. It was stated that the 15th (Scottish) Division was to form part of the 2nd Army, under General Plumer, which was going forward to occupy German territory. But Fate and the Higher Command decreed otherwise, for the division was not destined for Germany.

The General Officer Commanding the 1st Army Corps, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Holland, addressed the division on November 14, and thanked the men, and Scotland, for the work they had performed in the great adventure. On the following Sunday the Divisional Commander, Major-General Reed, V.C., attended church parade, and addressed the battalion.

Instructions were received that drill parades were to be reduced, and that preparations were to be made for educational schemes and athletic training. Brigade games were held at Bliquesy on November 22, in which the 6th won the handsome Brigade Champion Shield presented by General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing. Their total was 55 points compared with the next best performance of 36 points scored by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The battalion's excellent feat was mainly brought about by three officers—Captain D. Macdonald, M.C., Captain H. Grindall, M.C., and Lieutenant J. Wallace—who between them collected 30 of the total points.

Games, competitions, concerts and classes were now the daily activities in place of raids and parades. The organisation of the educational classes was no easy task, for it was a case of making bricks without straw. There were no text-books available, and no one was at hand who was really qualified to instruct. The only class that was successful was that for the teaching of French, no doubt due to the desire of the men to be able to converse with the girls of the village.

INSPECTION BY THE KING.—His Majesty the King, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince Albert and General Sir William Birdwood, G.O.C. 5th Army, inspected the division on December 7. The division was formed up in units about twenty deep on either side of the road, only a narrow passage being left in the centre for the Royal inspecting party to pass along. The King and his fighting sons were greeted with a terrific roar of cheering, the men, in their enthusiasm, breaking formation and pressing forward so that the Divisional Commander had to force a way through the dense

throng. In the course of the inspection His Majesty spoke to many of the officers, and, on taking his departure, he complimented the General on the appearance of the division, remarking, "You have indeed a splendid division." His Majesty always invoked enthusiasm on his visits to his troops during the war, but it is doubtful if in the course of the tour of his victorious army he was anywhere received with greater acclamation than he was by the 15th (Scottish) Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod now returned from Camberley College and took over the command. The beginning of the end of the unit came on December 11, when the first party of men left for demobilisation. The system of returning the men to civil life according to trades and districts caused a great deal of disappointment, as it enabled many men who had been out only a short time to go home before those who had served overseas for many months, and had suffered much hard fighting and discomfort.

Towards the close of the year Lieutenant-Colonel P. M'F. Cram left for demobilisation. Although he originally belonged to the 4th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cram joined the 6th at the time of its amalgamation with the 7th, and he commanded the united battalion during the latter part of the fighting at Buzancy, in the advance to victory and on several other occasions. He was later awarded the D.S.O. for his many gallant services in the field.

By march route the battalion moved *via* Brugelette and Soignies to Braine-le-Comte on December 17, 18 and 19. The march was carried out in wet and stormy weather, but it was completed without anyone falling out. The billets at Braine-le-Comte were good, and every effort was made to ensure comfort, for it was known that the sojourn there would be for a considerable time. On Christmas Day church parades were held, and after the usual Christmas dinners had been served, the battalion defeated the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Rugby football by 9-15. Captain Grindall defeated Lieutenant Wallace in a challenge quarter-mile race. In the evening concerts were held, and a dance was given by the people of the town to the men. The battalion was lucky in having the use of l'école, for not only could some of the men be comfortably housed there, but there was also accommodation available for an Orderly Room and for the holding of entertainments, in the organisation of which the headmaster and his wife lent their assistance. It was lucky, too, that a battalion mess could be arranged here. It was the custom of the 6th to have battalion messes whenever possible, as, from disciplinary and other points of view, such an arrangement for messing held decided advantages over the smaller company messes. In addition, meals could be made better and were easier to organise, especially in the way of "extras."

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod received the C.M.G. in the New Year's Honours List. Lieutenant A. N. Blair received the M.C.

for his good work when going into action without previous knowledge of the ground. He quickly grasped the tactical situation, and led his platoon with great dash and gallantry. Part of the attack being held up, he formed a defensive flank and afforded valuable fire in covering the withdrawal of isolated parties, his platoon accounting for a large number of the enemy. Lance-Corporal Jeans received the D.C.M. During the operations near Arras and at Soissons he exhibited marked ability in handling his Lewis gun section, setting a fine example of courage and devotion to duty, especially in the later engagement. He also on various occasions did particularly good work on patrol duty in No Man's Land.

R.S.M. W. Vass also received the D.C.M. for his long and good services both in and out of the line, which gave great satisfaction to all ranks, as he was a favourite with everyone—a good disciplinarian, yet always ready to advise and help those who were in difficulties.

On January 10 the battalion cross-country team won the brigade race. The event was one which caused great excitement, practically the whole battalion turning out to watch the runners. Special tactics had been evolved by Captain Grindall, who acted as leader. Instead of the best runners going on ahead and leaving the others to become discouraged by coming on more or less as they liked, the whole team kept together throughout the race, and they thus finished together and so won the silver cup presented by the Brigadier. The race was only another example of the team work which helped to win the war, for there was no doubt that the method was a large factor in the success which crowned the effort. The battalion football team also won the brigade competition.

Along with the 13th Royal Scots, the 6th Cameron Highlanders paraded on January 21 to receive a silk union flag presented by the King, to be known as "The King's Colour." The Colour was duly dedicated and was presented by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. The Colour party consisted of Lieutenant M'Lean, Lieutenant R. R. Anderson, R.S.M. W. Vass and C.S.M. Halliday. This Colour now hangs in the High Church, Inverness, where hundreds of the men worshipped at the beginning of the war.

An outing of considerable interest was a visit paid by each company, travelling by motor lorry, to the field of Waterloo, a lecture on the battle being given to the men beforehand. The men, however, seemed to be most interested in the panorama of the battle, as in the picture they were able to see the 79th drawn up in the famous square. After the vast areas over which the recent fighting had taken place, the field of Waterloo, naturally, appeared to be very small—about a two battalion front—and it was difficult to understand how the numbers of men and horses engaged were compressed into such a small space. The general opinion was expressed that it was a good thing that the French had no machine-guns then!

The next incident of importance was the review and march past before the King of the Belgians. For this event the 45th Brigade was selected to represent the 15th Division, as it contained the 6th Camerons, who were kilted, and the Royal Scots, who were trousered. For some days previously the brigade was engaged in rehearsing for the display, and new uniforms were issued so that as smart an appearance as possible might be presented. On January 25 the brigade moved into billets in the Anderlecht district of Brussels, where the men were loyally entertained by the Belgians, and the parade was held on the following Sunday.

Headed by the pipers and the Commanding Officer's escort of four N.C.O.'s, the battalion marched eight abreast with ten paces distance between companies, and was followed by eight pack ponies, four abreast, and eight limbers two abreast. The Commanding Officer, Second-in-Command, the Adjutant and the Transport Officer were mounted, and the Colour was carried by 2nd Lieutenant J. P. Cran. Throughout the parade the men marched with sloped arms and fixed bayonets, and made no insignificant impression in the ceremony. Unfortunately the weather was wretched. Shortly after the parade started snow began to fall, and soon the men were moving through a veritable blizzard; but, in spite of the adverse conditions, the people turned out in their thousands to welcome the victorious troops.

The saluting base was situated in front of the gates of the Royal Palace, and the advance to it proved to be a very slow procedure. In an effort to keep the men warm in one of the many halts, the order was given to fall out for five minutes and dance eightsome reels. So intense was the cold that the men's fingers were almost sticking to their rifles, but the Highland dance soon sent the blood coursing through their veins; and although the amazed and amused Belgians watched the antics of the troops with open mouths as they whirled and stepped to the skirl of the pipes, the dance was thoroughly justified.

As the pipers and Commanding Officer approached the saluting base a roar of cheering broke out from the half-frozen onlookers. Opposite the stand of honour occupied by the King of the Belgians, who was accompanied by the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Hon. Colonel of the 4th Camerons, there was a group of French officers, and as the Highlanders approached cries were heard of "*Les Ecossais!*" and a few seconds later, sounding above the din of the cheering multitude, came the shout from the French officers, "*Les Highlanders, la Division de Buzancy!*" It was a proud moment for every Scotsman, in which the intense cold and discomfort of the weather were entirely forgotten. The welcome indicated a full appreciation of the work that was done by the 15th Division when fighting side by side with the armies of the French Republic.

The brigade did not return from Brussels until the Monday after-

noon. The outing was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, as the men had been right loyally entertained by the inhabitants, whose guests they were. In spite of the opportunity which the trip afforded for some to take advantage of the glamour of life among civilians in peacetime, it is worth recording that when the unit fell in for the return journey not a single man was absent. Although they had been roving about the town for two days, there was not a case reported of a man misbehaving, or complaint of any kind received. Two days later the following Special Order was issued by the IIIrd Corps Commander :—

“ His Majesty the King of the Belgians has asked me to convey to all ranks of the IIIrd Corps, and particularly to those who took part in the march through Brussels on January 26th, not only his pleasure at the opportunity it afforded him and the population of Brussels of seeing British troops march through Brussels for the first time since Waterloo, but also his personal appreciation of the soldierly bearing and turn-out of the troops.

“ I wish also to express his appreciation to the Commanders and Staffs, as well as to all ranks concerned, with the success of their arrangements ; and it is with great satisfaction I repeat King Albert's own expression : ‘ As fine a body of troops as it would be possible to find under arms anywhere.’ ”

(Sgd.) R. BUTLER, *Lieut.-Gen.*,
“ *Commanding IIIrd Corps.* ”

Shortly after returning from Brussels the influenza epidemic took the battalion in its grip, and several officers, non-commissioned officers and men succumbed to this peculiar illness. The trouble started with a bad chill, and in most cases it developed in three days into pneumonia. Three days later death was almost invariably the result in the case of those who contracted the malady. It was peculiar that in nearly every instance the men who appeared to be most physically fit were attacked, and it was indeed tragic that those young officers and men who had endured much of the hardships and perils of war, and were now looking forward to returning to their homes and friends, many wearing the honours they had so gallantly won in battle, were cut off from life when life appeared to be holding forth such glittering promise. A special memorial service for all those who died in the epidemic was held on Sunday, January 23. It is fitting to record the death while on leave of Lieutenant J. M'E. T. Taylor, M.C., who also succumbed from the scourge, a brother of Lieutenant E. G. Taylor, who was killed in the battle of Loos while fighting with the 7th Battalion. Lieutenant Taylor had been a keen athlete, and had always taken an important part in the battalion sports. For his bravery and leadership in action he had received the Military Cross and Bar. His passing was greatly mourned by his brother officers and all ranks of the battalion.

Sports programmes in great variety continued to be carried out, and it is pleasing to record that the Camerons were successful

in winning the majority of the events. In the cross-country race the 6th took first place in the brigade, division and corps events, and finally won the Army Championship, a feat which was made possible by the keenness and energy shown by Captain Grindall, M.C., and Lieutenant A. J. Macnair. In the Association football contest the battalion won the Brigade Cup by defeating the 8th Seaforths 0-2, and the Division Cup by defeating the Machine-Gun Battalion 1-3. They were knocked out in the Army Competition, however, by the Liverpool Scottish.

The battalion also built up a redoubtable name for itself in the boxing ring. Boxing was under the charge of Lieutenant P. Austin, M.C., and, by dint of much hard practice, the 6th won the brigade light-weight, welter-weight and heavy-weight contests. Private Anderson was runner-up in the bantam-weight contests of the Army Championships, but in the final he was matched against a much bigger and stronger opponent. He displayed such pluck that, although there was no second prize, the referee recommended that the Committee should award him one, which they did.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, Sir Douglas Haig, paid his farewell visit to the Divisional Headquarters on March 14, the 6th Camerons having the honour of supplying the special guard for the occasion. On the 20th, Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing left the brigade for duty at home. His car was piped past the battalion's billet, while the men lined the road on either side and gave him a very hearty send-off. General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing was a popular officer with all ranks in the brigade. He had successfully led the 45th in some of its hardest fighting, and always took the greatest interest in its welfare and comfort. At the conclusion of hostilities he constantly showed his appreciation of the athletic movement, which kept the men from idling about and getting into trouble, and he presented many prizes for various events. A good soldier, sportsman and gentleman, to whom everyone was sorry to say good-bye.

Parades being but seldom held, sports and concerts were constantly organised to engage the men's attention and activity, and on several occasions "Le Grand Quartier-General de le 6th Camerons," in other words, R.S.M. Vass and Battalion Headquarters, issued invitations to "Des Grands Bals." These entertainments proved very successful, and many return dances were given by the local Ladies' Committee. As a rule the list of the battalion's guests had to be censored by the Ladies' Committee, who on no account would pass women who had been friendly with the invaders. Occasionally some of these women did gain admittance, and the proceedings would hang fire for a time. On the offenders being pointed out, the R.S.M., as Master of Ceremonies, was given the delicate task of requesting them to withdraw.

Slowly but steadily, day after day, the strength of the battalion

was reduced, the men either being demobilised or transferred to the 5th Battalion of the Camerons in the Army of Occupation. For a time two companies remained, but ultimately there was only one company. Among the officers who went to the 5th Battalion was Captain Moffatt, M.C., who for a long time had been the battalion Adjutant.

On March 25, the division having been reduced to about 5000 men, Major-General Reed, V.C.,¹ was ordered to join the 10th Corps in the Army of Occupation, and handed over the command of the division to Colonel MacLeod. General Reed had commanded the division since 1917. The success enjoyed by any body of troops largely depends on its Commanding Officer, and the great reputation which the 15th Division won and maintained under his long period of command forms the best proof of his high soldierly qualities.

CHAPTER XVII.

VALE !

DEMOBILISATION had taken place so rapidly, and had wrought such havoc with the 6th Camerons, that on June 17 orders were received to proceed to the base. The cadre now consisted of 2 officers—Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod and Captain J. L. C. Jenkins—and 28 other ranks. A baggage guard of 2 officers—Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Cameron—and 10 other ranks returned *via* Antwerp with the battalion stores. It is impossible to mention the name of Captain Wilkins without making reference to his fine record of service. The Quartermaster of the battalion, Captain Wilkins was an old Cameron Highlander who joined the unit when it was being formed in the palmy days of 1914, and he served with it throughout the war, never going even for a short leave at home which most soldiers so much appreciated. His was a record of devotion to duty which it would be hard to beat. His duties, too, were no light matter. Getting rations to the men during winter and at night in such tough corners as the Somme and Ypres entailed much heavy work, discomfort and considerable risk, but in all his work he possessed the instincts and attributes of an adamant guardian of Government stock. During the long years in which he presided over the stores he always came to the ration dump at night with the Transport Officer to see to the just and proper distribution of the rations among the various companies. There are

¹ General Reed died in London on 8th March 1931.

still a few left who will not readily forget his great coolness under shell-fire at Missy-aux-Bois on the evening of July 25, 1918.

Any reference to Captain Wilkins seems to be incomplete without alluding to the Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Jamie Duff, who had done many years of soldiering with the Quartermaster, and was with him from the formation of the battalion until the amalgamation took place in June 1918. A splendid type of old soldier and Scotsman, Jamie at all times endeavoured to set an example to the young men, and he always carried his full pack and equipment in the line of march. One very warm day, when the battalion was wending its way towards the Salient in 1917, Colonel Russell noticed that the Q.M.S. was trying to hide his exhausted condition, and asked him to find a seat in one of the G.S. waggons. Duff, however, would not give in, and when next the Colonel visited the rear of the column Jamie was still labouring forward. Colonel Russell then ordered him to take a seat in one of the waggons, and Jamie replied, "Well, sir, I must obey your order, but I would prefer to stick it out."

The cadre of the 6th Battalion Camerons arrived in camp at Boulogne on June 19, where the disinfecting process was carried out, and on the 21st all that remained of the unit crossed to Dover on board the s.s. *Biarritz* and set foot on English soil once again at 5.20 P.M. The night was spent in the Palace Hotel, London, and next day the skeleton battalion entrained for Inverness. Here, on June 23, they were met by a large number of the townspeople, including the Provost, and the pipe band from the Depot.

The Provost addressed the men in front of the station. He congratulated the battalion on what they had done and on the great and glowing name they had made for themselves, of which the citizens were justly proud. He extended a warm welcome home, and expressed the hope that the men would be as successful in their peace-time occupations as they had been as soldiers. The cadre then marched to the Depot, headed by the pipers, and there the Colour was deposited.

In the afternoon the cadre was entertained by Mr Barron, whose brother, Major Barron, second-in-command of the 7th Battalion, was killed in the battle of Loos. Among the distinguished company present were the Provost and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who for a time commanded the unit in France. The work performed by the 6th and 7th Battalions was referred to in the warmest terms in speeches by Mr Barron, the Provost and others. Colonel MacLeod, replying, said that they had not forgotten, nor were they likely to forget, the great and many kindnesses which the people of Inverness had extended to them. He remembered how much they did to relieve their discomforts during the time when the battalions were being raised, not to mention the constant supply of "comforts" of all sorts which they sent out to them in France. These were greatly appreciated, but what they valued most was the knowledge that, although they were absent in a

foreign land, the kind-hearted people of the capital of the Highlands had not forgotten them.

A little later in the same afternoon the cadre entrained for Kinross, where at 8.30 P.M. on June 25 the men were demobilised, so bringing to a close the official life of the 6th Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. But yet another parade in Inverness was in store. On September 17, 1920, a reunion "Gathering" of all Cameron units was held (see page 417), and at this parade the Colours of the 7th and the 9th Battalions were consecrated and presented by H.R.H. the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness. The consecration service was conducted by the Rev. P. R. Mackay, O.B.E., D.D., C.F., who lost two young sons with the 7th Battalion, and the Rev. David Scott, B.D., C.F., who was for a long time chaplain first with the 7th and afterwards with the 6th. Proud of his connection with the Camerons, the latter never spared himself in his efforts to help others and fulfil his duties. The success of the battalion dry canteen, where cigarettes and other extras could be purchased in and out of the line, largely rested upon his shoulders. He was indeed an ideal padre, esteemed and liked by all ranks. The Duke of York, who was accompanied by General Sir Spencer Ewart, General Sir Francis J. Davies, G.O.C.-in-C., Scotland, and Colonel A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, presented several medals and decorations to officers and men. After the ceremony the parade, under the command of Brigadier-General John Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., headed by massed bands, marched past His Royal Highness, who took the salute at the Town Hall.

Finally, on the following day (Sunday) the Colours of the 6th and the 7th Battalions were reverently deposited in the High Church, Inverness, in the presence of a large congregation, which included relatives and friends of those who had served with the battalion, as well as many distinguished officers.

The Colour party was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O. The Colour of the 6th Battalion was carried by Lieutenant Haig, and that of the 7th by Lieutenant Bookless, M.C., while C.S.M. Halliday, C.S.M. Fraser and R.S.M. Vass furnished the guard. The Colours were accepted as being "Symbolic of duty defying death, and of the splendid gallantry of the Camerons."

With that parade of the Colours¹ ends the story of the 6th Battalion, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Their job done, the men returned to their homes and their civilian occupations, many of them sadly handicapped to take their places in the strenuous competition of peace, as quietly as they donned the kilt and went out to do battle in the cause they deemed to be right. It is indeed regrettable that since the disbandment of the volunteer army many men suddenly found the power to wield the pen, and they have used that power

¹ Described in more detail on page 350 of the 7th Battalion narrative.

to produce novels and plays which malign the character of their comrades in arms. Front-line infantry soldiers can only speak of front-line infantry troops, and so far as these men were concerned allegations of drunkenness and loose living are scandalously untrue. These men about whom so much has been written were not sordid mercenaries out for rapine and loot. They were volunteers in the truest sense of that word, young men inspired with a great sense of duty, and ready to sacrifice very life in duty's cause.

Out of the thousands of men who passed through the ranks there were not a dozen cases of drunkenness. Even had such a tendency existed, alcohol was prohibited, and could only be supplied to officers' and N.C.O.'s messes on a written note by a Staff Officer. Much talk and publicity have been given to the medicinal rum ration, but those who partook of that ration know just how rare a thing it was. For weeks on end rum was never seen, even in the line. It would only be procured on the production of a medical certificate that conditions were such as to render it necessary. Cases of looting were unheard of, and not one was recorded in the battalion. Many were the occasions on which the men were obliged to sleep in comfortless damp cellars in places like Arras and Albert in the dead of winter, and although there were many houses equipped with furniture, beds and bedding within easy reach, yet, surprising to relate, not one of them was broken into. Wherever they went the Highlanders were trusted by the inhabitants of France, and it is certain that of all the troops taking part in the Great War the "Jocks" were the favourites with the civilian population. At the close of hostilities the inhabitants of some of the villages in which the 6th had been billeted expressed, through their Mayor, a wish that the unit should again visit them before going home—surely a pretty compliment not likely to be paid to drunken and immoral men!

One outstanding and noteworthy incident which forcibly demonstrates the men's consideration for the civilian occurred in a Highland regiment in Germany. The men were naturally billeted in decent houses, and the battalion padre, on going round the billets, found six men sleeping on the floor of a room although a comfortable bed was available. With some surprise he asked why they would not use the bed. With some hesitation one of the men replied, "Well, sir, we're no' very clean (meaning that they were verminous), and we don't want to file the lady's bed." Such conduct, even in the land of the enemy, proves conclusively the men's home upbringing and that consideration for others which marks the Highlander as a gentleman. The majority of the men had been in touch with the deep practical religious teaching which is synonymous with Scotland, and which has played a big part in moulding the character of the sons of Scottish soil. It was just that character that made Scotsmen in the war such determined fighters, able to endure and to carry on in the face of adversity.

In a tribute the great Marshal Foch said :—

“ The gallant Scots have always had a warm place in my heart, and in the heart of every Frenchman, for we recall the close association with your country in other days. To-day we rejoice to think that the splendid heroism of the Highlanders is at the service of France. A German Army Commander once sent back to headquarters an order for an increase of 50 per cent in his gun power and 25 per cent in his reserves. Back from the Boche headquarters came the question, ‘ Why ? ’ ‘ There are Highland regiments opposed to us,’ was the answer, and without any further discussion the Boche General got his men and guns. They did not avail them, for the Highlanders held their ground.”

The war was won by the dogged endurance and the fighting spirit of the common soldier rather than by any peculiar power of leadership. Although the quiet confidence of our great Field-Marshal Earl Haig was an inspiration, and filled everyone with a determination to do his best in the tightest corners, it was the keenness of his young soldiers—the flower of their race—and their reckless and willing endeavour, that won us our victory. As the Prince of Wales aptly put it at the dinner given to those who had won the Victoria Cross—they saw the thing to be done and they did it, in contrast with those who sit in chairs and tell how the thing should be done. These men fought a war to end war, but their real victory was not accomplished, nor will the fight be ended until all people put the good of their fellow-men before ledger balances, comfort and ease.

“ Peace sitting under her olive and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are hovelled and hustled together, each sex like swine.
When only the ledger lives, and when only not all men lie,
Is it peace or war? Better war! Loud war by land and sea,
War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones.”

In bringing the history of the battalion to a close, let us salute our dead comrades ; let us take up the fiery cross fallen from their hands ; let us summon our energies to continue the fight against evil, cost what it may, even life itself, until the Kingdom of Righteousness is established on earth. For only then will the high ideals of the dead be fulfilled ; only then will their self-sacrifice be repaid, and wars shall be no more.

APPENDIX 26.

HONOURS AWARDED.

Note.—These lists have been prepared with great care, but they cannot be taken as absolutely correct, and they only contain the names of those that can be traced. There must be omissions, but it is hoped the lists may prove of interest.

London Gazette,
dated.

Victoria Cross.

1915 Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton.

C.M.G.

1/1/19 Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod,
D.S.O.

D.S.O.

1/1/17 Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Russell.
14/11/16 Captain A. Gow.
3/6/19 Major P. M'F. Cram.

M.C. with Bar.

18/7/17 Lieutenant A. F. P. Christison.
26/7/18 Captain A. Donaldson.
14/11/16 Lieutenant R. K. Drummond.
26/7/18 Captain Andrew Fraser.
26/7/18 2nd Lieutenant J. M'E. Taylor.

M.C.

26/9/16 3/6297 C.S.M. W. Aitken.
18/7/17 2nd Lieutenant H. D. Alexander.
1/4/19 Lieutenant F. Bain.
1/1/19 2nd Lieutenant A. Banks.
1/1/19 2nd Lieutenant A. N. Blair.
18/7/17 S/10978 C.S.M. P. Brown.
14/1/16 Lieutenant A. F. P. Christison.
14/11/16 5832 C.S.M. J. Cleland.
4/1/17 Captain W. E. David, R.A.M.C.
26/9/17 Lieutenant A. Donaldson.
26/9/16 Lieutenant R. K. Drummond.
27/7/17 Lieutenant A. Gardner.
18/7/17 Lieutenant H. Grindall.
18/7/17 Lieutenant J. Hislop.
8/7/17 Lieutenant N. Jones.
26/9/17 Lieutenant H. M'Corquodale.
26/7/18 Lieutenant D. Macdonald.
18/7/17 Lieutenant A. G. M'Gruer.
25/8/16 Lieutenant W. T. M'Kie.
14/11/16 Lieutenant A. D. M'Phee.
3/6/18 Lieutenant M. G. F. Moffatt.
14/11/16 Lieutenant T. Ness.
1/1/18 Lieutenant J. B. Park.
13/5/18 Lieutenant T. P. Phillips.

18/7/17 Lieutenant H. B. Rowan.
14/11/16 Lieutenant F. S. Sandeman.
18/1/18 Lieutenant J. M'E. T. Taylor.
16/9/18 Lieutenant J. Turnbull.
18/7/17 Lieutenant A. R. Watts.
25/9/17 Lieutenant J. Wilson.

D.C.M.

3 & 21/6/16 S/10978 Sgt. P. Brown.
19/8/16 S/13804 Cpl. J. Cardwell.
14/11/16 8292 L/Cpl. T. Clarke.
14/1/16 12617 C.S.M. W. Cowans.
14/11/16 S/21707 Pte. T. Crate.
14/11/16 S/13403 L/Cpl. G. Dunlop.
26/6/16 7920 Sgt. H. C. Ernst.
14/11/16 S/16045 Pte. A. Farquharson.
3/6/18 S/21354 L/Cpl. T. Flannigan.
26/7/18 200031 C.S.M. D. P. Fraser.
9/7/17 S/18846 Pte. D. Galt.
22/10/17 8280 Cpl. G. Hyslop.
13/2/17 16802 Sgt. J. Jamieson.
1/1/19 16273 Pte. P. H. Jeans.
14/11/16 S/21641 Pte. W. Logan.
14/11/16 15993 A/Sgt. J. M'Callum.
28/3/18 S/25479 Pte. D. M'Kenzie.
1/1/18 S/40685 Sgt. W. Mitchell.
14/1/16 6025 S.M. P. N. Scotland.
3/6/19 R/3871 R.S.M. W. Vass.
19/8/16 9107 Cpl. A. West.

M.M. with Bar.

9/7/17 16245 L/Sgt. A. MacDiarmid.
18/10/17 S/11139 Pte. D. Mackay.
6/8/18 S/10599 Cpl. D. Glen.

M.M.

11/10/16 S/10976 C.Q.M.S. H. M. Adams.
23/2/18 S/21100 Cpl. J. Amos.
21/10/16 S/18115 Pte. A. Anderson.
17/6/19 S/41281 Pte. T. Anderson.
17/6/19 S/12297 L/Cpl. J. G. Baird.
19/11/17 S/40486 Cpl. A. S. Bennie.
21/10/16 S/13175 Pte. A. K. Blackburn.
14/5/19 S/12354 Sgt. W. Blaikie.
1/9/16 S/10546 Pte. W. Bovell.
11/2/19 15928 Cpl. H. Cameron.
12/6/18 12965 Pte. J. Campbell.

9/12/16 S/16551 Cpl. J. Campbell.
 10/8/16 S/11495 Pte. W. Carson.
 19/11/17 S/21971 Pte. G. Crocket.
 13/11/18 S/16211 Pte. J. Currie.
 12/6/18 S/16822 Cpl. A. F. David.
 27/6/18 293915 Pte. J. Docherty.
 11/2/19 8521 Sgt. R. Douglas.
 11/2/19 S/13243 Cpl. R. Duncan.
 13/11/18 S/41478 Pte. J. Edge.
 18/6/17 S/16439 L/Cpl. H. Forrester.
 18/6/17 S/40484 L/Cpl. W. Fraser.
 9/7/17 S/18846 Pte. D. Galt.
 9/7/17 S/13038 Pte. E. W. Geyer.
 18/10/17 S/40590 Pte. J. Gilfillan.
 1/9/16 S/10599 Cpl. D. Glen.
 13/11/18 S/22313 Pte. R. Graham.
 18/10/17 S/40593 Pte. P. Grant.
 16/11/16 S/11570 Pte. F. H. Hanna.
 23/2/18 7874 Pte. S. Hannah.
 9/7/17 S/18871 Cpl. H. G. Heggie.
 19/11/17 S/26311 Pte. M. Hilton.
 9/12/16 S/11064 Pte. T. Isaac.
 21/10/16 S/16483 Pte. J. Laidlaw.
 23/2/18 203285 Pte. W. Lennox.
 11/10/16 S/11946 C.Q.M.S. T. M'Allister.
 23/8/16 S/10191 Pte. R. M'Arthur.
 10/8/16 11616 Pte. J. M'Bride.
 10/8/16 S/16245 Pte. A. M'Diarmid.
 23/8/16 S/13332 L/Cpl. L. MacGillivray.
 10/8/16 S/11951 Sgt. R. M'Grath.
 18/6/17 S/16252 Pte. J. M'Innes.
 11/10/16 S/11139 Pte. D. M'Kay.
 19/11/17 S/18721 Cpl. E. M'Kenna.
 9/7/17 S/40716 Pte. D. M'Kenzie.
 11/2/19 226309 Cpl. W. M'Kenzie.
 11/2/19 200294 Sgt. F. M'Laren.
 9/12/16 6053 A/C.S.M. C. M'Lean.
 17/6/19 S/15437 Pte. R. M'Murdo.
 14/5/19 40141 Pte. A. M'Neill.
 18/10/17 S/10619 Pte. D. M'Neill.
 21/10/16 S/13260 Pte. A. D. Mason.
 12/6/18 S/40992 Pte. F. Medcalf.
 18/6/17 S/10833 Sgt. J. L. Moffat.
 16/11/16 S/12760 A/Cpl. G. Murray.
 12/6/18 S/13266 Sgt. D. Nicol.
 16/11/16 S/16781 Sgt. W. Paterson.
 11/2/19 14345 Pte. T. Paton.
 11/2/19 31653 Pte. E. Rand.
 19/11/17 8982 Pte. H. Reid.
 21/10/16 S/21648 Pte. W. H. Rickard.
 11/2/19 21584 Pte. J. Riley.
 13/11/18 220299 A/Cpl. A. G. Robertson.
 12/6/18 S/14820 Sgt. W. Sadler.
 9/12/16 S/16017 Pte. W. Searle.
 12/6/18 S/29662 Pte. J. Sorley.
 12/6/18 S/12871 Sgt. G. Spence.
 10/8/16 S/11179 Cpl. J. Stevenson.
 23/8/16 S/15483 Pte. D. T. Stoddart.
 12/6/18 S/21663 Pte. M. Thompson.
 12/6/18 S/43302 Pte. W. Thomson.
 14/5/19 11588 Sgt. R. Urquhart.
 21/10/16 S/14134 Pte. J. Ward.
 21/10/16 S/13612 L/Cpl. H. Weatherhead.

Meritorious Service Medal.

17/6/18 S/16003 Sgt. T. P. Bennett.
 17/6/18 9380 A/C.S.M. J. Dennison.
 18/1/19 200326 L/Cpl. J. G. Dickson.
 17/6/18 S/40104 A/Sgt. E. Fenn.
 18/1/19 S/13429 Pte. C. Hutchinson.

Mentioned in Despatches.

24/5/18 S/12354 Cpl. W. Blaikie.
 21/12/17 S/12965 L/Cpl. J. Campbell.
 4/1/17 S/16651 Cpl. J. Campbell, M.M.
 15/6/16 Captain A. J. Campbell-Colquhoun.
 15/6/16 Lieutenant J. Carrick.
 31/12/15 Lieutenant A. F. P. Christison.
 31/12/15 12861 Sgt. T. Clapperton.
 28/12/18 } Major P. M'F. Cram.
 16/3/19 }
 4/1/17 Lieutenant D. M'D. Currie.
 21/12/17 S/12241 R.Q.M.S. J. Duff.
 4/1/17 Captain A. Gow, D.S.O.
 25/5/17 S/18871 L/Cpl. H. G. Heggie.
 1/1/16 2nd Lieutenant D. C. Heron-Watson.
 25/5/17 } S/13429 A/Sgt. C. Hutchinson.
 24/5/18 }
 15/6/16 S/16774 Sgt. T. B. Hyslop.
 4/1/17 Lieutenant A. R. Lovelock.
 4/1/17 } Lieutenant D. L. Macintyre.
 21/12/17 }
 24/5/18 S/11915 L/Cpl. A. Mackay.
 28/12/18 } Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod,
 1/1/19 } C.M.G., D.S.O.
 31/12/15 Captain H. W. Milne.
 28/12/18 Lieutenant D. Noble.
 31/12/15 6077 Sgt. J. Porter.
 4/1/17 2nd Lieutenant G. P. Riach.
 15/6/16 S/13923 C.S.M. C. S. Robertson.
 31/12/15 Captain H. B. Rowan.
 28/12/18 12744 Pte. J. Scott.
 15/6/16 S/12358 C.Q.M.S. J. G. Tollerton.
 25/5/17 Lieutenant E. J. Wilkins.
 21/12/17 S/17816 Cpl. H. S. Wilson.
 31/12/15 Lieutenant J. Wilson.

Officer of the Legion of Honour.

14/9/18 Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, D.S.O.

Croix de Guerre.

24/2/16 S/16551 L/Cpl. J. Campbell (French).
 22/11/18 200031 C.S.M. D. P. Fraser, D.C.M. (French).
 12/7/18 do. (Belgian).
 14/7/17 Lieutenant W. D. Hay (French).
 1/5/17 S/18817 Pte. M. Kay (French).
 22/11/18 Lieutenant D. Stewart (French).
 12/7/18 R/3871 R.S.M. W. Vass (French).

Medaille Militaire (French).

14/7/17 S/13175 L/Cpl. A. K. Blackburn, M.M.

APPENDIX 27.

OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH THE 6TH BATTALION.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton, V.C. 7/10/14 to 26/9/15. Killed.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Russell, D.S.O. 18/1/17 to 31/7/17. Killed.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. Anderson, M.C., Seaforth Highlanders. 31/8/17 to 11/6/18.
 Killed later in India.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O. 11/6/18 to 25/6/19.

ACTING C.O.

Major F. L. Scott-Kerr. 26/9/15 to 4/10/15.
 Major (A/Lieutenant-Colonel) D. E. M. Crichton. 4/10/15 to 3/2/16.
 Major (A/Lieutenant-Colonel) J. C. Russell, D.S.O. 3/2/16 to 18/1/17.
 Major (A/Lieutenant-Colonel) J. J. Pawson. 25/12/16 to 30/12/16; 22/1/17 to 28/1/17; 14/2/17 to 5/3/17; 21/5/17 to 8/6/17; 15/8/17 to 30/8/17.
 Captain Ian Mackay. 16/10/17 to 25/10/17.
 Major H. H. Kennedy. 4/2/18 to 18/2/18; 23/3/18 to 4/4/18; 7/5/18 to 16/5/18.
 Major (A/Lieutenant-Colonel) P. M'F. Cram, D.S.O. 28/6/18 to 1/7/18; 28/7/18 to 22/8/18; 31/8/18 to 15/9/18; 9/10/18 to 7/12/18.

SECOND-IN-COMMAND.

Major F. L. Scott-Kerr. /2/15 to 12/10/15. Sick.
 Major D. E. M. M. Crichton. 4/10/15 to 16/11/16.
 Major J. C. Russell, D.S.O. 16/11/15 to 3/2/16.
 Major J. J. Pawson. 27/7/16 to 4/12/17.
 Major H. H. Kennedy. 4/12/17 to 16/5/18. To Seaforth Highlanders.
 Major P. M'F. Cram, D.S.O. 11/6/18 to 26/12/18.

ADJUTANT.

Captain H. W. Milne. 25/8/14 to 26/9/15. Killed.
 Captain Donald L. Macintyre. 26/2/16 to 29/9/17.
 Captain M. G. F. Moffatt, M.C. 29/9/17 to 22/3/19.

ACTING ADJUTANT.

Lieutenant D. L. Macintyre. 26/9/15 to 26/2/16. Wounded.
 Lieutenant M. G. F. Moffatt, M.C. 30/11/16 to 6/12/16; 1/9/17 to 28/9/17.
 Lieutenant F. Bain, M.C. 8/3/17 to 11/3/17.
 Lieutenant A. Harvey. 29/5/17 to 28/6/17.
 Lieutenant J. Carrick. 28/6/17 to 1/8/17. Killed.
 Lieutenant D. M. Currie. 1/8/17 to 31/8/17.
 Lieutenant J. Cameron. 7/12/17 to 22/12/17; 18/11/17 to 22/11/17.
 Lieutenant R. C. Hamilton. 28/6/18 to 28/7/18. Gassed.
 Captain T. Orr. 28/7/18 to 5/8/18.
 Lieutenant D. Wishart. 10/8/18 to 23/9/18.

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TRANSPORT OFFICERS.

Captain C. F. Gillanders. 2/10/14 to 8/10/15. To U.K. sick.
 Lieutenant S. H. Anderson. 21/2/16 to 18/4/16.
 Captain J. B. Park, M.C. 12/10/16 to 25/7/18. Wounded.
 Major J. E. M. Farquhar (acting). 16/8/16 to 29/10/16. Killed.
 Captain J. H. Mauchlen, M.C. 13/8/18 to 21/9/18.

QUARTERMASTER.

Lieutenant E. J. Wilkins. 21/9/14 to 25/6/19.

The above are included in the following alphabetical list :—

Alexander, H. D. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 24/4/16, to hospital 16/11/16, rejoined 8/1/17, wounded 26/4/17, to U.K. 27/5/17, M.C.
 Allardice, J. T. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 13/10/16, attached 45th T.M.B. 6/5/17, A/Captain 4/2/18, to 1st C.H. 22/6/18.
 Anderson, F., Seaforth Highlanders. Lieutenant-Colonel, appointed O.C. 31/8/17, to Training Staff 10/6/18, M.C.
 Anderson, R. R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 8/5/18, A/Captain 10/8/18, gassed 4/9/18, rejoined 25/9/18, demob'd 27/3/19. M.C.
 Anderson, S. H. Lieutenant, joined 7/10/15, Transport Officer. Base 15/5/17.
 Antrobus, Hugh. Captain, joined England 1/10/14, killed 26/9/15.
 Austin, P. 2nd Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, T/Lieutenant 27/12/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19, M.C.
 Bain, F. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 12/6/16, hospital 5/10/16, rejoined 21/10/16, hospital 21/11/16, rejoined 13/1/17, A/Adjutant, hospital 26/4/17, rejoined 11/7/18, hospital 5/8/18, rejoined 26/8/18, demob'd 12/1/19, M.C.
 Banks, A. 2nd Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, wounded 23/7/18, M.C.
 Bauchman, W. H. (Red Cross, U.S.A.) Captain, attached 13/11/17, ceased to be attached 13/2/18, attached 12/3/18, detached 10/7/18.
 Baxter, A. C. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 10/5/17, killed 31/7/17.
 Begbie, V. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 3/10/16, to hospital 9/10/16, rejoined 6/3/17, hospital 15/3/17, rejoined 28/3/17, killed 11/4/17.
 Biggar, K. 2nd Lieutenant, joined England 2/10/14, killed 26/9/15.
 Birnie, A. Lieutenant, joined 28/4/18, to Base 10/6/18.
 Blades, D. P. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 31/3/17, hospital 1/11/17.
 Blair, A. N. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 11/7/18, wounded 23/7/18, M.C.
 Blyth, R. P. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 29/8/16, hospital 10/9/16, killed 10/7/17.
 Borthwick, G. W. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 18/3/16, killed 28/6/16.
 Buchanan, G. Captain, R.A.M.C., attached 4/3/18, detached 12/3/18.
 Burns, J. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 7/11/16, hospital 3/2/17.
 Cameron, A. G. D. Lieutenant, joined 5/12/18, to Base 25/3/19.
 Cameron, E. P. B. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 10/6/18, gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 14/8/18, to hospital 18/8/18.
 Cameron, E. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 21/11/16, to hospital 10/12/16, rejoined 27/1/17, killed 11/4/17.
 Cameron, G. F. 2nd Lieutenant, joined England 24/11/14, wounded 26/9/15.
 Cameron, J. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 18/8/17, gassed 25/8/17, rejoined 5/9/17, A/Adjutant, wounded 3/8/18.
 Cameron, J. C. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 3/6/17, hospital 13/7/17, rejoined 16/7/17, hospital 20/7/17.
 Cameron, R. D. Lieutenant, joined 19/9/14, Signalling Officer, killed 26/9/15.
 Cameron, S. S. Lieutenant, joined 19/9/16, wounded 11/4/17, rejoined 4/7/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
 Cameron, W. H. Lieutenant, joined 30/9/16, wounded 11/3/17, rejoined 23/3/17, killed 11/4/17.
 Campbell, Sir A. A. Ava, Bt. Lieutenant, joined England 23/1/15, wounded 27/1/16, rejoined 21/4/16, killed 9/5/16.
 Campbell, R. Major, joined 17/6/16, to 8th A. & S.H. 12/7/16.
 Campbell, S. C. Lieutenant, joined 15/8/17, T/Lieutenant 1/7/17, to U.K. rejoined 29/4/18, wounded 9/6/18.

- Campbell-Colquhoun, A. J. Captain, joined England 12/2/15, wounded 26/9/15, rejoined 4/12/15, to hospital 14/3/16, rejoined 8/4/16, to hospital 10/5/16, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Carmichael, A. G. Lieutenant, joined 28/8/16, killed 11/4/17.
- Carrick, J. Lieutenant, joined England 22/9/14, T/Lieutenant 27/9/15, hospital 18/3/16, rejoined 29/3/16, wounded (remained at duty) 4/9/16, A/Adjutant, killed 31/7/17, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Carruthers, C. R. Lieutenant, joined 18/3/17, killed 31/7/17.
- Catlett, M. B. Lieutenant (Red Cross, U.S.A.), attached 21/8/18, hospital 11/9/18, rejoined 19/9/18, to 46th F.A. 25/12/16.
- Chalmers, F. C. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, 45th T.M.B. 12/3/18, wounded 30/3/18.
- Christison, A. F. P. Captain, joined England 20/9/14, M.G. Officer, wounded 26/9/15, A/Captain 27/9/15, rejoined 30/9/16, to England 3/11/17, rejoined 11/5/18, transferred Training Staff 10/6/18, M.C. and Bar, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Cleland, J. Lieutenant, joined 26/2/17, wounded 11/4/17, M.C.
- Cobston, J. A. C. Captain (M.R.C., U.S.A.), attached 24/10/17, detached 2/11/17.
- Coutts, J. M. Lieutenant, joined 24/4/18, wounded 25/5/18.
- Cram, P. M.F. Major, second-in-command from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, A/Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding battalion, demob'd 14/2/19, Mentioned in Despatches (twice), D.S.O.
- Cran, J. P. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, hospital gassed 3/9/18, rejoined 30/10/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19.
- Crawford, J. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, died of wounds 19/7/16.
- Crawford, T. J. C. Lieutenant, joined 24/4/16, wounded 12/8/16, rejoined 23/4/18, posted 1/C.H.
- Crichton, D. E. M. M. Major, joined 4/10/15, A/O.C., to U.K. sick 6/2/16.
- Currie, D. M'D. 2nd Lieutenant, joined England 20/11/14, Lieutenant 28/2/16, to hospital 11/6/16, rejoined 17/6/16, wounded 15/9/16, rejoined 30/4/17, A/Captain 30/7/17 to 1/10/17, to U.K. 10/10/17.
- David, W. E. Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., joined England 1914, to hospital 17/7/16, rejoined 6/8/16, to hospital gassed 14/7/17, rejoined 25/7/17, wounded 31/7/17, M.C.
- Davy, G. A. C. Captain, joined 5/9/18, T/Major 5/7/18, demob'd 4/3/19.
- Deans, H. S. Lieutenant, joined 18/8/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
- Dickson, G. Lieutenant, joined 17/2/18, to England 23/2/19.
- Docherty, J. W. Lieutenant, joined 28/1/18, missing (prisoner of war) 28/3/18.
- Donald, W. C. Lieutenant, joined 26/5/17, killed 31/7/17.
- Donaldson, A. Lieutenant, joined 12/5/17, Lieutenant 1/7/17, to England sick 9/6/18, A/Captain 16/8/17 to 12/1/19, M.C. and Bar.
- Douglas-Hamilton, A. F. Lieutenant-Colonel, appointed O.C. 7/10/14, killed 26/9/15, V.C. (posthumous).
- Drummond, J. Lieutenant, joined 18/4/17, hospital 23/7/17, rejoined 12/8/17, to U.K. 14/9/17.
- Drummond, R. K. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 17/6/16, T/Lieutenant 16/9/16, A/Captain 15/8/17, to U.K. 10/10/17, rejoined 23/4/18, to hospital 21/6/18, rejoined 30/6/18, wounded 23/7/18, died of wounds 24/7/18, M.C. and Bar.
- Dunn, G. A. Lieutenant, joined 23/3/17, attached 45th T.M.B., A/Captain 9/10/17, rejoined 28/1/18, to 1/C.H. 10/6/18.
- Edgar, W. A. Lieutenant, joined 18/8/17, to U.K. 19/11/17.
- Edmiston, A. H. Lieutenant, joined 11/7/18, to U.K. 22/10/18, demob'd 13/4/19.
- Fairman, C. H. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, to U.K. 8/3/18, rejoined 29/10/18, demob'd 13/4/19.
- Farquhar, J. E. M. Captain, joined England 1/2/15, T/Major 8/7/15, A/Transport Officer, wounded 1/9/16, remained at duty, killed 15/9/16.
- Fergusson, J. B. Lieutenant, joined 10/1/17, wounded 11/4/17.
- Forbes, D. Lieutenant, joined 10/9/18, hospital 13/3/19, rejoined 18/3/19, to 1/C.H. 8/5/19.
- Fraser, Andrew. Captain, joined 11/12/17, wounded 11/4/18, died of wounds 20/4/18, M.C. and Bar.
- Fraser, P. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 1/10/14, T/Lieutenant 9/7/15, T/Captain 28/2/16, hospital 11/6/16, rejoined 15/7/16, hospital 13/2/17, rejoined 29/6/17, hospital 20/7/17, rejoined 10/6/18, hospital 10/6/18, rejoined 28/6/18, gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 23/10/18, demob'd 13/4/19.

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- Gardner, A. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, to T.M.B. 6/2/16, Lieutenant 6/4/16, M.C.
 Gerry, H. C. Lieutenant, joined 26/6/16, wounded 11/8/16.
 Gibb, E. J. G. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, demob'd 31/3/19, M.C.
 Gibson, J. G. Lieutenant, joined 18/5/17, prisoner of war died of wounds 1/8/17.
 Gillanders, C. F. Lieutenant, joined England 2/10/14, Transport Officer T/Captain 27/9/15, to U.K. sick 8/10/15.
 Gilmour, J. H. Lieutenant, joined 28/8/16, to hospital 30/8/16, rejoined 11/9/16, hospital 10/11/16, transferred 2nd Anzac Corps 18/3/17.
 Gow, A. Captain, joined 12/3/16, T/Major 16/9/16, to hospital 26/11/16, rejoined 8/12/16, to England 3/1/17, rejoined 15/4/17, transferred 3rd Army Corps 10/2/18, D.S.O., Mentioned in Despatches.
 Green, G. O. Lieutenant R.A.M.C., attached 10/7/18, wounded 20/7/18.
 Greig, G. S. Lieutenant, joined 8/8/18, demob'd 20/1/19.
 Greig, R. S. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, A/Captain 22/11/17 to 1/12/17, missing (killed) 28/3/18.
 Grey, S. J. Lieutenant, joined 4/10/17, to hospital 22/6/18, rejoined 4/7/18, killed 1/8/18.
 Grindall, H. Lieutenant, joined 3/10/16, to hospital 9/7/17, rejoined 2/9/17, A/Captain 16/9/17, gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 11/8/18, Army of Occupation 1/4/19, M.C.
 Guthrie, T. Lieutenant, joined 30/9/16, wounded 19/1/17, rejoined 12/2/17, wounded 26/4/17, died of wounds 27/6/18.
 Hall, D. M. Lieutenant, joined 24/4/16, to England 6/8/16.
 Hamilton, G. Lieutenant, joined 8/9/16, wounded at duty 31/10/16, to U.K. sick 7/11/16, rejoined 27/3/17, wounded and missing (prisoner of war) 31/7/17.
 Hamilton, H. C. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/17, hospital 12/11/17, rejoined 28/11/17, hospital 12/4/18, M.C.
 Hamilton, R. C. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, A/Adjutant, gassed 26/7/18.
 Hanna, W. F. Lieutenant, joined 26/5/17, A/Captain 15/8/17 to 2/9/17, R.F.C. 17/12/17.
 Hannay, A. P. C. Lieutenant, joined 29/12/17, wounded 3/6/18, rejoined 8/6/18, hospital 23/6/18, rejoined 1/7/18, gassed 16/9/18.
 Harvey, A. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 10/5/17, hospital 26/6/17, rejoined / / , A/Adjutant, Lieutenant 1/7/17, gassed 29/8/17, rejoined 9/10/17, A/Captain 4/4/18 to 23/4/18, to 1/C.H. 10/6/18.
 Hay, W. D. Lieutenant, joined 27/6/16, wounded 31/8/16, rejoined 1/2/17, hospital 28/2/17, rejoined 8/3/17, wounded 11/4/17, A/Captain 11/11/17, Croix de Guerre 14/7/17.
 Heron-Watson, D. C. Lieutenant, joined England 24/9/14, wounded 26/9/15.
 Hislop, J. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 1/10/16, T/Lieutenant 20/2/17, A/Captain 11/5/17, killed 31/7/17, M.C.
 Hogg, J. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, to M.G.C. 19/6/18, M.M.
 Hunt, J. R. Lieutenant, joined 3/6/17, gassed 13/7/17.
 Jack, D. H. M. Lieutenant, joined 8/8/18, wounded 18/9/18.
 Jenkins, J. L. C. Lieutenant, joined 26/10/18, demob'd 21/6/19, M.C.
 Johnstone, G. R. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/17, wounded and missing (prisoner of war) 28/3/18.
 Jones, N. Lieutenant, joined 21/11/16, wounded 11/4/17, M.C.
 Kellie, J., M.A., Ph.D. The Rev., joined England 1914, killed 31/7/17 (Chaplain).
 Kennedy, H. H. Captain, second-in-command, joined 4/12/17, Major, 28/1/18 O.C., to 8th Seaforths 6/5/18.
 Kerr, H. T. R. Lieutenant, joined 13/2/16, missing (died of wounds) 30/6/16.
 King, A. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, hospital 21/6/18, rejoined 30/6/18, gassed 26/7/18.
 King, S. H. Lieutenant (Red Cross, U.S.A.), attached 26/7/18, hospital 20/8/18.
 Kinnear, A. H. Lieutenant, joined 10/3/16, wounded 20/7/16, rejoined 28/5/17, gassed 13/7/17, died of wounds 19/7/17.
 Lamb, J. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, hospital 14/4/16, rejoined 28/4/16, hospital 3/5/16, invalided to England 13/5/16, rejoined 1/2/17, to 1/C.H. 22/6/18.
 Leach, D. A. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 27/3/17, permanent Base 30/5/17.
 Leighton, R. L. Lieutenant (Red Cross, U.S.A.), attached 23/7/18, detached 26/7/18.
 Leitch, H. Lieutenant, joined 14/12/14, gassed (at duty) 26/9/15, to England sick 12/2/16.

- Lemon, . Lieutenant R.A.M.C., attached 19/6/17, to Lovelock, A. R. A/Captain, joined 5/10/15, T/Captain 27/9/15, hospital 15/8/16, rejoined 21/8/16, wounded 15/9/16, rejoined 16/9/17, hospital 20/3/18, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Luen, S. A. Lieutenant, joined 11/8/18, wounded 4/10/18.
- MacAulay, D. Lieutenant, joined 24/6/16, attached railway workshops 20/3/17.
- MacBean, D. Lieutenant, joined England 26/4/15, hospital 13/6/16, hospital 25/6/16, to England sick 27/8/16.
- MacBeth, F. H. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, wounded 30/9/18.
- M'Callum, J. Lieutenant, joined 6/6/16, wounded 1/7/16, rejoined 15/8/16, killed 15/9/16.
- M'Callum, T. W. Lieutenant, joined 25/9/17, wounded 30/11/17.
- M'Corquodale, H. Lieutenant, joined 12/5/17, wounded 31/7/17, M.C.
- M'Costie, R. A. M. 2nd Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 10/6/18, hospital 5/7/18, rejoined 11/8/18, hospital 22/10/18, rejoined 5/12/18, demob'd 30/3/19.
- MacCunn, J. F. Captain, joined England 26/9/14, missing (died of wounds) 26/9/15.
- M'Diarmid, P. Lieutenant, joined England 1915, wounded 25/9/15.
- Macdonald, Allan R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 20/8/17, T/Lieutenant 13/10/17, 7th C.H. Training Staff 10/6/18, rejoined 15/8/18, hospital 6/9/18, rejoined 23/3/19, to Red Cross 27/3/19.
- Macdonald, D. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 30/10/17, T/Lieutenant 1/7/17, A/Captain while commanding company 4/5/18, to 7th C.H. Training Staff 10/6/18, rejoined 18/9/18, demob'd 13/4/19, M.C.
- Macdonald, D. Captain, joined 4/9/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19.
- MacDonald, R. G. Lieutenant, joined 10/9/18, demob'd 20/2/19.
- Macdonald, S. H. Lieutenant, joined England 18/9/14, wounded 26/9/15.
- MacDougall, E. G. Captain, joined 22/7/15, killed 26/9/15.
- MacFarlane, A. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 25/9/17, Lieutenant 26/3/18, wounded 6/5/18.
- MacFarlane, W. A. Lieutenant, joined 26/9/18, died 7/2/19.
- M'Gregor, W. P. Lieutenant, joined 5/2/17, wounded 3/4/17, rejoined 13/10/17, wounded 19/11/17.
- M'Gruer, A. Lieutenant, joined 21/11/16, wounded and missing (prisoner of war) 31/7/17, M.C.
- Macintyre, D. L. Lieutenant, joined England 17/9/14, T/Captain 9/7/15, A/Adjutant, Adjutant 28/9/15, hospital 24/6/17, Mentioned in Despatches.
- M'Intyre, M. Lieutenant, joined 26/6/16, wounded 9/8/16, died of wounds 21/9/16.
- Mackay, I. Captain, joined 26/8/17, A/O.C., T/Major 11/2/18, killed 26/3/18.
- Mackay, J. R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 19/9/16, hospital 14/5/17, rejoined 7/6/17, Lieutenant 1/7/17, missing (prisoner of war) 31/7/17.
- Mackenzie, F. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined England 6/10/14, Lieutenant 27/9/15, to England sick 23/9/16.
- Mackie, J. Lieutenant, joined 8/8/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
- M'Kie, W. T. Lieutenant, joined 6/2/16, wounded 17/7/16, rejoined 2/8/16, T/Captain 2/9/16, A/Captain 27/1/17 to 26/4/17, hospital 20/3/17, rejoined 31/3/17, wounded 23/4/17, rejoined 8/8/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19, M.C.
- M'Kinlay, H. L. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 23/9/17, T/Lieutenant 1/7/17, A/Captain 22/2/18 to 10/6/18, transferred Training Staff 10/6/18.
- M'Kinnon, L. Lieutenant, joined 13/2/16, killed 30/6/16.
- MacKinnon, S. C. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, hospital 4/9/16, rejoined 29/6/17, gassed 13/7/17.
- Mackintosh, J. M. Lieutenant, joined England 1914, wounded 25/9/15.
- MacLean, D. Lieutenant, joined 9/7/16, died of wounds 12/10/16.
- MacLean, M. Lieutenant, joined 18/5/17, wounded 31/7/17.
- M'Lean, M. Lieutenant, joined 10/8/18, demob'd 25/6/19.
- M'Lean, R. Major, joined 24/5/18, to U.K. 18/8/18, rejoined 1/9/18, to 9th Black Watch 24/10/18, rejoined 26/11/18, demob'd 15/2/19.
- MacLennan, N. M. Lieutenant, joined 19/9/16, wounded 26/4/17.
- MacLeod, H. J. R. Lieutenant, joined 3/6/17, wounded 16/7/17, rejoined 28/4/18, wounded 18/5/18.
- M'Leod, K. M. Lieutenant, joined 18/3/16, wounded 15/9/16.

- MacLeod, N. Lieutenant-Colonel, to command from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 11/8/18, to brigade 22/8/18, rejoined 23/8/18, to Camberley 28/9/18, rejoined 7/12/18, demob'd 25/6/19, C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer of the Legion of Honour, Mentioned in Despatches.
- M'Millan, A. G. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 1/9/17, to 1/C.H.
- M'Millan, J. R. Lieutenant, joined 28/4/18, wounded 23/7/18.
- Macmaster, D. C. D. Lieutenant, joined England 20/9/14, killed 26/9/15.
- Macnair, A. J. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 18/9/16, sick 15/10/16, rejoined 12/5/17, wounded 2/8/17, rejoined 26/3/18, Lieutenant 20/3/18, demob'd 29/3/19.
- M'Phee, A. D. Lieutenant, joined 6/6/16, wounded 15/9/17, died of wounds 8/10/18, M.C.
- Macpherson, D. G. Lieutenant, joined 8/8/17, wounded 28/8/17.
- Marshall, R. R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 6/5/16, wounded 24/8/16, rejoined 29/12/17, Lieutenant 30/10/17, gassed 4/9/18.
- Mauchlen, J. H. Lieutenant, joined Transport Officer 13/8/18, demob'd 1/2/19, M.C.
- Middleton, J. Lieutenant, joined 10/1/17, attached 45th T.M.B. 6/2/17.
- Miller, H. H. Lieutenant, joined 28/9/18, to Staff 28/12/18.
- Miller, J. Lieutenant, joined 6/1/18, killed 11/3/18, M.C.
- Milligan, A. Lieutenant, joined 6/1/18, wounded and missing 28/3/18, died of wounds while prisoner of war.
- Mills, The Rev. G. A. Attached 4/8/17, detached 11/2/18 (Chaplain).
- Milne, H. W. Captain (Indian Army), joined England 25/8/14, Adjutant, killed 26/9/15, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Mitchell, J. J. Lieutenant, joined 12/3/17, wounded 26/4/17.
- Mitchell, R. C. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, wounded 23/7/18, died of wounds 26/7/18.
- Moffatt, M. G. F. Lieutenant, joined 19/9/16, A/Adjutant, to U.K. wounded 26/4/17, T/Captain 6/9/16, rejoined 1/9/17, Adjutant 28/9/17, to U.K. sick 7/7/18, rejoined 17/9/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19, M.C.
- Morrison, D. Lieutenant, joined 12/5/17, hospital 30/5/17.
- Morrison, James. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 26/6/16, wounded 12/8/16, rejoined 20/8/17, T/Lieutenant 4/7/17, transferred M.G.C. 15/12/17.
- Morrison, N. Lieutenant, joined 3/2/16, T/Captain 15/2/16, hospital 10/7/16, rejoined 10/10/16, wounded 11/4/17, rejoined 8/9/18, hospital 11/10/18, rejoined 14/11/18, demob'd 23/1/19.
- Munro, R. H. Lieutenant, joined 15/4/18, to 1/C.H. 10/6/18.
- Murray, R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 1/9/17, T/Lieutenant 25/5/17, died of wounds 27/10/17.
- Ness, T. Lieutenant, joined 26/6/16, wounded 16/9/16, M.C.
- Newton, C. Lieutenant, joined 24/6/16, killed 15/9/16.
- Noble, D. Lieutenant, joined 25/4/18, wounded 23/7/18, Mentioned in Despatches.
- O'Kell, C. C. Captain R.A.M.C., attached 1/8/17, detached 24/10/17.
- Orr, T. Captain, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, A/Adjutant, demob'd 13/4/19, M.C.
- Park, J. B. Captain, Transport Officer, joined 19/4/16, hospital 23/4/16, rejoined 8/5/16, hospital 16/8/16, rejoined from England 29/10/16, T/Captain 11/11/17, Brigade Transport Officer, wounded 25/7/18, M.C.
- Paterson, C. C. Lieutenant, joined 20/3/17, missing (killed) 11/4/17.
- Paterson, W. J. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, died of wounds 29/10/17.
- Pawson, J. J. Captain, A/Second-in-Command, joined T/Major 3/9/16, second-in-command 4/8/16, A/Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding, transferred to Tank Corps 4/12/17.
- Phillips, T. P. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/17, missing (prisoner of war) 28/3/18, M.C.
- Penny, J. G. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 8/8/18, demob'd 13/1/19.
- Pickett, A. Lieutenant, joined 18/8/17, to U.K. 1/2/18, rejoined 21/5/18, to 1/C.H. 21/6/18.
- Pollock, J. D. Lieutenant, joined 30/9/16, hospital 20/1/17, rejoined 12/2/17, wounded 18/5/17, V.C.
- Pollock, R. S. D. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, to U.K. (R.F.C.) 26/9/18.
- Pope, J. R. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/17, to U.K. sick 4/3/18.
- Prentice, R. F. 2nd Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, hospital 18/9/18, rejoined 14/11/18, T/Lieutenant 27/12/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
- Reddy, H. Lieutenant, joined 11/7/17, to U.K. sick 13/10/17.

- Reid, C. G. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, hospital / / , rejoined 14/12/17, wounded 18/12/17.
- Riach, G. P. Lieutenant, joined 12/6/16, to U.K. 5/12/16, Mentioned in Despatches.
- Richardson, J. C. Lieutenant, joined 14/10/18, demob'd 6/2/19.
- Robertson, The Rev. A. (Chaplain), attached 14/2/18, detached 12/6/18.
- Robieson, W. D. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, wounded (at duty) 9/2/16, transferred 45th T.M.B. 2/3/16, to U.K. sick 20/8/16.
- Ross, D. O. Lieutenant, joined 30/9/16, killed 11/4/17.
- Ross, T. S. Lieutenant, joined 15/4/18, to 1/C.H. 20/6/18.
- Rowan, H. B. Lieutenant, joined England 22/9/14, wounded 3/3/16, rejoined 24/4/16, wounded (at duty) 24/10/16, gassed 13/7/17, T/Captain 26/9/15, M.C., Mentioned in Despatches.
- Runciman, J. P. Lieutenant, joined 30/9/16, wounded 20/11/16, rejoined 1/9/17, A/Captain 25/10/17 to 8/11/18, transferred to U.K. 19/2/18.
- Russell, J. C. Lieutenant-Colonel (Indian Army), joined second-in-command 16/11/15, A/C.O. and commanding officer, killed 31/7/17, D.S.O.
- Sandeman, F. S. Lieutenant, joined 28/8/16, wounded 11/4/17, rejoined 9/5/17, missing (prisoner of war) 31/7/17, M.C.
- Scott, The Rev. D. (Chaplain), from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, demob'd / / 18.
- Scott-Kerr, F. L. Major, joined England /2/15, A/C.O., to U.K. sick 10/12/15.
- Shaw, S. M'D. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, gassed 26/7/18.
- Simpson, R. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 24/1/16, hospital 6/4/16, rejoined 23/4/16, wounded 15/9/16, T/Lieutenant 16/7/17, rejoined 15/10/17, to R.F.A. 10/6/18.
- Smith, A. B. Lieutenant, joined 11/8/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
- Smith, S. E. Lieutenant, joined 31/12/17 to U.K., gassed 21/7/18.
- Sneddon, A. Lieutenant, joined 3/6/17, wounded 28/8/17.
- Sowrey, W. W. H. Lieutenant, joined 5/8/17, hospital / / , rejoined 29/10/17, hospital 22/1/18.
- Sowter, F. A. Lieutenant, joined 2/11/18, Army of Occupation 23/3/19.
- Steven, T. J. Lieutenant, joined 26/11/18, demob'd 6/2/19.
- Stewart, D. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, to U.K. (R.A.F.) 9/9/18.
- Stewart, R. D. Lieutenant, joined 4/4/18, demob'd 25/4/19.
- Stoddart, G. Captain R.A.M.C., attached 9/11/17 to 13/11/17.
- Straiton, S. B. Lieutenant, joined 27/3/16, wounded 25/5/16, remained at duty, to U.K. 23/6/16.
- Taylor, J. M'E. T. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, gassed 29/7/18, rejoined 11/8/18, died 27/2/19, M.C. and Bar.
- Telford, J. G. Lieutenant, joined 11/7/18, gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 15/8/18, hospital 19/2/19.
- Tennant, C. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, Lieutenant 12/12/17, wounded (at duty) 4/6/18, transferred Training Staff 10/6/18.
- Thomas, E. G. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, hospital 15/2/18, rejoined 28/10/18, hospital 8/11/18, rejoined 28/11/18, T/Lieutenant 27/12/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19.
- Thomson, J. P. 2nd Lieutenant, joined England 27/11/14, wounded 26/9/15, rejoined 18/4/16, T/Lieutenant 15/2/16, died of wounds 15/8/16.
- Thorburn, J. W. Lieutenant, joined 3/10/16, wounded 11/3/17, died of wounds 12/3/17.
- Tod, A. K. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, T/Lieutenant 11/5/16, hospital 6/8/16, rejoined 10/10/16, hospital 29/11/16, rejoined 18/1/17, hospital 8/2/17, to U.K. sick 22/2/17.
- Turnbull, J. Lieutenant, joined 18/8/18, wounded 15/9/18, M.C.
- Turner, F. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 26/5/17, wounded 31/7/17, rejoined 28/4/18, hospital 24/6/18, rejoined / / , gassed 26/7/18, rejoined 26/11/18, Lieutenant 28/9/18, to Base 27/12/18.
- Walker, H. S. Captain, joined 26/9/14, missing (prisoner of war) 27/2/16.
- Wallace, A. R. Lieutenant, joined 1/9/17, classified P.B. 3/10/17.
- Wallace, D. H. Lieutenant, joined 7/10/15, wounded 16/10/15.
- Wallace, J. Lieutenant, joined 23/10/18, Army of Occupation 12/2/19.
- Watson, D. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 17/9/17, Lieutenant 14/1/18, hospital 17/3/18.
- Watson, J. C. Lieutenant, joined 12/5/17, died of wounds 31/8/17.
- Watts, A. R. Lieutenant, joined 20/9/16, transferred R.F.C. 30/12/17, M.C.
- Watts, G. H. Lieutenant, joined 1/10/16, wounded 6/12/16.

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White, H. M. Lieutenant, joined 25/4/18, attached 45th T.M.B. 12/6/18.
 Wilkins, E. J. Lieutenant, joined England Quartermaster 21/9/14, returned with cadre 25/6/19, Mentioned in Despatches.
 Wilkinson, D. S. 2nd Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, wounded 15/1/16, T/Lieutenant 27/9/15.
 Wilson, H. J. Lieutenant, joined 30/10/15, hospital 9/5/16, rejoined 18/5/18, to U.K. sick 6/10/18.
 Wilson, J. Lieutenant, joined England 26/3/15, attached M.G. Battery 22/10/15, T/Captain 9/4/16, M.C., Mentioned in Despatches, attached Divisional Staff, killed 30/11/17.
 Wilson, M. J. H. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, gassed 31/7/18.
 Wisden, A. L. Lieutenant, joined 15/9/17, missing (prisoner of war) 28/3/18.
 Wishart, D. Lieutenant, from 7th Battalion 11/6/18, A/Adjutant 10/8/18 to 23/9/18, demob'd 3/5/19.
 Wylie, R. D. Lieutenant, joined 11/8/17, killed 23/8/17.
 Young, H. A. Lieutenant, joined 5/10/15, wounded 12/5/16, remained at duty, hospital 30/6/16, rejoined 4/10/16, hospital 3/2/17, rejoined 12/2/17, hospital 31/3/17, rejoined 16/4/17, Base 28/5/17.

APPENDIX 28.

EXTRACTS FROM WAR DIARY, 6TH BATTALION.

1915.

July 8—Chiseldon. Machine-gun detachments and battalion transport marched to Swindon and entrained for Southampton, crossing to Havre the following night.
 July 9—Remainder of battalion entrained for Folkestone and embarked on s.s. *Victoria*.
 July 10—Disembarked at Boulogne about 1 A.M. and marched to Ostrohoove Camp.
 July 11—Entrained 6 P.M. for Havre, where machine-gun detachment and transport rejoined battalion. Detrained Watten 12.30 P.M., marched 4 miles to billets, Bayenghem.
 July 15—Marched 6 A.M., arrived billets Wallon Cappel 2.30 P.M.; distance 17 miles; no men fell out.
 July 16—Marched to Ham-en-Artois, distance 12 miles. Bivouac in field; rained hard all night.
 July 17—Marched to Hesdigneul, distance 9 miles. Bivouac.
 July 20—H.Q. and A and B Coys. attached for two days' instruction to London Battalion, 141st Brigade, trenches X1 Sector.
 July 21—A and B Coys. and transport moved into billets, Labeuvriere.
 July 22—H.Q. proceeded to Vermelles, attached 2nd Brigade (2nd Royal Sussex Regiment), Sector Y3, and on same day C and D Coys. relieved A and B Coys.. Sector X1.
 July 25—Labeuvriere. C and D Coys. returned from trenches. Battalion relieved 13th Royal Scots, in billets Maroc.
 July 26—Digging reserve trenches under Royal Engineers.
 July 28/31—Second-in-command, 2 machine-gun officers, 4 W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s attached battalion, 141st Brigade, for instruction, Sector X1; and to the 2nd Brigade, Sector Y3 (from 30th July to 1st August). Nights 29th/30th, 30th/31st, two parties of 30 and 40 men digging new trenches in front of advanced trenches under G.O.C., 142nd Brigade.
 Aug. 2—Machine-gun sections in keeps in X1 Sector.
 Aug. 3—Reserve; marched to billets in Philosophe, arriving about 10.15 P.M.
 Aug. 4—Provided working parties under 74th Coy. R.E.

- Aug. 5—Germans shelled village and mine.
 Aug. 6—Germans again shelled village and mine, struck a billet, Sergeant Richmond and Lance-Corporal M'Latchie killed, C.S.M. John Campbell died of wounds, 3 other ranks killed, 6 wounded.
 Aug. 7—Again shelled; a shell passed through the roof of a billet, but no casualties.
 Aug. 10—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in X2 Sector.
 Aug. 11—A and C Coys. and 2 platoons D Coy. in fire trench; 2 platoons D Coy. in support in keeps; B Coy. in reserve, Quality Street. Enemy snipers active.
 Aug. 18—Relieved by 7th Camerons, marched to Mazingarbe. Some billets very bad, dirty and overcrowded. Machine-gun section rejoined.
 Aug. 30—Relieved 10th Gordon Highlanders in Sector X2. B, C and D Coys. front line. A in reserve, Quality Street.
 Sept. 3—Enemy firing rifle grenades and trench-mortars at night; 71st Brigade, R.F.A., fire eight rounds; enemy ceased firing.
 Sept. 6—Northants, 1st Division, took over half of left company's front.
 Sept. 7—Battalion relieved by 8th K.O.S.B.; marched to billets, Noeux-les-Mines.
 Sept. 8—March to Labeuvriere. In billets, very crowded.
 Sept. 23—Marched from Labeuvriere to Drouvin, distance 4 miles; heavy rain, men soaked through, billets very crowded.
 Sept. 24—March to Mazingarbe; at night entered communication trench leading to firing line, X2 Sector, *via* Philosophe.
 Sept. 25—Battle of Loos. Hot tea issued about 3 A.M.; moved slowly towards firing line. 6.30 A.M. attack started. Battalion occupied fire trenches. Parties began to dig communication trenches to German front line. 9.30 A.M. battalion moved forward and reached vicinity of Puits 14 bis; remained there in action all night.
 Sept. 26—9 A.M. attack on Hill 70. About 10 A.M. battalion forced to retire, owing to flanks being exposed, to German second line trench, from which it had advanced 1000 yards. This advance and retreat took place two more times. Battalion very scattered, losses very great. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas-Hamilton killed, but wins V.C. Remained night in German second line trenches. About 130 men relieved and sent back to Grenay-Vermelles line near Philosophe.
 Sept. 27—Mazingarbe. At 5 A.M. marched into crowded billets. Casualties estimated about 400 men, 17 officers. Begin reorganising.
 Sept. 28—Marched from Mazingarbe 9 A.M. Strength 596. Bivouacked in field, Haillicourt; very wet night.
 Sept. 30—Labuissiere. March from Haillicourt 11.30 A.M. Men carried blankets; fairly crowded billets.
 Oct. 1—Inspected by IVth Corps Commander.
 Oct. 2—Inspected by G.O.C., 15th Division.
 Oct. 3—Allouagne. Marched from Labuissiere at 11.30. Men carried blankets; fairly crowded billets.
 Oct. 8—Bath parade at Marles; D Coy. got no water.
 Oct. 9—Leave stopped.
 Oct. 12—Marched to Haillicourt; very crowded billets. On one hour's notice to move.
 Oct. 14—Mazingarbe. In billets, on two hours' notice under orders 47th Division.
 Oct. 15—Leave opens.
 Oct. 19—Sector C. Relieved 8th Royal Fusiliers in old German line, C2.
 Oct. 22—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in front line, C2.
 Oct. 23—Shelled by aerial torpedoes; 3 killed, 7 wounded.
 Oct. 26—Noeux-les-Mines. Relieved by 7th Camerons. Moved into billets; fairly comfortable.
 Oct. 27—Inspection by H.M. the King of 200 men under Captain Farquhar.
 Oct. 27/30—Daily working parties of 250 men and 4 officers.
 Nov. 1/3—Sector D. Relieved the 7th and 8th K.O.S.B. old British line, D Area. Very wet, trenches muddy, fairly heavy shelling.
 Nov. 4/6—Relieved 13th Royal Scots, Sector D2.
 Nov. 7/9—Noyelles. Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved into billets; men crowded, cold and wet.
 Nov. 10—Sector D2. Relieved 13th Royal Scots. Shelled slightly. Snipers active.
 Nov. 13—Noeux-les-Mines. Relieved by 8th Seaforths. Moved into billets.
 Nov. 16—Major J. C. Russell, 9th Hodson's Horse, joined as second-in-command.
 Nov. 19—Philosophe. Relieved the 7th K.O.S.B.
 Nov. 21—Sector C2. Relieved the 11th A. and S.H. front line.

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Nov. 24—Sector D or New C. Battalion in support; two companies relieved by 1st Northants Regiment, and two by 13th Royal Scots.
 Nov. 26—Sector C2. Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in front line.
 Nov. 28—Noyelles. Relieved by 7th R.S.F. Moved into billets.
 Dec. 1—Marched *via* Sailly-labourse, Labourse and Verquin to Vaudricourt. Billets good.
 Dec. 6—Sailly-labourse. Marched to billets, very wet and crowded.
 Dec. 7—Sector D2. Relieved 7th K.O.S.B. and 12th H.L.I.; trenches very muddy.
 Dec. 9—Moved into support trenches, Vermelles; heavy shelling.
 Dec. 11—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in D2.
 Dec. 12—Heavily shelled; trenches badly knocked about.
 Dec. 13—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved into billets at Sailly-labourse.
 Dec. 15—Marched to Noeux-les-Mines and entrained for Lillers for a month's training; billets good.
 Dec. 19—Church parades; lined streets for passage of Sir John French.

1916.

Jan. 1—New Year's dinners, voluntary church parades. Casualties nil.
 Jan. 5—Marched to Petigny as main guard to divisional route march. Returned to billets in Bomy, 7 P.M.
 Jan. 6—Marched through Petigny as advanced guard; recalled to billets, Bomy, 1 P.M.
 Jan. 7—Marched back to Lillers as main body; arrived 2 P.M.
 Jan. 8/14—Training.
 Jan. 15—Moved into billets at Noeux-les-Mines.
 Jan. 20—Hulluch Sector. 1 Coy. relieved 1 Coy. 12th H.L.I., 3 Coys. relieved 4th Suffolks in front line.
 Jan. 23—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Moved into reserve billets at Philosophie.
 Jan. 25—On half-hour's notice to move.
 Jan. 26—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in Hulluch Sector.
 Jan. 27—Heavily shelled; intense bombardment; attack on our right repulsed by 10th Scottish Rifles.
 Jan. 28—Cavalry on our left heavily shelled. Rumours of attack. Lieutenant Sir A. Campbell, Bart., wounded and 5 other ranks. Mine exploded: 10 killed, 6 wounded.
 Jan. 29—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved into support, 10th Avenue.
 Feb. 1—Relieved by 10th Gordons and moved into billets at Mazingarbe.
 Feb. 4—Battalion stood to at 7 P.M. at disposal of 46th Brigade, which was being heavily shelled.
 Feb. 5—Boxing competition, interrupted night before, continued.
 Feb. 7—14 bis Sector, Centre Section. Relieved the 12th H.L.I.; 1 Coy. rest in 10th Avenue.
 Feb. 8—H.Q. in Loos; 1 Coy. 8th Dublin Fusiliers attached for instruction.
 Feb. 10—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Moved across the open to billets in Philosophie. 1 Coy. in 10th Avenue.
 Feb. 13—Relieved the 11th A. and S.H. in 14 bis Left Sector. Coy. Dublin Fusiliers leave us.
 Feb. 19—Relieved by the 7th Camerons; to Noeux-les-Mines; very cold.
 Feb. 23—Distribution of honours by Sir Charles Monro.
 Feb. 25—Relieved the 7th Camerons in Hulluch Sector, Left Section; very cold, snow.
 Feb. 28—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Moved into support in 10th Avenue.
 March 2—Relieved 7th R.S.F. in Centre Sub-Section; snow, very cold; heavy shelling.
 March 8—Relieved by 10th Gordons. Moved into billets at Noeux-les-Mines.
 March 14—Relieved 12th H.L.I. at Puits, 14 bis, Left Sub-Sector.
 March 17—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; 3 Coys. in support, 10th Avenue; 1 Coy. reserve, Philosophie.
 March 19—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in Reserve Trench, Loos.
 March 20—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Left Sub-Section.
 March 23—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Move into Brigade Reserve, Philosophie.
 March 26—March to Noeux-les-Mines and entrained. Corps Reserve at Lapugnoy.
 March 26 to April 6—Training.

- April 7—Auchy-au-Bois. Divisional training, 15th Division forms part of 1st Corps march. Billets good. Outposts placed in position.
- April 8—45th Brigade march to allotted position, Special Manœuvres Area, *via* Cuhem. Battalion practise attack. Billets at Auchy-au-Bois.
- April 9—Battalion as part of advance guard from Auchy-au-Bois to Ames. Division break up at that point; return to billets at Lapugnoy.
- April 21—15th Division cease to be in G.H.Q. Reserve.
- April 25—Brigade sports.
- April 27—Orders to stand to. Gas attack on 16th Division in Puits, 14 bis Sector. March to Bethune; ordered to Labourse, rest there and have dinners. March to billets, Annequin; in reserve to 46th Brigade and 16th Division.
- April 29—5 A.M. heavy bombardment at Quarries. Gas at Hulluch. At 7 P.M. battalion relieved 7th Inniskilling Fusiliers, 16th Division, 10th Avenue. Battalion attached 49th Brigade.
- April 30—Cleaning 10th Avenue and carrying salvage.
- May 3—Relieved by 8th K.O.S.B. Took over reserve trenches, Left Sub-Section.
- May 7—Relieved the 11th A. and S.H., front line, Left Sub-Section.
- May 10—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved to reserve lines, Lancashire Trench.
- May 11—About 4 P.M. intense bombardment on Right Sub-Section. 6 P.M. Germans attacked, taking 500 yards of front and support lines on right. Battalion stood to, 1 platoon carrying bombs from Clark's Keep to H.Q., and another from there to bomb store in Quarries. 2 Coys. Lancashire Trench moved up to Reserve Trench. At 1 A.M. a counter-attack by 7th R.S.F. failed. 1 Coy. moved up in support of 11th A. and S.H. 1 Coy. in support of 13th Royal Scots. Lieutenant Sir A. Campbell, Bart., killed.
- May 16—Took over extra line, Right Sub-Section, relieving 10th Royal Scots. Frontage: left, boyau 99; right, boyau 94.
- May 19—Relieved by 9th Black Watch. Move to billets in Bethune.
- May 20—Receive orders to arrange raid on enemy's salient, Pt. G.12c5.9. south of Quarries.
- May 21/26—Making replica of enemy's trenches, practising and preparing for raid.
- May 27—Hulluch Sector. Moved into reserve. Enemy deserter states attack on Loos imminent.
- May 28—Air reconnaissance reports large amount of transport on roads opposite our front, also several thousands of enemy. Precautions taken.
- May 29—Enemy registering with heavy artillery; new assembly trenches observed near Cité St Elie.
- June 4—We exploded two mines opposite Quarries, occupied lips of crater and dug three saps.
- June 7—Enemy blew mine on left, 7 wounded.
- June 10—Enemy blew mine in lookout crater, 2 casualties.
- June 11—Enemy blew mine on left, 10 wounded.
- June 12—Front line opposite quarries evacuated owing to enemy mine underneath. Relieved by 10th Gordons, A and B Coys.; to billets, Bethune; H.Q. with C and D Coys. to Verquigneul.
- June 13—Crowded, billets bad. Found working parties.
- June 20—Relieved the K.O.S.B. in Hohenzollern, Centre Sub-Section. Trenches very bad.
- June 21—C Coy., 14th H.L.I., attached for instruction. Weather bad, trenches very wet.
- June 25—Raid on whole divisional front postponed because of adverse wind.
- June 27/28—At 12.35 A.M. our raiding party left the right Sap 8A and reached German Sap unseen. After using nearly all their bombs the party retired. The enemy sap full of men. Smoke and gas very successful. 2nd Lieutenant Borthwick and 3 other ranks killed, 6 wounded.
- June 28—Our artillery very active, slight retaliation.
- June 29—Enemy exploded mine at end of Sap 108, no damage.
- June 29/30—At 1 A.M. A Coy. (three parties) raided enemy's lines at 9.5.c.2.3. in conjunction with artillery and mines in front of battalion on right. Left party advanced under heavy fire, but driven back. Lieutenant Kerr and 4 men missing. The centre party held up at start. The right party got close to enemy wire and bombed their line; 2nd Lieutenant M'Kinnon killed by bomb. The raid not a success as the enemy were alert and ready, and our artillery failed to cut wire. Our mine explosion attracted attention of the enemy all round. Casualties—killed, 1 officer, 7 other ranks; wounded, 22 other ranks; missing, 1 officer, 3 other ranks.

- July 1—Wet day. Owing to recent operations not enough men for trench maintenance. Parties of 9th Gordons work on support line.
- July 2—To Brigade Reserve, Hohenzollern Sector. Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. A Coy. to Railway Reserve Trench, less 30 men to Central Keep. B, C and D Coys. Lancashire Trench, less 30 men of C Coy. to Junction Keep. Orders received in case of advance.
- July 6—Relieved by 8th Seaforths; to Sailly-Labourse.
- July 8—On six hours' notice as Army Reserve. "Stood to" 10.30 P.M. till 11.30 P.M.
- July 12—1st Corps Commander presented decorations (two).
- July 14—Relieved the 10th Scottish Rifles, front line, Left Sub-Section, Hulluch Sector. Battalion very weak. Lieutenant Anderson and 68 men to 10th Avenue as permanent mining fatigue party.
- July 16—We exploded three mines in Hairpin. Raid by 2nd Lieutenant M'Kie and 10 men, C Coy.
- July 18—Preparations for sudden relief; courses and classes cancelled; our artillery active.
- July 21—Relieved by 8th Inniskilling Fusiliers. Moved to billets, Noeux-les-Mines.
- July 22—Parade 9.15 A.M. Arrived Dieval 4 P.M.
- July 23—Parade 7.50 A.M. A and B Coys. with H.Q. to Pressy-les-Pernes. C and D Coys., Sains-les-Pernes.
- July 26—Rendezvous in Tangry, march to Monts-en-Ternois.
- July 27—9.5 A.M. to Fortel.
- July 28—8.40 A.M. to Heuzecourt.
- July 31—4.30 A.M. to Vignacourt.
- Aug. 3—4.20 A.M. to Mirvaux.
- Aug. 4—3.20 A.M. to Bresle.
- Aug. 8—Parade 4.30 A.M.; breakfast two miles off Albert; marched to Scott's Redoubt. Relieved 9th Yorkshire Regiment, 69th Infantry Brigade. On right, 46th Brigade; on left, Anzac Brigade.
- Aug. 10—In Brigade support, Contalmaison.
- Aug. 12—Relieved Royal Scots in front line, Left Section; during night 12th/13th battalion attacked Switch Line from S.I.d.9.9. to Pt. 47 in X.6.a. Minster Alley. Prisoner 179th R.I.R. (Saxon). Casualties—wounded, 4 officers; other ranks, 51 wounded, 10 missing.
- Aug. 14—Pt. just S of b. in Albert. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons at 4 A.M. Moved to Bivouac. Four prisoners brought in just before relief. Other ranks, 50 killed, 14 wounded.
- Aug. 19—Paraded 8.5 A.M. Relieved 7/9th K.O.S.B. in reserve, Pt. X21. c and d.
- Aug. 22—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in support, O.G. 1 and 2; relief complete 9.45 A.M.
- Aug. 23—Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in front line, Pt. S.I.c.9.9. to S.2.a.6.2½. Other ranks, 11 wounded.
- Aug. 24—1st Division attacked Intermediate Line at 5.45 P.M. Co-operated by sending two bombing sections to bomb down enemy line. Strong opposition. Other ranks, 4 killed, 9 wounded.
- Aug. 25—Relieved by A. and S.H. Moved into support, O.G. lines. 1 officer wounded; other ranks, 11 killed, 23 wounded.
- Aug. 26—C Coy. moved into cutting at Contalmaison. Other ranks, 1 wounded.
- Aug. 27—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved into Brigade Reserve at Pt. X.21 c and d. Other ranks, 4 wounded.
- Aug. 30—Relieved 13th Royal Scots. Moved into support at O.G. 1 and 2.
- Aug. 31—Brigade front reduced to two battalion front. Relieved two right front Coys. 11th A. and S.H. Three platoons, A Coy., relieved 10/11th H.L.I., who had temporarily occupied Intermediate Line after the enemy there surrendered. Line very bad and full of corpses.
- Sept. 3—Intermediate trench front line. Smoke liberated from shell-holes in front of Intermediate Line at 5 A.M. to co-operate with an attack by 1st Division. Heavy enemy retaliation. 1 officer wounded. Other ranks, 6 killed, 29 wounded.
- Sept. 4—Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. Moved to Bivouac W.29.d., Reserve Camp. Shelled intermittently all day. 2 officers wounded. Other ranks, 1 killed, 40 wounded.
- Sept. 5—Marched off at 7 A.M., 200 yards between platoons. Billets at Lavieville. Coy. training, bathing and foedon disinfectant.
- Sept. 12—Marched 7 A.M. to Bivouac, W.29.d.

- Sept. 13—Relieved 8th Seaforths in support, O.G. Lines.
 Sept. 15—45th Brigade attacked Martinpuich; battalion in support. Started 6.20 A.M. advanced through leading battalion 3 P.M., and took village; 3 officers killed, 5 wounded; other ranks, 30 killed, 181 wounded, 21 missing.
 Sept. 16—Tangle, Ham and Egg Trenches. Battalion relieved by 6/7th R.S.F.
 Sept. 17—Relieved by 7th Camerons. Moved into reserve, Cutting Contalmaison and Pearl Alley.
 Sept. 18—Marched to billets, Millencourt; marched to camp, Baisieux Wood. Wet day.
 Sept. 19—Commenced training.
 Sept. 30—Highland Games very successfully carried out in good weather. B Coy. won company aggregate.
 Oct. 4—Marched off 5.45 A.M. to Bresle.
 Oct. 8—Marched at 6 A.M.; Pound Wood Camp for dinner. Marched and relieved 9th Yorkshire Regiment, 23rd Division, front line and strong points west of Le Sars. Other ranks, 7 killed, 29 wounded.
 Oct. 10—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Moved into support, Destrement Farm, 26th and 70th Avenues.
 Oct. 11—Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. Moved at midnight into reserve, Martinpuich and Ham Trench. Other ranks, 1 killed, 4 wounded, 1 missing.
 Oct. 17—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots 5.30 P.M.; to Contalmaison, Gourlay Trench. 1 officer killed. Other ranks, 5 killed, 22 wounded, 1 missing.
 Oct. 18—Showery weather. Baths Becourt, underclothing changed.
 Oct. 19—Marched at 5.15 to Martinpuich and Ham Trench.
 Oct. 21—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in front line, Chalk Trench, O.G.I. 1 officer wounded; 2 other ranks wounded.
 Oct. 22—Patrol sent out at night to examine wire, surrounded by enemy covering party, but managed to withdraw. Other ranks, 7 killed, 10 wounded.
 Oct. 23—Prue and Starfish Trenches, Cutting Martinpuich. Relieved by 6/7th Fusiliers, orders for attack 25th. Other ranks, 1 killed, 4 wounded.
 Oct. 24—Bombing party suffered from own shell-fire, Captain Brown wounded. Other ranks, 1 killed, 4 wounded.
 Oct. 25—Attack postponed until 28th. Other ranks, 2 killed, 10 wounded.
 Oct. 26—Relieved 10/11th H.L.I. in Scotland Trench and O.G. lines, Front Line, Le Sars. Other ranks, 2 wounded, 1 missing.
 Oct. 28—Martinpuich. Relieved by 7/8th K.O.S.B. Other ranks, 1 killed, 5 wounded.
 Oct. 30—Attack postponed.
 Nov. 2—Marched off at 6 A.M. to Scott's Redoubt.
 Nov. 3—Marched off at 9 A.M. to Albert. Billeted near station.
 Nov. 5—Marched at 9 A.M. to Franvillers. Men's billets good, officers' billets poor.
 Nov. 6—Commenced training.
 Nov. 26—March to camp at Baisieux.
 Nov. 28—Inspection by G.O.C., 15th Division.
 Dec. 1—Relieved 9th D.L.I. in camp. Corps support. Marched at 11.45 A.M. to Millencourt. Working parties.
 Dec. 7—In billets, Albert. Working parties.
 Dec. 15—In huts, Acid Drop Camp, Contalmaison. Working parties.
 Dec. 19—Relieved by 7th Camerons. Moved back to huts, Scott's Redoubt. Weather cold.
 Dec. 23—Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles, Left Sub-Section of Right Section, front line, Le Sars. Rations by light railway from Villa Station by 4.30 P.M. train, from there by push trolleys to E Dump, thence carrying parties. Shed near H.Q. capable of drying 100 pairs of socks per hour. Socks sent down in sand-bags, dried and returned.
 Dec. 24—Hot food sent to front line in containers. Other ranks, 1 killed, 1 wounded.
 Dec. 25—Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. Moved back to support at 7 Elms and Martinpuich. Other ranks, 1 wounded.
 Dec. 27—Relieved 6/7th R.S.F., Front, Le Sars.
 Dec. 28—Whole reserve coy. carrying R.E. stores. Other ranks, 3 wounded.
 Dec. 29—Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. Moved back into reserve at Pioneer Camp.
 Dec. 31—Relieved by 9th Black Watch. Moved back to Shelter Wood Camp.

1917.

- Jan. 4—Relieved 7/8th K.O.S.B. in support, Villa Camp. Mostly tents with a few huts almost unfit for use. Made improvements.
- Jan. 6—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in front line, Left Sub-Section, Left Sector. Post bad and very muddy, practically no wire. Other ranks, 2 wounded.
- Jan. 8—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H. Moved back to reserve, Acid Drop Camp.
- Jan. 10—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. front line. Other ranks, 3 killed, 8 wounded.
- Jan. 12—Relieved by 8th Seaforths; back to Shelter Wood Camp.
- Jan. 16—Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles front line, Left Section, Left Sector. Posts bad, snow on ground. 2 other ranks wounded.
- Jan. 18—Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. Moved to reserve, Pioneer Camp, Contalmaison.
- Jan. 20—Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in Front Line. Deep snow, burying hard, wiring difficult owing to visibility.
- Jan. 22—Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. Moved into support at 7 Elms, Martinpuich. Other ranks, 5 killed, 5 wounded.
- Jan. 24—Relieved by 8th Seaforths; to Shelter Wood. Snow and frost continue.
- Jan. 28—Relieved 12th H.L.I. in Brigade Reserve, Acid Drop Camp. Very cold, large working parties.
- Jan. 31—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. front line, Left Section, Left Sector. Other ranks, 2 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing.
- Feb. 2—Relieved by 28th Australian Division. Moved to camp at Fricourt.
- Feb. 4—Marched at 10.15 A.M., Franvillers, G.H.Q. Reserve. Billets poor.
- Feb. 15—Moved to new training area, Beauval, 10.15 A.M. Billets very good. One man fell out ill.
- Feb. 16—Continued march 9.45 A.M. to Neuville. Billets good. No one fell out.
- Feb. 17—Continued march 9 A.M. to Sibiville. Billets good. No one fell out.
- Feb. 18—Continued march 9.15 A.M. to Maizieres. No one fell out. Working parties and training.
- Feb. 24—March continued 9.55 A.M. to Habarcq. Guard of Honour for 3rd Army provided by battalion, consisting of 3 officers and 100 other ranks under command of Captain Christison, with pipe band, at St Pol Railway Station at 11.30 A.M., on the occasion of the visit of General Lyautey, French Minister of War. Guard moved by eight buses.
- Feb. 25—Guard of Honour returned.
- Feb. 26—Working party (5 officers, 450 men) building railway at Gouves.
- March 3—Working party, Gouves, till 12 noon. March 4.45 P.M. Relieved 10/11th H.L.I. in Brigade Reserve, Arras.
- March 4—Billets in cellars, Grand Place. Working parties.
- March 5—B Coy. took over cemetery defence.
- March 7—Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in front line, Right Sub-Sector, 12 noon. S.O.S. by night, three green rockets fired in quick succession; by day, Japanese paper figures fired into the air. Reports: situation, 2.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. Casualty wire, 2.30 A.M. Night work report, 7 A.M. Intelligence and work report, 1 P.M. Daily state and burial report, 12 noon. 8 other ranks wounded.
- March 10—Front Line. Enemy message tapped referring to raid. Attempted raid north of river. Our lines heavily bombarded.
- March 11—Relieved by 8/10th Gordons; H.Q. with C and D Coys., Duisans; A and B Coys. prison Arras, working under New Zealand R.E.'s, T Coy. Other ranks, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
- March 15—Arras. Moved to cellars, Grand Place, for working parties.
- March 18—Relieved by 12th H.L.I. on relief of working parties. March at 7.15 P.M. to Habarcq. Other ranks, 2 killed, 3 wounded.
- March 19—Marched at 1 P.M. to billets, Ambrines.
- March 20—Training and practising attack.
- March 30—Relieved 10/11th H.L.I. March at 4 P.M. to Arras.
- March 31—Working parties under New Zealand Tunnelling Co., 73 R.E.
- April 1—Working parties (450 men) carrying Livons gas projectors, front line.
- April 3—Working party carry gas bombs.
- April 4—Gas projectiles fired, 6.30 A.M. Preliminary bombardment all day to last for five days. 1 officer wounded, 5 other ranks wounded, 7 killed.
- April 9/11—Battle of Arras.

- April 12—Relieved at 2 A.M. Moved to O.G. Line, Blangy. Moved at 4 P.M. to billets, Arras. Killed, 5 officers, 37 other ranks; wounded, 8 officers, 187 other ranks; missing, 34 other ranks.
- April 21—Relieved 13th Royal Scots, front line, Brown Line and Fosse Farm.
- April 22—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Arras.
- April 23—Battalion moved up to Brown Line 2.5 A.M. Recommenced battle of Arras, 4.45 A.M. In reserve.
- April 26—Front Line. Attacked Cavalry Farm.
- April 27—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots at dusk; to O.B. Line and Bullet Trench.
- April 28—Relieved by Coy., 1st London Regiment, 56th Division. Moved into billets, Arras. Casualties, 23rd to 28th: killed, 21 other ranks; wounded, 6 officers, 79 other ranks; missing, 34 other ranks.
- April 29—Marched 1.30 P.M. to huts, Berneville.
- May 3—Corps Commander presented Military Medals at Warlus to Sergeant (A/C.S.M.) J. C. Moffat, Lance-Corporal W. Fraser, Private J. M'Innes.
- May 4—Boxing tournament.
- May 7—Continued march to Wanquetin.
- May 8—Continued march to Sus St Leger. Good billets. Continued training.
- May 21—March continued 9.25 A.M. to Bonnières. Billets crowded.
- May 22—Continued march 9.8 to Vacqueriette. Billets good, continued training.
- June 17—Battalion sports.
- June 21—Continued march 5.20 P.M. to Flers Area.
- June 22—Continued march 3.17 P.M. to Hericourt.
- June 23—Continued march 2.15 P.M. to Boyeaval.
- June 24—Continued march 9 A.M. to Ligny-les-Aires.
- June 25—Continued march 9 A.M. to Wittes Area.
- June 26—Continued march 5 A.M. to Caestre Area C.
- June 27—Continued march 4.37 A.M. to Watou Area E.
- June 29—Continued march 8.20 A.M. to Broxeele.
- July 1—Buysscheure. Continued training.
- July 7—Transport moved to Watou Area.
- July 8—By rail from Arneke to Brandhoek Area. Toronto Camp. Transport by road.
- July 9—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in support, Ecole, Ypres. Other ranks, 5 wounded.
- July 12—Bombarded with gas shells.
- July 13—5 officers and 114 other ranks gassed.
- July 14—Potijze Mills Cot. St James Trench, front line, relieved 13th Royal Scots. 1 officer wounded. Other ranks, 24 wounded, 1 killed.
- July 19—Relieved by 10th Scottish Rifles; to St Lawrence Camp.
- July 21—Marched at 3.30 P.M. to Watou Area; training.
- July 26—Erie Camp. Battalion moved to Toronto Camp Area.
- July 29—H.17.C. Moved off 11.4 P.M. Cookers, water-carts concealed with branches of trees during day; as little movement as possible; each Coy. post aeroplane sentry; all lights concealed after dusk. Rations for 30th on cookers; men carry rations for 2 and 2 + 1 days.
- July 31—Third battle of Ypres. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and 6 officers killed, 7 officers wounded, 4 missing; other ranks, 279.
- Aug. 2—Relieved by R.S.F. and retired to Cambridge Trench. Midnight march to Bivouac Camp.
- Aug. 3—Funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Carrick at Brandhoek, 3 P.M. Moved by bus to Winnezele.
- Aug. 4—Winnezele. Resting and cleaning up.
- Aug. 8—Inspection G.O.C., 15th Division.
- Aug. 16—Marched at 1.40 P.M. to Erie Camp.
- Aug. 22—1.30 P.M., in reserve Cambridge Trench; 2.30 P.M., moved to Bill Cottage, Wildewood; 9 P.M., advanced to assault position opposite Beck House and Borry Farm; 12 midnight, advanced to assault Beck House and Borry Farm; heavy machine-gun and rifle fire; position untenable; withdrew and dug in 100 yards east of Low Farm.
- Aug. 24—Relieved by two companies 12th H.L.I. night 23rd/24th; to Cambridge Trench.
- Aug. 27—B and D Coys. relieved one company H.L.I. in front line.
- Aug. 29—H.17.a. O.G. C Coy. relieved by two companies 12th H.L.I. A, B and D Coys. relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. 1 officer killed, 2 wounded, 3 gassed. Other ranks, 112 casualties.

260 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

- Aug. 30—March to Thistle Camp. Major F. Anderson took over command.
- Sept. 1—Embussed at 4 A.M. for Wormhoudt.
- Sept. 2—Marched 1.30 P.M. to Esquelbecq; entrained to Aubigny 4.5 P.M.; marched 9.39 P.M. to Y Hutments, Etrun.
- Sept. 5—Relieved 1st Rifle Brigade at Barossa Camp.
- Sept. 6—Relieved Household Battalion, front line, Roeux Sector. Marched 7.40 P.M. Other ranks, 3 killed, 5 wounded.
- Sept. 10—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Middlesex Camp.
- Sept. 14—Relieved at 10 A.M. by 8th Seaforths. Divisional Reserve at Balmoral Camp. Training and musketry, Butte-de-Tir.
- Sept. 23—Proceeded to Fampoux by train. Relieved 12th H.L.I., Left Sub-Sector, Trenches Sq. 1.31. Cookers in Happy Valley. Other ranks, 1 killed, 2 wounded.
- Sept. 27—T.M.'s active. Curb Alley shelled by heavies, trench flattened, peppered with aerial darts and rifle grenades. Other ranks, 3 killed, 4 wounded.
- Oct. 1—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H.; to Wilderness Camp.
- Oct. 5—Trench Camp H.31.B. Training and working parties.
- Oct. 9—Relieved by 8th Seaforths 8.45 P.M.; to Balmoral Camp. Training and working parties.
- Oct. 10—Moved off 3.15 P.M. to billets in Rue Mur St Vaast, Arras.
- Oct. 17—Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles in Left Sub-Sector, Roeux Sector. Cooking Indian Cave and Ceylon Avenue. Enemy active. Other ranks, 4 wounded, 7 missing.
- Oct. 21—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Stirling Camp.
- Oct. 26—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Roeux Sub-Sector, north bank of Scarpe.
- Oct. 29—Patrol chased from F post a party of enemy with bombs south of river. 1 officer killed. Other ranks, 1 wounded.
- Oct. 30—F Post again chased enemy patrol. Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Rifle Camp. Other ranks, 2 wounded. Officer died of wounds.
- Nov. 2—Rue Mur St Vaast. Relieved 8/10th Gordons, in billets granary buildings and museum. Working party 450. Training.
- Nov. 10—Moved by bus, relieved 12th H.L.I. in left of Pelves Sector; relief complete, 12 noon. Other ranks, 5 wounded.
- Nov. 14—Patrol B Coy. bombed enemy's front line. Relieved by 11th A. and S.H.; to Wilderness Camp.
- Nov. 19—Relieved 11th A. and S.H. in front line, Pelves Sector. 2 officers and 27 other ranks B Coy. raid enemy's trenches 7.15 P.M. Killed, 2 other ranks; missing, 1 other rank; wounded, 1 officer, 18 other ranks.
- Nov. 20—At 3 A.M. 400 Livons gas projectors fired; 6.20 A.M. bombarded enemy's lines together with smoke cloud and dummy figures demonstration by A and C Coys. Heavy retaliation by enemy.
- Nov. 21—A Coy. made demonstration raid with dummy figures in front of Y Sap. Patrol discovered large party of enemy 8.15 P.M. Raid suspected. Enemy dispersed with Lewis guns and T.M.'s. Other ranks, 2 wounded.
- Nov. 22—Enemy barraged reserve and support trenches. Enemy seen in extended order behind Angel Trench near Y Sap dispersed with T.M.'s and rifle grenades. Enemy very active. Other ranks, 3 wounded.
- Nov. 23—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H.; to Stirling Camp. Working parties.
- Nov. 26—Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. Moved to Divisional Reserve, Mur St Vaast, Arras. A Coy. moves to Feuchy caves attached N.Z.T. Coy.
- Nov. 28—Relieved 2/4th and 2/6th Gloucester Regiment in trenches south of Graville, Greenland Hill. Hostile artillery very active.
- Nov. 30—Artillery still very active. Left front Coy. encountered patrol near our wire, dispersed with Lewis gun and rifle fire. Officers, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Other ranks, 3 wounded, 3 killed.
- Dec. 1—Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. Moved to billets, granary and museum, Mur St Vaast, Arras.
- Dec. 7—Concert by D Coy., St Andrew's Halls, Arras.
- Dec. 8—Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles in front line, Centre Sector. B Coy. garrison F Post.
- Dec. 10—Enemy attempted raid on right front A Coy., dispersed with heavy casualties. Other ranks, 4 wounded.
- Dec. 12—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Gavrelle Switch. No. 3 Coy. R.E. discharged 400 gas bombs Scabbard Support. Working party 200.

- Dec. 16—Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in Right Sector.
 Dec. 18—Patrol under Lieutenant Reid encountered strong party of enemy, numbering 50. Killed two of enemy. Lieutenant Reid wounded, but brought back safely by Lance-Corporal Mackenzie. Cold, with snow and frost. 1 officer wounded, 6 other ranks wounded.
 Dec. 23—Relieved by 8th Seaforths. Moved to billets, Mur St Vaast.
 Dec. 25—Church parade and Christmas dinner. Weather cold, with snow.

1918.

- Jan. 1—Division relieved by Guards Division. Moved into Corps Reserve, Simencourt. Took over billets and huts vacated by 2nd Irish Guards. Cold with snow. Training.
 Jan. 13—Brigade cross-country run; Lieutenant Sowrey first in for battalion.
 Jan. 13/24—Training, boxing tournament and football matches. Brigade H.Q. lost 2-3, 13th Royal Scots drew, 11th A. and S.H. lost 3-2.
 Feb. 5—Moved to billets in granary and museum, Arras.
 Feb. 6—Relieved 1st Warwick Regiment and Household Battalion north-east of Monchy. Trenches very bad.
 Feb. 7—Relieved by 9th Black Watch; to Les Bœufs Camp.
 Feb. 8—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Brown Line, N.4.a, Battalion H.Q. Feuchy Chapel X roads; A and C Coys. H.3.4.c. and N.4.a.; B Coy., Wilderness Camp; D Coy., Brown Line.
 Feb. 9—Relieved by 10th Scottish Rifles; to Wilderness Camp.
 Feb. 11—H.Q. moved to Feuchy Chapel X roads.
 Feb. 14—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in front line, Monchy.
 Feb. 18—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H.; to Wilderness Camp. Bright frosty weather.
 Feb. 21—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Support Trenches, F Post and G Post.
 Feb. 22—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in front line, Monchy. Other ranks, 2 killed, 3 wounded.
 March 2—Relieved by 11th A. and S.H.; to Wilderness Camp. More snow, very cold.
 March 5—Information regarding expected hostile attack.
 March 8—Relieved 13th Royal Scots, front line.
 March 9—Raid by battalion on right. Heavy retaliation on our front 8.15 A.M. Other ranks, 2 killed, 2 wounded.
 March 11—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 19 men under Captain Miller, M.C., raided the enemy's trenches at 6.15 A.M. Lieutenant Miller killed, and 4 other ranks wounded. Relieved by 11th A. and S.H., who took up battle position. To Wilderness Camp. 1 officer killed. Other ranks, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
 March 12—Wilderness Camp. Stood to 6 A.M. to 7 A.M.
 March 14—Stood to 4.30 A.M. Sunny weather.
 March 15—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Support Trenches. B and C Coys., Congo Trench; A Coy. Orchard Reserve; B Coy., strong points Happy Valley.
 March 19—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in battle positions front line, Monchy Sector.
 March 21—Enemy fire large number of gas projectors on right. At 7 A.M. heavy artillery and T.M. bombardment on our front and supports. Other ranks, 5 killed, 13 wounded.
 March 23—Army Line, N.4.b. Received orders 12.15 A.M. to withdraw to third system; moved 1 A.M. Assembled O.B. 1.10 A.M. B Coy. remained east of Monchy as rear-guard. Moved to Army Line, N.1.b. B Coy. rejoined battalion about 6 P.M. Other ranks, 3 missing, 1 wounded.
 March 24—Right flank of 15th Division involved in hostile attack on division on right. Attack beaten off. Tilloy continually shelled. Other ranks, 3 wounded.
 March 27—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Support Trench; relief complete 2.25 A.M. Enemy aircraft very active. Weather fine.
 March 28—Support Battalion. Enemy opened heavy bombardment 3 A.M., and delivered attack along whole front at 7.15 A.M. Battalion withdrew fighting to Army Line.
 March 29—Our patrols active. Patrol under 2nd Lieutenant Hannay entered German Line on Wancourt Road. Prisoner captured. Rain fell heavily.
 March 30—Weather wet, situation quiet. A and C Coys. hold outpost line.

262 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

- March 31—Relieved by 44th Brigade and withdrew to Petite Place, Arras. Casualties, 28th/31st, 9 officers, 278 other ranks.
- April 4—Relieved 8/10th Gordons in front-line trenches, east of Tilloy.
- April 5—Heavy hostile fire; enemy raid upon battalion on right. Wet and misty, our patrols active.
- April 7—Warned to expect attack in morning. Other ranks, 5 killed, 18 wounded.
- April 8—Relieved by 8/10th Gordons; to Petite Place, Arras. Working parties.
- April 10—Relieved 7th Camerons in reserve trenches, Tilloy. Working party 8 officers, 400 other ranks.
- April 14—Support Trenches. Large working parties.
- April 18—Very cold, some snow.
- April 20—Raid by battalion on left. A Coy. moved into Tilloy system, taking the place of A. and S.H., and made attack on gun-pits. Relieved by 7th Camerons; during relief enemy attempted counter-attack. 1 officer died of wounds. Other ranks, 5 wounded.
- April 22—Relieved by 9th Black Watch, Reserve Brigade; to Y Huts.
- April 23—Suddenly moved by bus to 13th Corps, Marles-lez-Mines.
- April 26—Visited by 1st Battalion, who are lying at Noeux-les-Mines.
- April 29—Battalion entrained at Calonne Ricourt to proceed to Arras; near St Pol train turned back and returned to Marles-lez-Mines.
- May 3—Moved to 17th Corps, arriving Acq 10.45 P.M.; in Grand Place billets, Arras, 3 A.M.
- May 5—Relieved 15th Canadian Battalion, left front, west of Gavrelle. 1 officer wounded, 2 other ranks killed, 4 wounded.
- May 7—Relieved by 8th Seaforths. Moved into support.
- May 11—Relieved 11th A. and S.H., right front line. Wet and misty. 1 officer wounded; 3 other ranks killed, 16 wounded.
- May 16—Relieved by 4/5th Black Watch. Moved Rue de Trois Visages, Arras.
- May 20—Lance-Corporal Barry escaped from German lines. Brigadier-General Allgood, D.S.O., leaves. Command taken over by Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, Bart., D.S.O.
- May 24—Relieved 8th Seaforths in front line south of river Scarpe. Weather fine.
- May 30—Continuous firing all day by enemy; 11 other ranks wounded.
- June 2—Inter-Coy. relief.
- June 3—Lieutenants Hannay and Tennant when on patrol engaged a strong post; Lieutenant Hannay and 1 other rank wounded. Lieutenant Tennant went out again to look for 1 other rank missing, but unsuccessfully.
- June 6—Inter-Coy. relief.
- June 9—At 2 A.M. Lieutenant S. C. Campbell, 2 N.C.O.'s and 12 other ranks, assisted by standing patrol of 1 officer, 1 N.C.O. and 6 other ranks, raided enemy post, old gun-pits, but ran into our own barrage. 1 officer wounded. 6 other ranks wounded, 1 missing. Victory Camp. Relieved by 6th K.O.S.B.
- June 10—Personnel of 7th Battalion absorbed into 6th Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, M.C., relinquished command of battalion to Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, D.S.O., from 7th Battalion.
- June 17—Relieved 1/5th Gordons in front line, Left Sector, Left Brigade.
- June 18—Large party carrying T.M. bombs. Active patrolling.
- June 19—Lieutenant M. J. H. Wilson remained in No Man's Land with man who finally died of wounds.
- June 24—Relieved by 13th Royal Scots; to Railway Cutting, Effie Trench, Cam Trench.
- June 29—Relieved 8th A. and S.H. in front line, Right Sector.
- July 4—Relieved by 9th Royal Scots; to Victory Camp. Training.
- July 6—Canadian Division Highland sports at Tingues; 80 officers and men present from battalion.
- July 12—Camp again shelled at 7 P.M., two mules hit. Division relieved by 1st/4th Canadian Division at 10 P.M. March to a pretty camp at Chateau-de-la-Haie, arrived 3 A.M. on 13th. Men marched well and in good weather.
- July 14—Wood bombed by enemy aircraft. Officers' team beat 13th Royal Scots 2-0 (Association rules).
- July 16—Marched by road to Aubigny, entrained 9 P.M. Very warm; march discipline good.

- July 17—Detrained at Clermont; trying march to Rosoy. First Scottish troops seen by inhabitants; well received, good billets.
- July 19—On one hour's notice. Embussed at 9 A.M. to Haute Fontaine. March to wooded valley, and bivouacked in field near Banru.
- July 21—Marched at 8.15 P.M. *via* Coeuvres to the forest south of St Pierre Aigle. Bombed by low-flying aircraft while marching through St Pierre. Bivouacked for night.
- July 22—Berczy. Brigade relieved 1st Brigade, United States Army, in front line, Missy-au-Bois.
- July 23—Took part in general attack by 10th French Army. A Coy. reached Noyant, but had to retire owing to flanks not having advanced. Front line advanced 300 yards. 6 officers, 18 other ranks killed, 78 wounded, 22 missing.
- July 25—Relieved by 1/8th A. and S.H.; to Missy-au-Bois. Heavily shelled with gas during relief and afterwards.
- July 26—9 officers and 180 other ranks gassed. Major Cram takes command; Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod to hospital gassed. Moved to Chaudin at night.
- July 27—Resting and cleaning.
- July 28—Buzancy. Division attacked and gained their objectives. A and C Coys. 6th Camerons in support of 1/8th A. and S.H. Owing to failure on flanks the line withdrawn to morning positions. 1 officer gassed; 1 other rank killed, 4 wounded, 10 gassed.
- July 29—Villemontoire. A and C Coys. attached 1/8th A. and S.H. till midnight. Battalion relieved 2nd Battalion, 138th Regiment of the French Line and part of 7/8th K.O.S.B.
- July 30/31—Enemy shelled us heavily.
- Aug. 1—At 9 A.M. continued attack on the right front of the brigade; objective, Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road. Left front Coy. gained objective, but right front Coy. held up. 10 P.M. relieved by 9th Gordons; moved to Viery. 1 officer killed; 14 other ranks killed, 30 wounded.
- Aug. 2—In reserve. 6.30 P.M. Huns retiring, so moved forward to Charantigny.
- Aug. 3—On relief marched to Soucy and bivouacked.
- Aug. 4—11 A.M. march to Vivieres and embussed at 12 noon.
- Aug. 5—1 A.M. arrived Rosoy.
- Aug. 6—4.30, battalion entrained at Liancourt.
- Aug. 7—12 noon, battalion detrained at Frevent and embussed to Liancourt.
- Aug. 11—Lieutenant-Colonel N. MacLeod rejoined from hospital and took command of brigade.
- Aug. 16—Tilloy (Front Line). Relieved 1st Queen's Westminsters (169th Brigade) in Left Sub-Section, Central Sector.
- Aug. 18—Strong fighting patrols sent out at night, one platoon from ABC Coys. held up by machine-gun fire.
- Aug. 19—Enemy patrol of eight men attempted raid on post, centre company, but driven off 10 P.M.
- Aug. 22—Relieved by two companies 29th Canadian Regiment; withdrew to billets, Arras.
- Aug. 23—Entrained for Chateau-de-la-Haie. Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod resumed command of battalion.
- Aug. 24—Moved by march route to Coupigny.
- Aug. 25—March to support area, Vermelles, less one platoon.
- Aug. 28—A Coy. relieved Coy. A. and S.H. in La Rutoire Farm defence.
- Aug. 30—Platoon at Coupigny rejoined company.
- Sept. 1—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in Left Section, Cité St Elie Sector.
- Sept. 2/3—Heavily shelled by H.E. and mustard gas; 51 other ranks gassed.
- Sept. 4—Strong patrols sent out each night; standing patrol established in enemy front line east of Hulluch.
- Sept. 5/6—Strong fighting patrols pushed forward to enemy's second line. Further posts established in enemy's front line.
- Sept. 7/9—Shelled with mustard gas. Strong patrol searched Quarries, and found them clear of enemy but heavily wired. Dug-out appeared to be blown in.
- Sept. 10—Patrols in touch east of Quarries with enemy while establishing posts along north-eastern edge. Our post driven in by machine-gun fire. Re-established posts on north-eastern edge of Quarries at dawn.

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- Sept. 11—Side-stepped north taking over Junction Keep and Crossway sub-locality from A. and S.H.
- Sept. 12—Formed defensive flank on left. Posts established within 150 yards of enemy's line of resistance. Right front engaged in bombing attack. Blocks made and ground gained held.
- Sept. 13—Pushed out fighting patrols in conjunction with division on our left.
- Sept. 14/15—Posts established in Fosse Alley and Gibbon Trench.
- Sept. 16—Attacked at 5 A.M., gained objective; battalion on the right held up, so formed a defensive flank. Bombing fights throughout the day, many casualties inflicted on the enemy. Two machine-guns taken, one destroyed, 10 prisoners taken.
- Sept. 17—Relieved by 8th A. and S.H. and 13th Royal Scots. Moved to brewery, Vermelles.
- Sept. 19—Took over Reserve Area, Right Sector, from 10th Scottish Rifles; H.Q., Mazingarbe.
- Sept. 24—Relieved 13th Royal Scots in front line, Left Section.
- Sept. 30—Loos Sector. At 6.15 A.M. D Coy. raided Hilda Trench, enemy second line, but found no enemy. 2nd Lieutenant Macbeth wounded, C.S.M. Corrigan, M.M., killed, 5 other ranks wounded.
- Oct. 1—Universal time commenced.
- Oct. 2—Enemy withdrawal suspected, patrols sent out by two front Coys; first objective gained, Hulluch Trench (1050); second objective gained, La Bassee Line (1430). Two rear Coys. passed through front Coys., ready to advance (2100). Very dark and wet. 6 other ranks wounded.
- Oct. 3—Continued advance. Third objective gained, Venden-le-Vien consolidated, and posts established. 4 other ranks wounded.
- Oct. 4—Pushed out patrols (0500). Strong resistance from Venden and railway embankment. Established posts in Venden (1200). Patrols tried to establish forward posts during night. 1 officer wounded; 4 other ranks killed, 11 wounded, 1 missing.
- Oct. 5—Venden. Posts established in chateau and church. Other ranks, 1 killed, 3 wounded.
- Oct. 6—Enemy got round flanks, posts withdrawn west of village (1000). Posts re-established (1200). A and C Coys. relieved B and D in front line. 2 other ranks wounded.
- Oct. 8—B and D Coys. relieved Coys. in front line; considerable shelling by enemy.
- Oct. 10—D Coy. made two attempts to establish posts in German works. Battalion relieved and moved back to reserve billets, Vermelles.
- Oct. 11—In billets cleaning and reorganising.
- Oct. 15—Enemy commenced withdrawing across canal (1130). Presentation of medals by G.O.C., 5th Army; Coy. under Captain M'Kie attended parade. Moved to forward area (1800).
- Oct. 16—G10 and 11. Battalion moved to Meurchin (1230).
- Oct. 17—45th Brigade advance guard to division. Moved to square in Carvin, and on to Libecourt.
- Oct. 18—Libecourt. Moved on as division vanguard, passing through outposts about 0800 hours. Pont à Marcq-Le Pave Road secured (1230). Pushed out patrols, met with resistance, but finally main outpost line established east of Poissonerie. 1 other rank killed, 5 wounded.
- Oct. 19—Establish line east of Thouers and Cappelle. A. and S.H. took over vanguard. Battalion reached Ouvignes. H.Q., Huquin Farm. Rain commenced.
- Oct. 20—Resting, church parade.
- Oct. 21—Moved to Glanerie and Toupet area.
- Oct. 22—Resting at La Glanerie.
- Oct. 23—Moved to Bercu. Billets dirty.
- Oct. 24—Training. A Coy. gained highest aggregate of points at sports.
- Nov. 4—Brigade Horse Show and Sports. Battalion won cup presented by G.O.C. the Brigade, with 33 points (2nd, 28 points).
- Nov. 7—B Coy. won Brigade Inter-Company Football Cup, defeating B Coy. A. and S.H.
- Nov. 9—Battalion moved to Deroderie. Beautiful day.
- Nov. 10—March to Fontenoy. Pushed on Baugnies.

- Nov. 11—Moved to St Anne; delayed by cavalry passing through. While on the march received information that the enemy had signed armistice. While halted in Willaupuis the whole battalion was decorated with flowers and flags by the people from the convent.
- Nov. 12—St Anne. Working on roads and filling mine craters.
- Nov. 14—Inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir A. Holland, G.O.C. 1st Corps, who addressed the battalion. Marched past Lieutenant-General Sir R. Butler, G.O.C. 3rd Corps.
- Nov. 17—G.O.C. Division attended Church Parade and afterwards addressed battalion.
- Nov. 22—Brigade games at Blicquy. Battalion won Brigade Shield with 55 points (A. and S.H. second, 36 points).
- Nov. 26—Good concert by A and C Coys.
- Nov. 29—Organising education classes. Battalion beat A. and S.H. at football 1-0.
- Dec. 5—Training. Battalion defeated 9th Gordons at football 1-0, amid great enthusiasm. Coys. gave good concert.
- Dec. 7—H.M. the King visited the division, roads lined. He expressed great satisfaction with the appearance of the division. Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, D.S.O., took over command on return from Camberley Staff College.
- Dec. 11—First party of men (miners) leave for demobilisation.
- Dec. 15—C Coy. won Inter-Coy. cross-country run.
- Dec. 17—Moved to Brugelle, and next day to Soignies.
- Dec. 19—Moved to billets in Braine-le-Comte. H.Q. in Ecole Moyen des Garcon.
- Dec. 25—Church Parade. Defeated A. and S.H. at Rugby 19-5. Dance given by town to men.
- Dec. 27—B and D Coys., Christmas dinners.
- Dec. 28—A and C Coys., Christmas dinners.
- Dec. 30—1st Round Divisional Association Football Cup; defeated A. and S.H. 2-0.

1919.

- Jan. 2—Brigade Football Championship, defeated 13th Royal Scots 2-0.
- Jan. 3—A. and S.H. defeated us at Rugby.
- Jan. 4—C Coy. won 1½ mile race.
- Jan. 7—Royal Scots defeated battalion, Association football, 3-0.
- Jan. 10—Battalion turned out to see us win Brigade Cross-country Cup.
- Jan. 13—Won Brigade Association Football Cup, defeating A. and S.H.
- Jan. 14—Party of 300 officers and men visited field of Waterloo.
- Jan. 19—Defeated 8th Seaforths in Divisional Association Football Competition 2-0.
- Jan. 21—Given by H.M. the King a silken union flag to be known as "King's Colours"; presented on parade by Lieutenant-General Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. Colours consecrated. Colour party: Major R. Maclean, Lieutenant R. R. Anderson, M.C., R.S.M. W. Vass, D.C.M., C.S.M. J. Halliday. Drew with the 9th Gordons in semi-final Association Football Cup 1-1.
- Jan. 25—Embussed and moved to (Anderlecht) Brussels.
- Jan. 26—Marched past H.M. the King of the Belgians and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Snowing, and very cold. Townspeople entertained the battalion very well.
- Jan. 27—Spent day in Brussels at the invitation of inhabitants.
- Jan. 28—Embussed and returned to billets at Braine-le-Comte.
- Jan. 31—Congratulated by H.M. the King of the Belgians on march past.
- Feb. 5—Won Brigade Boxing Tournament. Privates Anderson, Davies, Milne and A/C.S.M. Cameron in bantam, light-weight, welter and heavy-weight contests.
- Feb. 9—Defeated M.G. Battalion and won Divisional Association Football Competition 3-1.
- Feb. 12—Won Divisional Cross-country Race.
- Feb. 15—G.O.C. 15th Division presented Divisional Football Cup.
- Feb. 16—Won 3rd Corps Cross-country Race at Hal. Cup presented by Sir R. H. K. Butler, Corps Commander.
- Feb. 22—Battalion drew with 10th Liverpool Scottish at Brussels in 5th Army Association Football Cup, 2-2.
- Feb. 23—Church Parade Memorial Service for those officers and men who recently died of pneumonia.
- Feb. 24—Replayed Liverpool Scottish; result, after half an hour extra time, draw 2-2.

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- Feb. 27—Battalion won 5th Army Cross-country Championship at Roubaix. Replay 10th Liverpool Scottish in 5th Army Association Football Championship at Hal, lost by 1-3.
- March 14—Supplied special sergeant guard for Divisional Headquarters when the C.-in-C., Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, paid farewell visit.
- March 20—Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr-Ewing, Bart., piped through battalion area on leaving for home. Colonel MacLeod takes over command of brigade.
- March 23—8 officers and 39 other ranks left for 5th Battalion, Army of Occupation.
- April 16—All available men left for Army of Occupation, and battalion reduced to cadre.
- June 2—75 per cent of cadre proceeded home for demobilisation.
- June 17—Cadre of 2 officers and 28 other ranks leave for Lille, and guard of 2 officers and 10 other ranks left with baggage.
- June 18—Sent to embarkation camp, Boulogne.
- June 21—Left Boulogne on board s.s. *Biarritz* 12.30. Dover, 17.20 hours. London, 21.30 hours. Billeted in Palace Hotel.
- June 22—Left London for Inverness, 21.30 hours.
- June 23—Arrived Inverness 16.42 hours; met by band and pipers from depot. Received hearty reception from Provost, who addressed troops in front of station buildings. Marched to depot and deposited colours.
- June 24—Left Inverness 16.30 hours; before leaving entertained to lunch by Mr Evan Barron, brother of Major Barron who was killed with 7th Battalion. Provost and many friends present, including Major Anderson, who for a time commanded battalion.
- June 25—Arrived Kinross, 20.23 hours. Cadre demobilised.

War Narrative of the 7th Battalion.

[The grateful thanks of the Regiment are due to Major-General Sandilands, to Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, and to the publisher of the 'History of the 7th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,' Mr Eneas Mackay, Stirling, for so readily according unrestricted permission to the Records Committee to make full use of that 'History,' the title-page and dedication of which are here reproduced.]

THE HISTORY OF THE 7TH BATTALION QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

BY
COLONEL J. W. SANDILANDS
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL NORMAN MACLEOD
C.M.G., D.S.O.

STIRLING:
ENEAS MACKAY, MURRAY PLACE,
1922

Dedicated
to
The Mothers
OF OUR GALLANT COMRADES IN THE 7TH
BATTALION QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON
HIGHLANDERS WHO GAVE THEIR
LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY
AND THE HONOUR OF
THEIR REGIMENT.

Revised by Lieut.-Colonel Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1931.

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FOREWORDS.

BY DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. W. N. M'CRACKEN, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Major-General H. F. THUILLIER, C.B., C.M.G.
 Major-General H. L. REED, V.C., C.B., C.M.G.

HAVING commanded the 15th (Scottish) Division for two years and a quarter, I have followed with deep interest this history of the 7th Cameron Highlanders.

I am convinced that all who read of the gallant deeds performed by this battalion, in company with the other battalions of the 15th (Scottish) Division, in the service of their King and Country, will be stirred with an intense feeling of pride in the achievements of their countrymen recorded in this little book.

The battalion has indeed nobly maintained the splendid traditions of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

F. W. N. M'CRACKEN, *Lieutenant-General*.

24/3/22.

THIS is a great story. A narrative of the adventures in training camps, in billets and trenches, in battles and in periods of rest, of one of the units of that splendid body of men known as the "New Armies" which sprang into being in 1914 under the inspiration of Lord Kitchener. A story of comradeship, endeavour, and sacrifice in the great cause.

By far the greater part of it deals with the periods of fighting, and it is doubtful whether any of the New Army units saw more, for the famous 15th Scottish Division, of which the 7th Camerons formed part, was one of the earliest of the new divisions to go to the front and take a place in the line, and its record includes the battles of Loos, the Somme, Arras 1917, Ypres 1917, the German attack on Arras in 1918, and the capture of Buzancy in the Soissons area in August 1918, as part of the 10th French Army under General Mangin.

I had two opportunities during the war of judging the fighting qualities of the 15th Division. The first was when serving with the 1st Division, which attacked alongside the 15th at Loos. The energy and enthusiasm with which the Scotsmen prepared for the attack, and the dash and determination with which they executed it, excited the highest admiration of their regular comrades of the 1st Division. The two divisions served in the same corps for some months in the ensuing winter, succeeding each other in and out of the water-logged trench lines of the Loos Salient, and the admiration aroused by their action in the battle was deepened by the observation of their soldierly qualities under the trying conditions of trench warfare in winter.

The second time I was a more intimate observer, for I had the supreme privilege of being appointed to the command of the 15th Division in June 1917, just as it was entering the Ypres Salient to take part in the desperate and bloody fighting of the efforts to capture the Passchendaele Ridge. Its personnel had largely changed, owing to the casualties of the Somme and Arras, but the Scottish fighting spirit was there still, and the dour and stubborn valour with which, after seizing and holding the Frezenberg Ridge, they essayed again and again to win the concrete defences of Borry Farm, Beck House, Iberian House, &c., under indescribable conditions of mud, shell-fire, and gas, forms a story which has not yet been fully told.

In this fighting, as in all the other operations of the division, the 7th Camerons bore a full and gallant share. The last of the German efforts to retake the Frezenberg Ridge was broken up by a skilfully led counter-attack by a company of this battalion with one of the 8th Seaforths.

The last time I saw the 7th Camerons was after the return of the division to the Arras sector in September 1917, when they were encamped in Blangy Park in the Scarpe Valley. To men who had been through what they had it was, as the narrator says, a delightful change and rest. But rest, although more than well earned, was not accompanied by any slackness or loss of discipline. I was particularly struck by the state of their camp, its excellent order and cleanliness; cooking and sanitary arrangements all that they should be, the men healthy and in good spirits. A rapid recovery after heavy fighting is a mark of a first-class battalion.

Colonel Norman MacLeod had the good fortune to serve with the battalion from the day it crossed the Channel till it was amalgamated with the 6th Camerons in June 1918 (except a short time when recovering from wounds). He commanded it for fifteen months, and subsequently commanded the combined 6/7th Battalion until the end. It would be a record of which anyone might well be proud merely to have taken part in the great events comprised in that period, but to have commanded this splendid battalion, and to have been with it from its first raising in Scotland to its victorious entry into Brussels after the Armistice, during all the period it was gathering

its imperishable laurels and adding lustre to the name of the historic regiment whose name it bears, is an honour which he probably would not change for any other, however high.

It is well that such stories should be told. To the survivors of the events they narrate they are a reminder of great days and great friendships. To future generations of Scottish lads they will be an inspiration.

H. F. THUILLIER, *Major-General*.

30/5/22.

THIS modest record of the services of a great battalion in the Great War adds yet another page to the glorious history of The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

I had the honour to command the 15th (Scottish) Division from October 1917 to March 1918. During the first year of that period this battalion, or perhaps I should say these battalions, for the 6th, the 7th, and the 6/7th Cameron Highlanders are almost inseparable in my mind, were most severely tried on many occasions in battle, most notably in front of Arras in March 1918 and south of Soissons in July 1918.

The authors state that the battle of the 28th March 1918 was probably the heaviest fighting in which the 7th Battalion ever took part. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Fergusson, commanding the XVII. Corps, when the great German attack was foreseen, had warned the 15th Division that it was in a "post of honour," adding, "I am glad that it is in the hands of a Scottish Division, who I know will never let the enemy pass." Again on the 29th March, after the great attack, General Fergusson wired: "I knew you could be relied on to stick it out to the end. There are fresh troops in support of you now, but I want the honour of holding Arras to be yours alone."

General Ludendorff, in his 'Memoirs,' practically attributes the turning point of his hopes of success to the failure of the 17th German Army to capture the heights east and north of Arras, this "in spite of employing a vast amount of artillery and ammunition." I am sure all comrades of the 15th (Scottish) Division will agree that no unit of ours deserved more credit for stopping the Germans in front of Arras than the 7th Cameron Highlanders.

During the period December 1918 to March 1919, the troops were tried in a different way. A time of absolute inactivity prevailed in Belgium, with many temptations for all ranks to be slack and to allow discipline to deteriorate. A natural reaction after the strain of war. There was also a feeling, rightly or wrongly, that in the system of demobilisation length of service at the front was not always considered. During this difficult time the 6/7th Cameron Highlanders retained their splendid discipline, and still upheld their claim to the nickname, "The Shiny Seventh."

The authors refer to their firm belief in the advantages of the kilt as a service dress. Opinions may differ on this point, but there is no question as to the prestige and confidence which the kilt carries with it.

When we moved suddenly to join the 10th French Army in July 1918, the British troops were, for some reason, temporarily out of favour in that area, but the sight of the Highlanders and the sound of the bagpipes changed this feeling at once, and nothing could have exceeded the enthusiasm with

which the 15th Division was received in billets during this period of operations.

Again, on the coldest of days in January 1919, when troops of three divisions marched past His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in Brussels, there was a sudden roar of applause from the half-frozen crowd as the kilted pipers leading the 45th Infantry Brigade, which represented the infantry of the 15th Division, approached. The 6/7th Cameron Highlanders swung past; His Majesty turned to me and said, "Truly magnificent soldiers." Those who read this narrative will agree that this splendid tribute was deserved.

H. L. REED, *Major-General*.

2/4/22.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY DAYS.

SOON after the outbreak of the Great War, Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel received permission to raise Service battalions of the Cameron Highlanders under Lord Kitchener's New Army scheme. He proceeded at once to Scotland, and at meetings in Glasgow and Inverness stirring appeals for recruits for the new battalions were made. The Glasgow Corporation Tramways Department, at the request of Lochiel, kindly agreed to put a large poster in front of all the trams bearing the words "Join Lochiel's Camerons" in large letters. These words were chosen for shortness, and to enable it to be read at a distance. It resulted, however, in the new battalion being known as "Lochiel's Camerons." These appeals met with so enthusiastic a response that within a week or two the 5th and 6th Battalions were raised, and recruiting for the 7th Battalion was in full swing. The Highland Societies in Glasgow agreed to co-operate as far as possible. Mr (Colonel) MacLeod was able through a firm of law agents to get the use of an hotel which was for sale in West George Street opposite Dundas Street. Here a recruiting office was started in charge of Mr (Colonel) MacLeod, assisted by Mr (Major) Gow and Mr (Captain) Maclean.

A constant flow of recruits went on from ten in the morning to ten at night. There were generally two and sometimes three doctors in the old billiard-room, hard at it putting them through the medical examination. Each night the men who had been passed the day before were marched up to the train for Inverness, headed by a piper, amidst great enthusiasm. It was often near midnight before all the attestation forms were completed and arranged for sending off. Re-

cruits for the 5th and 6th were sent direct to Aldershot, but when it was found that there was every prospect of raising another battalion, it was decided to make its headquarters at Inverness, the capital of the Territorial District of the Cameron Highlanders.

From the outset, Major Seymour Clarke of the Cameron Highlanders, who had returned to duty at the Cameron Depot at Inverness on the outbreak of war, took a great interest in the battalion, and he did much for it during its early days in Inverness.

How many must look back with amusement at their first experience of soldiering! How many of them stumbled over the question of their age as they mentally calculated the number of months or years they would require to add in order to make their official age something over nineteen. A large number were under that age. In one instance a big lad from the Highlands joined up when he was only a little over fourteen and a half. After eighteen months' service (when his father, who was also serving in the Camerons, was killed) he was released as under age, and did not become of military age until the war was practically finished.

As our new recruit travelled towards Inverness his mind would be full of martial thoughts, and he would be looking forward to wearing a kilt. If so, he was soon disillusioned. The only uniform he was to have for many a day not only for work and play, but for sleeping in as well, were the "civvies" he travelled in. Possibly he had never slept away from home in his life, and was looking forward to a bright barrack-room with comfortable beds. But on arrival he found he had to sleep on the cold stone floor of the Milburn Distillery, which was dark and draughty and infested with rats. His sole covering was an odd blanket or a piece of tweed. Washing arrangements there were none. In the cold September morning he would have to do his best in the burn or mill-dam. Food was none too plentiful and the cooking primitive. But they were too keen and enthusiastic to think of complaining, and appeared to treat the whole thing as a joke or as part of the hardships of war. The marvel is that, in spite of all this discomfort and exposure, there was practically no sickness.

On 8th October 1914, Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Haig, who formerly commanded the 3rd Battalion, was gazetted as the first commanding officer of the 7th, but the date of the birth of the battalion may be said to be 28th September 1914, on which day Captain James Barron, Captain Mackenzie-Gillanders, and Lieutenant W. H. Kirkland were gazetted to the battalion. On 30th September, Captain C. D. Stewart, and on 5th October, Captain Norman MacLeod, were also gazetted. Unfortunately, Captain Mackenzie-Gillanders and Captain C. D. Stewart were very shortly afterwards invalided out of the Service, and for several weeks the battalion had to carry on with Lieutenant-Colonel Haig and Captains Barron and MacLeod as the only senior officers. Captain Barron acted as Adjutant of the battalion until shortly before

it went to France, where he fell at the battle of Loos while second-in-command; Captain MacLeod served with the battalion throughout most of the war, commanding it for the last eighteen months of its existence, and Lieutenant Kirkland fell while commanding a company at Loos.

The two months spent by the battalion at Inverness were very strenuous but very happy. It was soon recruited up to full strength, and the type of man it attracted was of a particularly high order and fine physique, as at this time the height and chest measurement for recruits had been increased. A large proportion were students and young professional men from Glasgow. A considerable number of recruits also came from Inverness-shire, including not a few from the town of Inverness, where the battalion was immensely popular.

The good people of Inverness vied with one another in doing everything possible for all ranks. The hospitality extended to officers and men alike was unbounded, and many citizens earned the undying gratitude of the battalion by placing their private baths at their disposal. Moreover, nearly all the halls in the town were formed into clubs for the use of the men, and in these refreshments were dispensed in right royal fashion. No man who served with the battalion during these two months is ever likely to forget the porridge and milk, which every evening filled the vacancy left by the short rations. Kind people allowed the men to use their sitting-rooms, where they could write letters and dry their clothes. Many men had no greatcoats, and there was no fire or other means of drying things in the distillery. It will be many a day before the Camerons forget or can repay all the kindnesses of the people of Inverness.

The first route march of the battalion was, appropriately enough, to Culloden Moor. Then, and for several months thereafter, the men were in civilian clothes; but as time went on (so great was the keenness to wear the kilt) many members supplied themselves with the Cameron service dress at their own expense.

By-and-by week-end leave was granted, but no 7th Cameron wanted to go on leave in "civvies." Few kilts were available at that time, even for those who were eager and willing to buy them, but there was, happily, a nucleus of Regulars at the barracks who boasted the coveted garb. A tentative suggestion that these proud wearers of the kilt might perchance hire them out to their New Army brethren who were going on leave met with a ready acquiescence, and so rapidly did the idea catch on that kilts were often booked for weeks ahead.

But if a Cameron Highlander is incomplete without a kilt, so is a Cameron battalion without a pipe band. Fortunately, one of the band boys at the barracks, the son of an old Pipe-Major, was able to play the pipes, and he proudly strutted in front of the battalion on its first route march to Culloden Moor. Before long other pipers

were discovered among the recruits, and by the time the battalion left Inverness it could boast quite a respectable pipe band.

On 30th November the battalion left Inverness for Aldershot. It was with many regrets that it said farewell to the "Capital of the Highlands," where it had been so kindly treated, and where the men had won golden opinions by their behaviour and discipline. In a farewell letter to Colonel Haig the Provost expressed the feeling of the citizens in the following terms :—

"The men of the battalion have, by their exemplary conduct and their manly and courteous bearing, won favour on all hands, and it is with regret we realise that we are no longer going to have them in our midst."

The battalion arrived at Aldershot 1136 strong, and were quartered in the Salamanca Barracks, which they shared with another battalion of the same strength, and where they remained for several weeks.

The barracks were terribly over-crowded. In peace-time they were considered full with about 800 men. They now had 2000, and this was only accomplished by removing all beds and furniture and packing the men side by side on the floor.

This was all the more creditable when it is remembered that for some time they were simply a crowd of young men without any military discipline and practically without the guiding hand of officers or N.C.O.'s, yet crime or petty offences were practically unknown.

Lectures on various military subjects were given by the senior officers. It often turned out, however, that some man in the ranks knew more about the subject. For instance, in connection with map-reading, you would find in the ranks men trained in land surveying, or trenching and tunnelling men trained as mining engineers. At our lectures on marching on a star at night a private started a discussion on the variation of the pole star, and turned out to be an authority on astronomy. In other words, practically every profession and trade was represented : students of divinity and medicine, surveyors, mining engineers, Bachelors of Science, electricians, instrument-makers, and every class of tradesman. For some time a dentist carried about with him his wheel and instruments and attended to the men's teeth gratis. It was only realised when too late the splendid material for young officers which at that time existed in the ranks.

Christmas and New Year were spent at Aldershot. The Christmas dinner was a great success. The Quartermaster was an old soldier, and no doubt knew the ways of soldiers. He therefore laid in a large supply of beer for the dinners. He was much surprised when he found that little of the beer was drunk, while the supply of lemonade soon became exhausted. Fully 75 per cent of these lads were teetotal, which of itself speaks of the class of men that composed these new armies.

The battalion now formed a unit in the 44th Brigade, 15th Scottish Division, in the place of the 9th Gordons, who were turned into a pioneer battalion.

An unsolicited testimonial was given to the physique of the battalion by an instructor of the 5th Camerons, who saw them march into Aldershot. He declared that they were one of the finest bodies of men, physically, he had ever seen. At Aldershot a period of intensive training was put in, and the battalion benefited greatly from the ministrations of Captain Crook, a splendid instructor and disciplinarian, who voluntarily placed his services at its disposal. He was an ex-Guardsman, and had served alongside the Camerons before, and was glad once again to renew their acquaintance.

On 15th January 1915 the battalion marched into billets at Liphook. The long march of close on twenty miles was completed in full kit without a single man falling out.

The billeting party found considerable trouble in getting the inhabitants to take us in. They evidently looked on the Highlander as a semi-savage, who went about half-dressed with a bottle of whisky, looking for a fight. A few days, however, enlightened them, and as the billeting pay was good many who had previously refused now tried to get men billeted on them. Our general experience was that the good folk of Liphook could look after the "saxpence" as well as any Scotsman.

Here Major Norman M'Leod was posted to the battalion. He had served in the Calcutta Light Horse, and for some time had acted as Musketry Instructor to the brigade.

About this time the battalion received its first consignment of kilts, although, as we have indicated, many of the men had already bought the full uniform privately. Owing to the difficulty of getting the different regimental tartans and keeping up a supply in France, the War Office proposed to introduce an article called the "universal kilt." It was made of grey-brown cloth, pleated and sewn on to a waist-band of the same material like a girl's skirt. It incorporated all the disadvantages of a kilt without any of the advantages. Luckily this monstrosity was soon killed by the Highland Societies.

The authorities decided not to issue sporrans on active service. To those used to wearing a kilt, the want of a sporran made them feel half-dressed, and was greatly missed. It was therefore decided to adopt a simple leather sporran to be worn by officers and N.C.O.'s. It was too expensive to issue to the rank and file. This sporran was worn throughout the war by those of the 7th Battalion, and proved itself a most useful article for carrying cash and papers.

On the 22nd February the division was inspected by the French Minister of War. Will anyone who was there forget that experience? Frensham Common was the parade ground. In the morning, as we started to march there, snow began to fall, and long before we reached

the Common everyone was soaked to the skin. Then for a long time we had to stand on the snow-covered heath in a biting cold wind. At last we saw a closed car drive slowly along a road in front of us. The "inspection" was over, and the half-frozen men started to trudge home again. We had only enough rifles for the front rank, and many of these were unserviceable—a fact the French officer noticed, as he remarked to Lord Kitchener, "I see they have few rifles." The fact that there was no sickness after such an ordeal tells its own tale as to the fitness of the men. Equipment and appliances were wellnigh impossible to obtain. As the New Army, however, contained men of every trade and profession, substitutes—such as targets, dummy wooden machine-guns, &c.—were soon devised.

The battalion left Liphook and arrived at Cirencester on the 25th February. The men were practically all billeted in private houses, and never were they more happy and fit than in this fine old town. Who will ever forget the splendid deer park, with its beautiful woods and long broad grass rides? But the kindness of the people themselves will always be uppermost in our minds. Another unique experience we must record, as it betokens a large-minded tolerance, which is to be the more appreciated and acknowledged because of its rarity even in these times. The two Scottish battalions could find no place large enough for divine service, so the authorities of the Church of England were approached, and leave was granted for 1200 men to worship in the beautiful old Parish Church. They had their own Presbyterian service conducted by their own chaplain, and the organist led the praise with the old psalm tunes which Scotsmen love so dearly. Had the grand old church, with its lofty pillars, clerestory roof, and walls enshrined with memorial tablets and coats of arms, ever echoed before to such a service, so impressive and unique? Not since the days of Cromwell's iron rule, if even then, can the preacher have seen from the pulpit such a sea of manly faces and a sight so inspiring in its character and its associations.

The Battalion Headquarters and Officers' Mess were in the King's Head Hotel, where we were most comfortable, and held many successful mess nights. There were also arranged several good dances, each company giving one in turn.

About eight miles out from Cirencester was the training area, to which we used to march in the morning and return about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, very often to fall in again about 9 or 10 P.M. for night operations. The men were now so fit that, although they had had a strenuous day, they would simply race home the eight miles at night, singing and chaffing their comrades in front in order to urge on the pace. On 6th April the battalion left Cirencester for Chiseldon, which was a large hutted camp on Salisbury Plain.

It was therefore with great regret that we parted with our good friends in Cirencester. But it was not the last they were to see of the



MAJOR-GENERAL J. W. SANDILANDS, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Camerons, for large numbers returned every week on week-end leave, and many of the letters home when we arrived in France were addressed there.

The following letter addressed to the C.O. by the High Steward gave great satisfaction to all ranks :—

“ On the departure of your splendid regiment from our old town, I beg, on behalf of the inhabitants of Cirencester, to express to you their great admiration of the smart soldierly-like bearing of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 7th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The residence and training amongst us of over 2000 Highlanders in the prime of manhood has been a great and lasting pleasure to us all, and none of us will ever forget their excellent behaviour and soldierly appearance. Accept the best of all good wishes for the future of the Regiment.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Haig, on the 22nd April, received the appointment of Commandant of the Staff Musketry Camp at Barry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Sandilands, D.S.O., taking over command the same day. It was with great regret that the battalion parted with Colonel Haig. He was a thorough gentleman and sportsman, and no officer could have been found better suited for the arduous work of handling a battalion raised under such peculiar circumstances. Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Sandilands had the advantage of having already been out at the front, where he had commanded a company in the 1st Battalion, and also the London Scottish. Just previous to his taking over the 7th Battalion, he had been employed as Brigade Major in the 46th Brigade of the 15th Division.

At Chiseldon the battalion worked strenuously, and were put through their musketry course. Our musketry instructor was Lieutenant A. R. Chapman, who got a “ distinguished ” certificate for the course at Hayling Island, and showed an untiring enthusiasm in arranging, instructing, and generally seeing everyone through the course.

On 12th May we moved to another camp at Parkhouse. The twenty-five mile march with full equipment was completed without practically a man falling out. The G.O.C. 44th Brigade “ congratulated the Commanding Officer on the way the march had been performed.” Our first experience of Parkhouse was uncomfortable. The weather was wet and stormy and our hutments were not ready, and, pending their completion, we had to live under canvas.

On 15th May the brigade marched past Lord Kitchener, who stated that it was the finest, from a physical point of view, which he had yet seen. There were many inspections by senior officers, and all expressed their satisfaction with the appearance and behaviour of the troops, more especially with their height and splendid physique. On 21st June the division was inspected by H.M. the King at Sidbury Hill.

Towards the end of May we had a strenuous divisional exercise,

which lasted for two days and a night. In spite of lack of food, long duration of the exercise and heat, not a man fell out—a record of which we had every reason to be proud. The Commanding Officer issued the following order :—

“ The Commanding Officer is pleased to record the fact that during the thirty hours’ continuous operations on May 25/26th, in which at least thirty miles were covered in the most oppressive heat, not a single officer, N.C.O. or man fell out from the ranks of the battalion.”

On 3rd June the battalion won the 44th Brigade Championship in Highland Games, for which a silver bugle was presented by Brigadier-General M. Grant Wilkinson, M.V.O. This bugle has, along with many other prizes, since been presented to the Depot Cameron Highlanders. Out of 16 championship events we won 9 first, 5 seconds, and 7 thirds.

The strenuous training now drew to a close, and arrangements were made to allow a certain number of all ranks to proceed on leave before going overseas.

Looking back, it appears extraordinary how willingly and uncomplainingly the men had borne the crowding and many discomforts and hard work. For a time seventy hours a week had been the programme of training. Volunteers in the truest sense of the word, they cheerfully and uncomplainingly for one shilling a day endured a state of affairs which would have produced something more than discontent in pre-war days. Crime, even the usual minor military offences, was practically unknown. They had no time for it, they were so keen and terribly in earnest to learn the profession of arms. It was no uncommon sight to see men in their huts, after a strenuous day’s training, studying drill books and discussing military problems. Germany scoffed at the idea of turning out trained and disciplined troops in a few months, but she was soon to learn her mistake. These men were not conscripts. Patriotism and *esprit de corps* alone influenced them, and they submitted themselves willingly and unquestioningly to rigorous discipline and hard training solely in order to serve their country. Herein lies the secret of success. It was sometimes difficult to Regular officers to understand this spirit. For instance, on one occasion when a prize was being offered for the best kept hut, a Regular officer suggested that the men should be allowed off a certain number of guard mountings. To his surprise he learnt that this would be looked upon more as a punishment than a reward, as there was keen competition among the men to see who could turn out the smartest “guard.” He remarked, “Fancy any soldiers wanting to go on guard duty ; it beats me.”

On Sunday, 4th July, orders were received to proceed overseas. This news was the cause of the greatest enthusiasm amongst the men, who were eager to give practical proof of the value of their training. On 8th July the battalion embarked on s.s. *Arundel* at Folkestone for

Boulogne, and was entrained for Houle, where a few days were spent. From Houle it marched to Houchin, the men's feet suffering considerably from new boots and the paved roads. We were turned out to act as scavengers in cleaning up the streets of the village. One often wonders how many tons of dirt we removed from the streets of the French villages in which we were billeted. From Houchin we proceeded to Les Brebis as a detached battalion, and can therefore claim to be the first battalion of the 15th Division to enter the shelled area on the Western front. The companies each in turn now did a two days' tour of the trenches for instruction, being attached to the 142nd Brigade of the 47th (London) Division.

Les Brebis was being constantly shelled. It was found almost impossible to keep the men in their billets, as, being much interested in this new experience, they would rush into the streets whenever a shell burst in order to see the effect, and to collect fragments as souvenirs. They very soon got tired of this habit.

One could not but admire these French miners and their families who carried on within the shelled areas for the sake of La Belle France. It was no uncommon thing to see the pit-head being shelled in order to try and destroy the gear, and one wondered what would happen to the men down below if it was put out of action. Our admiration was all the greater when we learnt in the papers that the Welsh miner at home was threatening to strike for more pay.

On 21st July Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dougall of Lunga,¹ who commanded the 10th Gordon Highlanders, was killed while making a tour of the trenches. He was buried at Houchin with full military honours. Colonel M'Dougall was a splendid type of Highland officer and gentleman, and was the first officer casualty in the division.

On the night of the 2/3rd August we took over the trenches for the first time at Maroc, holding the extreme right of the British line. On our right was a French Territorial division. Most of the men were middle-aged, and soon became very friendly with our boys, to whom they sold many "souvenirs" made out of old pieces of shells and bullets. Opposite to us were the now famous Towers of Loos, from which the enemy had good observation over our whole system. The battalion while in reserve in this sector was billeted in Mazingarbe. While there a church parade was held in the grounds of the chateau, which belonged to a rich mine owner of the district. This, although within range of the enemy's guns, was most beautifully laid out with masses of flowers and lovely lawns, through which a burn ran with cascades and pools in which goldfish sported. The owner resided here

¹ Lieut.-Colonel Stewart M'Dougall of Lunga, then a Lieutenant in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, served in September 1882 as a Volunteer Officer with

the 79th Cameron Highlanders at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he was severely wounded in the ankle.

during the whole war, and when the battalion returned in 1918 they found the garden as beautiful as ever.

On the 30th August we proceeded to Nœux-les-Mines. On return to the line the battalion sustained its first officer casualties. On the 9th September, Lieutenants W. G. S. Stuart, M'Donnell, and K. M'Crae were wounded by trench-mortars. Three days later rather serious casualties were caused by the enemy bombarding a saphead which we held, in connection with which the following special orders were issued :—

“ The Commanding Officer wishes to record the courage displayed by the following officer, N.C.O.'s and men during the unfortunate affair in Sap 18 on September 18th : 2nd Lieutenant S. Macdonald, 13691 Sergeant I. H. M'Culloch, 15434 Lance-Corporal A. Donald, 13276 Private R. S. Brown, and the following stretcher-bearers, 13709 Private W. Graham, 15851 Private D. Paul, 13203 Private D. M'Neil, 16107 Lance-Corporal J. G. Hutchison.”

The stretcher-bearers showed great coolness and devotion to duty, as they so often did during the rest of the war. The sentry, Lance-Corporal Donald, had a very trying experience. Orders were issued to withdraw from the sap, but somehow they did not reach him, and he was left there all day. He knew something was wrong when he was never relieved, but stuck to his post. Meantime the enemy continued firing at the post, and we kept throwing bombs at it in case they should try and occupy it. The man, therefore, had a very hot time and a marvellous escape from death. He was still standing at his post when we reoccupied it during the night ! For his courage and devotion to duty he was mentioned in Battalion Orders.

On the 12th the battalion was relieved, and went into billets at Verquin. The pipes and drums played “ Retreat ” each evening in the grounds of the mansion-house, and also played in Béthune on the afternoon of the 19th. On the first occasion the good lady of the house was so much struck with the appearance of the band that at the finish she embraced and kissed the pipe-major as well as ordering a table with refreshments to be brought out for them. On the 18th the 4th Battalion marched through Verquin on its way to the trenches, and was given a very hearty reception by the 7th Battalion, the band playing them through the village.

CHAPTER II.

THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

ON the 21st we again went into the trenches, taking over the Grenay-Vermelles line, preparatory to the battle of Loos. Shelling had now become intense, the bombardment being in full swing. Before going into the line the fact that the attack was going to take place was kept most secret, nobody below the rank of company commander being informed of the project. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised to learn, on getting into the line, that the Germans knew all about it. In fact, we were told by those in the front line that the enemy was shouting across to our trenches asking what was the cause of the delay !

At 4.45 A.M. on the 25th the battalion moved out to take part in its first great battle, a battle which is one of the greatest in the history of Scotland, owing to the number of Scottish troops employed. On that day there were five battalions of Camerons engaged. The morning was dull and misty, with practically no wind. At 5.50 A.M. our gas was turned on, and ran alternately with smoke candles. This was the first occasion on which the British Army had used gas in warfare. Owing to the lack of wind, however, it is doubtful if the gas did not do more harm than good, numerous British casualties being due to it.

At 6.30 A.M. the assault was delivered, the 9th Black Watch and 8th Seaforths leading, with the 7th Camerons in support, and the 10th Gordons in reserve. The advance was practically due east towards the Towers of Loos, these being kept slightly on our right. The objectives given the brigade were as follows : 1st, the German front line trenches ; 2nd, trenches from Loos Cemetery northwards ; 3rd, Loos village ; 4th, Puits 15 east of Loos ; 5th, enemy redoubt on Hill 70 ; and the 6th and 7th, City St Auguste and the high ground north of Soissons-sous-Lens (two miles farther on). From this it will be seen that we had orders to advance nearly five miles, taking two villages and three well-fortified trench systems—a formidable task.

There was to be no halting or waiting for supports, as there were not only brigades but divisions behind us in support, we were informed. In order that there might be no doubt in the minds of any, the final operation orders contained the following sentence :—

“ It is the intention of the Divisional Commander to push on to these objectives with all the offensive power of the division.”

Company commanders were told to instruct their men to go all out and wait for nobody. Even if only two or three remained they were not to wait but to press on.

Within a very short time the Black Watch and Seaforths got clear away despite very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

The Camerons, following, were very shortly streaming through the village of Loos, having crossed the third German line of wire and trenches, which had been regarded as impregnable. Unfortunately, traces of the gallant part played by the Camerons in cutting this wire, which was almost untouched by artillery fire, were too evident, the ground being strewn with dead and wounded. The houses in Loos were practically battered to pieces. Germans were being bombed out of the cellars, others bayoneted, dozens were surrendering, but nothing seemed to stay the advance of the 44th Brigade.

The Battalion Headquarters were established in a red brick building near the church, which was now a heap of ruins. There the commanding officer, with the signallers and scouts collected round him, remained in comparative security until suddenly a number of the heaviest type of high explosive shells rained down on them. All dashed for a cellar, in which was found a German soldier. Soon after it was decided to go down into the lower cellar, where we found a German officer still telephoning. It was evident that he had directed the artillery fire upon our Headquarters. His telephone apparatus was for a long time afterwards in the possession of, and used by, the battalion signallers.

As the commanding officer was going through the village he came across two companies of the 7th Royal Scots Fusiliers, who attached themselves to him, and all went on together to Hill 70. On their arrival at the foot of the hill, information was received that 300 to 400 of the brigade—most of them Camerons—had pressed forward over the hill and were heavily engaged with the enemy. Unfortunately, that part of the 1st Division on their left had not been able to advance, and the division on our right had been outstripped. Both flanks were now in the air. Driving the Germans in front of them from a half-finished redoubt on the top of Hill 70, they had pursued them into a group of houses on the southern slopes known as Dynamitière. The strongly wired salient formed by it and City St Auguste, part of the German fourth line, formed a perfect defensive position. Before the Highlanders had reached the houses the Germans, who had now recovered from their panic, opened a deadly fire with rifles and machine-guns from the upper storeys on the remnant of the party as they advanced down the slopes towards them. This was the farthest point reached by the division. The leading line of the brigade, all mixed up, certainly reached the houses of Dynamitière; some men even entered them. As instructed, they had pushed on "with all offensive power" possible. Very few came back to tell the story; fewer still were taken prisoners.

The support battalions, which were now mixed up with the leading lines, endeavoured to hold the redoubt on the top of Hill 70. The

Germans, who fully realised its value, redoubling their efforts, swept the crest with artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire. Time after time men entered the redoubt only to be driven back or killed.

Major Crichton of the 10th Gordons handed over the command of the hill to Colonel Sandilands, who, at once realising the gravity of the situation, decided to establish a line on the reverse slope of Hill 70.¹ Luckily here there was a sort of natural line of defence, consisting of a bank about three feet high, running roughly north and south along the hill. This proved an invaluable feature to hold on to, as men instinctively rallied to it. Major Barron, second-in-command, 7th Camerons, and Major Crichton (10th Gordons) volunteered to go forward and order the parties, who had charged over the hill, to retire. Both officers fell in the task, but their orders reached the advanced line, and the men began to fight their way back. Major Crichton was killed outright. A sergeant-major of the King's Own Scottish Borderers found Major Barron, who was hit in four places, and tried to bring him back, but Major Barron ordered him to look after himself and get back as best as he could. As he left, Major Barron coolly lit a cigarette and began to smoke in spite of his wounds. He was taken prisoner and died of his wounds in a German Field Hospital.

The commanding officer being satisfied that his right was protected by the London Regiment, which was astride the Loos Crassier, ordered the Royal Scots Fusiliers to dig in for all they were worth. There is little doubt that if these two companies had not acted contrary to the strict letter of their orders, in coming on with Colonel Sandilands, things might have gone badly with the 15th Division.

About 8 A.M. the battalion flag, which consisted of one of the divisional yellow distinguishing flags, with a patch of Cameron tartan taken from an old kilt sewn on to it, was planted on Hill 70, and remained flying till midnight, when we withdrew. Throughout the operations the flag was carried by Scout-Sergeant Lamb, and on more than one critical occasion he rallied men of all regiments by waving them back to the hill. This flag has been presented to the Depot, and is now in the Officers' Mess at Inverness.

About midnight, when the line had been fairly well dug, those in

¹ "Lieutenant-Colonel Sandilands of the 7th Camerons arrived on the hill. Being the senior officer present, he took command and planted the Headquarters flag of his battalion on the top. It was his business to recall the van of the advance, now lost in the fog and smoke of the eastern slopes, and to entrench himself on the summit. The Redoubt was now out of our hands, and the line taken ran just under the crest on the west, and was continued north of Loos by the 46th Brigade. To retire the van was no light task. Two officers whose names deserve

to be remembered, Major Crichton of the 10th Gordons and Major Barron of the 7th Camerons, volunteered for the desperate mission. They fell in the task, but the order reached the stragglers, and they began to fight their way back. In the midst of encircling fire it was a forlorn hope, and few returned to the British lines on the hill. All down the slopes towards Loos lay the tartans, Gordon and Black Watch, Seaforth and Cameron, like the drift left on the shore when the tide has ebbed."—John Buchan, in 'Nelson's History of the War.'

front were ordered to retire. It was on the forward slope of Hill 70 that the greatest number of casualties in the 7th Camerons occurred. The confusion which of necessity arises after an assault of this nature can be realised from the fact that on Hill 70 the commanding officer had under his command representatives from no less than nine different battalions.

At 3 P.M. all were cheered by seeing large bodies of troops coming over the hill, apparently to relieve us. They turned out to be part of the 1st Division, who had been delayed in the attack on our left, and not a relief. At 6 P.M. word was received that we were to be relieved by the 62nd Brigade, but owing to some error they did not arrive until early next morning.

At 8 P.M. the commanding officer discussed the situation with the Brigadier, and satisfied him that the position on Hill 70 was secure for the night, and, in view of the fact that the few Camerons who still remained could not influence the situation, received orders to hand over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Lean of the 10th Royal Scots, and to withdraw his own men. At midnight he ordered his little band of weary Camerons to retire.

Not many who came out that night will very readily forget it. In drenching rain, pools of mud, and incessant shelling, they picked their way amongst the dead by the light of burning houses, as they plodded wearily on, powerless to take any notice of the wounded who lay waiting for stretcher-bearers. Mistaking the road, they made a detour through Maroc, finally fetching up at the old Headquarters, which, although it consisted merely of a badly shelled house, appeared like a sanctuary. Without calling a proper roll the men were numbered off, and it was found that there were 4 officers and 75 other ranks present out of 20 officers and 827 rank and file who had started off so proudly twenty-four hours earlier. Throughout the night and early morning stragglers kept coming in, and there were finally collected 6 officers and about 290 other ranks.

Philosophe was reached about 3 A.M., and we were lucky to find the cooks waiting for us, and, after having some tea, both officers and men slept on the ground, too exhausted to take any notice of the mud or water. The usual rumours of going back for a long rest were prevalent, a rest which was often talked about but never matured. However, about 8 A.M. 26th September, a Staff officer came over and said that the battle was going far from well, and that there was no alternative but to send the remnant of the battalion back into the fight.

It is impossible to realise the feelings of men under such circumstances. They fell in, and went straight back, picking their way through Quality Street amidst a hail of gas shells, pushing through bunches of disorganised troops, and arriving finally at the old German front line, where they found the trench so full of gas that they had to dig themselves in behind the parados. They held this position well on into the Monday morning, when they were finally relieved.

Twenty-four hours after this these men marched out of Mazingarbe, headed by the pipes and drums, with their buttons cleaned and their equipment polished in so smart a manner that they were mistaken for a new draft, and were greeted with shouts from those whom they passed, "Wait till you have been in the trenches, and you won't look like that."

Our casualties for the day were : officers—killed, 4 ; wounded, 6 ; missing, 4 ; total, 14. Men—killed, 64 ; wounded, 255 ; missing, 215 ; total, 534. Grand total, 548.

If the battle of Loos was not a success, the fault did not lie with the 15th Division. They had made the farthest advance of any division in a day's battle since the outbreak of the war. Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men had shown a high sense of discipline, endurance, and bravery. After the officers had become casualties, small parties of men by themselves continued to push on in accordance with instructions,¹ in the face of a devastating fire, against a strongly fortified position. Words are a poor medium in which to chronicle their deeds, and pages might be written concerning actions of individuals during the fight.

The following is taken from a letter from Major-General Thuillier, who at Loos was C.R.E. of the 1st Division :—

"A day or two after the first attack I had occasion to pass over the ground where the 15th Division had assaulted the German trenches. . . . As I looked on the smashed and riven ground, the tangled belt of wire still not completely cut, and the thick swathes of dead, every man lying as he had fallen, face to the enemy, I was amazed when I thought of the unconquerable, irresistible spirit which those newly raised units of the 'New Armies' must possess to have enabled them to continue their advance after sustaining such losses."

Another Brigadier at the conclusion of his report of the battle writes as follows :—

"This brief summary cannot be closed without some slight testimony to the extraordinary fighting spirit displayed by all ranks. Every single officer and man was doing his utmost, and nothing would have stopped them getting through. Nothing could have surpassed the dash and fury with which the brigades captured the German front trenches. This is a fact well worth recording when it is remembered that a year before the profession of arms was foreign to most of the men."

An officer who witnessed the assault of the division wrote :—

"It was magnificent. I could not have imagined that troops with a bare twelve months' training behind them could have accomplished it. As

¹ At a conference with the Staff before the fight a regimental officer asked if he understood he was to press on even if he had no supports. The answer was, "There will be not only battalions in support but brigades and divisions, and it must be impressed on every officer and man that in all circumstances they must press on.

There must be no waiting." For this reason positions won were not consolidated, and the scattered remnants pressed forward down into the valley of death from which there was no returning. It was not ignorance or lack of appreciation of the situation, but an order.

the men reached our wire they made their way through it with perfect coolness and deliberation, in spite of the enemy's increasingly heavy rifle-fire. Once in No Man's Land they took up their dressing and walked—yes, coolly walked—across towards the enemy trenches. There was no running or shouting; here and there a man finding himself out of line would double for a pace or two, look to his right and left, take up his dressing, and continue the advance at a steady walk. The effect of these seemingly unconcerned Highlanders advancing upon them must have had a considerable effect upon the Germans. I saw one man whose kilt had got caught in our wire as he passed through a gap; he did not attempt to tear it off, but, carefully disentangling it, doubled up to his correct position in the line and went on."

The last paragraphs of General M'Cracken's report may be quoted :—

"My orders were to push on to the full extent of the power of the division, were clear and definite, and were carried out to the full in the confident assurance that the promised flow of reinforcements behind me would be maintained. In the event, I consider that nothing but the highest soldierly qualities displayed by the officers and men of my division averted a disastrous retreat from the position won."

Yet the Allied commanders learned much from Loos :—

"In that little Highland spear-head broken off at City St Auguste in the September mist there was a forecast of victory. For it was the 'infiltration' of highly disciplined troops which was the essence of the German tactics in their great attack of March 1918, and it was the same tactics as perfected by Foch that six months later brought Germany to her knees."

Colonel Sandilands received the following letter from Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh :—

"INVERGORDON, 12th October 1915.

"DEAR SANDILANDS,—Let me express the feelings of all here. We are proud of the dash and gallantry shown by the 7th Battalion Cameron Highlanders under your command at the taking of Hill 70 at the battle of Loos. To command such officers and men is indeed enviable—they have added fresh glory to the Cameron Highlanders, and their deeds will live in history.

"From my son, who was A.D.C. to General Sir Arthur Paget, commanding the Salisbury Division, I heard what Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener said about the 7th Battalion: 'It is far the finest battalion of the New Army I have seen,' no mean compliment from such an authority who knows how to judge soldiers. Yours truly,

"A. MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH, *Colonel,*
3rd Cameron Highlanders."

The next three days were spent in the support line, which was not very much more comfortable, but distinctly safer. The following three

days we had a bad time. The rain came down in torrents during the relief, and continued incessantly for forty hours. It is very difficult even to imagine the misery and discomfort which the men suffered. The so-called trenches were full of water and mud up to the men's knees. It was almost impossible for the ration and water parties to get either up or down.

During the second afternoon of this downpour the German artillery got on to our front-line trench, blew in a machine-gun emplacement and knocked down a considerable portion of the parapet, one man being killed and two wounded. The parapet was rebuilt during the night. Next morning nothing particular happened, but in the afternoon the German guns again opened a heavy enfilade fire, resulting in 11 men being killed and 21 wounded, and the parapet being very badly knocked about. It was a very trying experience for troops, many of whom were new, and there is little doubt that the battalion deserved great credit for taking their punishment so well.

The following day we were relieved, and went back into the support trenches, and finally marched back to Nœux-les-Mines on 7th November. On 17th November Major R. B. C. Raban joined the battalion as second-in-command. Christmas and New Year were celebrated at Allouagne, and here too was held a Divisional Boxing Exhibition, the principal event being an exciting 10 rounds fight between Private O'Rourke of the Camerons and Sergeant Macleod of the Seaforths, the latter winning.

Everyone who had served in the battalion was delighted to learn that Colonel Sandilands had been awarded a C.M.G. in the list of New Year honours. The good name which the battalion had won was largely due to him, and all recognised the important part he had played in the battle of Loos. Lieutenant R. R. Anderson, who was attached to Headquarters as Signalling Officer, received a Military Cross for conspicuous good work; while Sergeant Lamb, who had carried the flag on Hill 70, received a D.C.M. for his great courage and determination in rallying men and leading them forward during the battle of Loos. Sergeant H. Winning also received a D.C.M. for his conspicuous gallantry when in charge of the bombers during the same battle. He showed the greatest bravery and ability during the attack, and was responsible for putting a great number of the enemy out of action.

C.S.M. Adam, "D" Company, when no officers were left in his vicinity, formed a defensive flank with men from his own and other units. By collecting ammunition, and so keeping a Lewis gun in action, he was able to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy. Although severely wounded about mid-day he carried on till the evening, rallying his men on several occasions throughout the day. For his bravery and sound leadership he was Mentioned in Despatches.

On the 14th January 1916 the battalion returned to the trenches,

taking over section 14 bis on Hill 70. During this tour there was attached to us "C" Company of the 6th Royal Irish Regiment for instruction. Mining operations had now started in earnest, and this involved heavy trench-mortar and shell fire, causing numerous casualties.

It was during this tour of duty that we found and buried the body of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Douglas Hamilton, V.C. He was lying just where he had been killed, and, although it was remarkable that his body had not been discovered before, yet it was a source of satisfaction to all that he should have finally been buried by the officers and men of the regiment in which he had served, and of which he was so proud.

On the 23rd March "B" Company proceeded to Labuissiere for duty at 1st Corps Headquarters. The battalion was to have been inspected by the commander of the 1st Corps on the 24th March, but owing to snow it was cancelled. Next day we railed to Lillers, and marched to billets in Allouagne. On the 3rd April Major R. Raban left, on being appointed to the command of the 13th Royal Scots, and was therefore struck off the strength.

On the 13th April Colonel Sandilands relinquished the command of the battalion on being promoted Brigadier-General commanding the 104th Infantry Brigade. He was given a great send-off by the officers and men of the battalion, who lined the street of Allouagne in his honour. Yet in spite of all the cheering everyone was sorry in his heart to part with our popular commanding officer. Colonel Sandilands joined us when we were still raw recruits at Cirencester, and we all recognised how much we owed to his ability in building up the discipline and *esprit de corps*. He was an enthusiastic Cameron, and instilled that spirit into us. We had to thank him largely for the good name the battalion had now won.

The following article, which was written by Colonel Sandilands as a brief review of the period during which he commanded the battalion, appeared in the April number of 'The 79th News,' 1916:—

"A YEAR'S COMMAND.

It is now just a year since I took over command of the 7th Battalion, but in some ways it seems like ten years since I arrived at Chiseldon.

Out of the 1000 men serving then, how many are there still with us in the trenches?

Whatever officers and men there may be must recall at times the old days which we spent so happily together. The training on the Downs, the long dusty march to Park House, these are now things of the past.

As we waded about in mud and water, it seems like a dream to think of Tower Hill, where we used to lie amongst the trees, well concealed from Generals, and eat our dinners from the cookers, which in those days were strange machines of unknown habits.

The Highland Brigade Championship ; the Officers' Riding School ; the gramophone in the canteen ; the sixpenny novels ; Officers' Mess garden, which never produced a blade of grass ; finally, the Sunday when we got our orders to go to France, the suppressed excitement of the Channel crossing, our triumphant march through Boulogne with pipes and drums in full swing—how many of us are still alive who remember these days ?

It is amusing now to think of the difficulty we had in taking over billets at Houle, and the deadly silence in which we marched from Gonnehem on the night when the regimental dog was lost, with his tartan coat and regimental badges.

How many men are still left from those who rushed out of the houses at Brebis to see the shells bursting, and who dug at Maroc in the firm belief that they were exposed to untold dangers ? What letters used to be written home in those days to fond mothers, describing the hardships, the terrific shell-fire, and the groans of the dying. No doubt these mothers were moved to tears at the thoughts of what their sons were suffering, little knowing of the peace and quiet of the trenches at Maroc and Quality Street.

But if the same mothers could have seen their sons in the trenches at Hulluch in October, they would have good reason to weep. Liquid mud up to one's knees, the parapets consisting of half-buried Germans, a perfect hail of shells at intervals throughout the day and night !

In those days it took me three solid hours to drag myself through the mud and water on my morning round of perhaps two miles. Officers and men alike were caked with mud.

What an afternoon that was when the parapet was blown in and we lost 12 killed and 25 wounded in a few minutes ! I shall never forget seeing boys who might well have been still at school, pinched with hunger and cold, sitting crouched under a waterproof sheet, fumbling with their frozen fingers, trying to open a letter from home. This letter was probably their one gleam of light in their horrible surroundings, and yet they never complained, but stuck to it like Camerons. I used to curse in my heart the loafers at home who ought to have been out here instead of leaving it to lads who never should have been exposed to a winter in the trenches.

Who is there left in the battalion that used to come to the garden at Verquin to listen to the drums and pipes playing Retreat in the days when we first began to know that we were to take part in one of the greatest battles of the age ?

The little broken-down house, which was the Battalion Headquarters at Philosophe the night before Loos, is still there. Quality Street, instead of being a peaceful little village where one lived in comparative safety, is now battered every day by German shells.

How many men are there still in the ranks who clambered over the parapet on the 25th, and joined in that mad rush which struck terror into the Bavarian regiments who were up against us ? I do not suppose that in any case there can be many who have a clear recollection of what actually did happen in the charge, or on that fateful afternoon when the remnant of the 44th Brigade hung on to Hill 70, silent and grim in their determination to hold the hill for Scotland. The bank behind which we first began to dig is still there and easily recognised, just between the firing and support line.

What a weary little party returned to Philosophe that night ! What

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a shambles Quality Street was next morning when we went back through it to hold the old German line.

Even Christmas at Allouagne, the concerts in the recreation room, and the boxing in the hospital yard, are beginning to fade away in the distance.

Although we have recently been lucky, yet there are many of our comrades who marched off from Nœux-les-Mines in January, but will never answer their names again at roll call. Some have been buried at Loos, within a few yards of where we fought on the 25th, and some have been buried in the trenches.

I often wonder whether the men of the battalion realise the link that is being formed amongst us. Do they realise, when the war is over, the longing to see some of their old officers again will be such as to defy description? Do they realise that little acts of unselfishness and kindness, performed every day in the trenches, will be amongst their most treasured remembrances, no matter whether they go out into the world or return to a life of ease and comfort? Then it may be that for the first time the old saying, 'Once a Cameron always a Cameron,' will come home to them in its full intensity.

J. W. S."

29/2/1916.

CHAPTER III.

HULLUCH-LOOS SECTOR.

ON the 26th April the battalion returned to the trenches under the command of Major T. L. Cunningham, relieving the 7th Royal Sussex Regiment in the Quarry sector. By this time the mining operations had made the front line into a series of craters, and the shelling of the enemy had become increasingly severe. The following day the Royal Engineers blew up the right leg of "Hairpin." We lost several men in the bombardment which followed. The usual practice after exploding a mine was that the enemy would start firing trench-mortars, which would be replied to by our field guns, the enemy in return firing his whizzbangs and howitzers on our front-line system.

On the morning of the 27th, after a somewhat heavy artillery bombardment, clouds of greenish gas were seen rolling towards the trenches. They were not followed up by any enemy action, and in about three hours "normal conditions" were resumed. We did not suffer any casualties, but it is interesting to note that an officer of the division in the advance to victory in 1918 saw in a German cemetery at Pont-a-Vendin graves of 400 Germans, killed on 27th-29th April 1916, "gassed with their own gas."

The 4th of May saw three more mines exploded in the Hairpin crater, after which our bombers advanced to secure the lip of the



COLONEL C. H. MARSH, D.S.O., O.B.E.
INDIAN ARMY.

crater. The enemy counter-attacked, and a very severe fight took place between our bombers and the enemy, in which we finally drove him back to his original position, while we held the crater. After the attack the enemy gave our trenches a long and severe bombardment, which caused many casualties.

C.S.M. C. L. B. Davie was awarded the D.C.M. for his conspicuous gallantry when the three mines were exploded. He directed parties working on the saps under very heavy fire from bombs and rifle grenades, and displayed great coolness and bravery during the whole night. On several other occasions he had displayed great steadiness and judgment, and was a very sound N.C.O.

The battalion was relieved on the 11th May by the 7th K.O.S.B.'s, and proceeded to La Bourse in Divisional Reserve. Here the men enjoyed good baths, the time being filled up with odd parades and finding the inevitable working parties for the front line of trenches. On the 13th May Major C. H. Marsh, D.S.O., of the 18th King George's Own Lancers, who had lately commanded the 7th K.O.S.B.'s, took over command of the battalion from Major Cunningham, who had been in command since the departure of Brigadier-General Sandilands.

On the 14th May the battalion was put under the orders of the 46th Brigade, and on the 19th relieved the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the left sub-sector of the Hohenzollern. Mining operations were still in full swing, the enemy exploding a mine near Argyll Sap, which filled in the Hog's Back and part of Northumberland Trench. It was a complete surprise, and many men were buried and injured by the falling débris, "C" Company suffering the worst, there being 3 killed and 45 wounded. The battalion was to have been relieved that night, but the relief had to be postponed in order that the saps and trenches might be cleared before handing over. About the 22nd May everyone began to expect a Boche attack, as the Intelligence reports constantly contained references to large enemy working parties and abnormal transport movements. In one instance as many as 5000 men were reported as being seen moving in our direction. Two prisoners were also taken, who confirmed the report that the enemy intended attacking and using gas. Apparently our counter-action proved effective, as no attack ever took place.

On the 28th June, in the right sub-sector of the Hohenzollern, four patrols from "C" and "D" Companies, under the commands of 2nd Lieutenants Drew, Goudie, Currie, and M'Crostie, attempted to raid the enemy's lines after a discharge of gas. Three of the patrols found the wire uncut and the trench strongly held by the enemy. A "Bangalore Torpedo," which was to be used to cut the wire, was unfortunately hit in the trench, and, exploding as the raiders were getting into position, killed the men who were carrying it. The fourth patrol, however, under Lieutenant Goudie, succeeded in reaching the enemy's front line. This they bombed, and then returned to our own

lines. One of the patrol being killed, Lieutenant Goudie, Sergeant Small, and Private Healy tried to bring back the body, but had to abandon the attempt owing to the enemy's heavy machine-gun fire. The total casualties were 9 men killed and 19 other casualties. For his conspicuous gallantry and ability in fearlessly leading his men and showing them a splendid example, Lieutenant Goudie was awarded the Military Cross. Lance-Corporal Gardiner, Private J. Healy, Lance-Corporal J. M'Dougall, and Sergeant G. S. Sutherland were each awarded the M.M. for their bravery on this occasion.

On the 18th July our engineers blew up Border Redoubt at the junctions of Riflemen's Alley and Alexandria Trench. Instructions had been given that after the explosion the far lip of the crater was to be consolidated. This proved a difficult job, but we were ordered to persevere with it. The explosion formed two craters, which were heavily bombarded with rifle grenades and aerial darts by the enemy, who evidently had no intention of trying to consolidate the crater himself. Three different attempts were made to get into the farther crater, and within a few seconds on each occasion every man was a casualty, as the whole movement was under observation of the enemy. However, after many hours' arduous work, lying flat on the stomach and scraping with an entrenching tool, a trench of sorts sufficient to hold the far lip of the crater was formed. The work was arduous and trying, as well as dangerous, but the officers and men stuck to it bravely. The following afternoon a Staff officer came up with beautifully drawn plans for consolidating the near lip of the craters, a scheme which, if we had been allowed to carry out as we had at first suggested, would have saved many lives. Casualties: killed, 1 officer and 16 other ranks; wounded, 4 officers and 12 other ranks.

Amongst the wounded was Major Cunningham, who had been with the battalion since it came to France in 1915, and who had commanded the battalion from the time General Sandilands left until Colonel Marsh was appointed. He was a good officer, a fearless man, and liked by all. For his conspicuous bravery, and ability when commanding the battalion, Major Cunningham was awarded the D.S.O.

On 22nd July the battalion was relieved by the Royal Berkshire Regiment, and proceeded to Houchin. It was not realised at the time that we were leaving this area for good, but as it turned out we were not to return again to Hulluch-Loos sector until practically the end of the war. The men were glad to get away from a sector where all the worst modern appliances of war were used in abundance. Here they had spent their first winter and fought their first great battle, and the names of Hulluch Alley, Gordon Alley, &c., will be imprinted in their memories for many a day. These long communication trenches were nearly always half-full of muddy water, but luckily, as we were wearing kilts, it was an easy matter to either lift them up or to take them off and hang them round the shoulders. By this means we

arrived comparatively dry in the front line, which was not the fate of the trousered battalions. When going into the line these battalions were soaking wet before they arrived there, and if coming out, not only arrived wet at their billets, but had to carry all the extra weight of the mud, &c., which had saturated into their puttees and trousers—a thing that told considerably on tired troops marching for several miles.

It was certainly a very trying sector. There was never a tour without several casualties from mines, "flying pigs," and especially aerial darts, which infernal machines, many were convinced, were covered with a poisonous paint. We shall hazard no opinion on this point, but it is curious to note that many a man who only received the slightest wounds from them died from the effects. The work was exceedingly hard, as the trenches were constantly being blown in or filled up with *débris* of mines and explosives. Working parties had to be found to repair this damage, as well as to carry the spoil out of the mines. Mine-carrying parties were detailed in eight-hour shifts, every man working one shift in twenty-four hours. The work consisted of going down the mine shaft and carrying up bags of spoil, which were then emptied some distance away. The carrying of lumps of chalk in the sand-bags up the stairs became not only sore on the back, but exceedingly wearisome to the legs. In addition to this the same men had to be used for trench repairs, carrying parties for trench stores, rations, &c., so that it can be easily understood that there was little time for sleep or rest.

In spite of all this, many men were sorry to leave the district, where they had made a number of good friends among the mining villagers in their billets. Especially did they enjoy a rest in Béthune, where some of the attractions of the town could be indulged in. They would sooner have taken the risks and hard work of this area, and get back to billets which were occupied by women and children, than have enjoyed the safeness of some of the quieter areas where life was much more monotonous.

One has often heard grumbles at the French peasant for such things as making a charge for the use of buckets to draw water with. But when one learned the number of buckets which were lost a certain sympathy grew towards the owner. It was surprising how domesticated most of the men became, helping in the houses and playing with the children, for Jock is a kind-hearted fellow.

The possibilities for bathing in this area were also good. Many of the large coal mines had a splendid system of baths at the mine-head. The French miner keeps his clothes at the mine, and when he has done his day's work there is a good spray bath heated by the exhaust steam waiting for him. After that he puts on his ordinary clothes, leaving his working clothes to be dried for the next day. There were also large wooden towers used for cooling and condensing purposes, the water dropping from the top into a tank 40 or 50 feet

long and about 6 feet deep. These made splendid bathing ponds, where the men were able to enjoy a swim, even when the weather was inclined to be cold, as the water was always more or less warm.

"Hutments," such as existed towards the end of the war, had not yet come into use, so that men were billeted in houses and farms, some occupied and some not. There were few sadder sights, or one which brought home the horrors of war more than some of those deserted mining villages. The once pretty little gardens now buried under the bricks, mortar, and beams of the shattered houses, through which an odd flower would force its way, the roses still clinging to the broken garden railings. Inside the house was strewn with women's clothing, children's toys, perambulators, &c., pointing out how hurriedly the once happy home had been sacrificed in order to escape the enemy's shells, or even greater cruelties, for the Hun was no respecter of women or children. What anguish of heart these poor women must have suffered!

Haylofts made good billets, but trouble lay for the unwary, as there was no floor, the hay being supported on the top of beams. If the layer of hay was thin, through you went. A stout sergeant, while taking roll call one night, thus suddenly disappeared. Luckily his fall was broken by landing on the back of a cow sleeping below, much to its surprise and annoyance.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SOMME BATTLE, 1916.

WE now received definite orders that we were to leave the area and to move in a southerly direction. We were not told where we were going, but as we knew the battle of the Somme had started, it was not difficult to guess. The only point which might have raised any doubt in our minds was the fact that the men had been worked almost to a standstill in the sector which we were leaving. They had been encouraged to do so by being informed on more than one occasion by the Higher Command that this activity was the part they were called upon to play in order to assist in the great attack which was going on farther south. However, we had all become old soldiers by this time, and therefore quite expected to learn that, in spite of such promises, it had become necessary to employ us in the battle line, and we set off cheerfully southwards with the full intention of once more proving to the Boches what we could do in the fighting line. In fact, many would have been sorry, in their hearts, had a big battle

taken place without our battalion having a hand in it. It would have been looked upon as a reflection on the battalion that a big fight could possibly be carried through without our aid !

We started this march on the 23rd July, and proceeded to Dievel, where we had two days' rest. From there we continued the march through Gouy, Occoches, Autheux, Naours, Mirvaux, and Lahoussoye, arriving near Albert on the 8th August. This march was one of the most enjoyable periods which the battalion spent in France. The weather was extremely hot, and the marching was done in the early morning, generally starting an hour or so before dawn, and completing the march by 9 or 10 A.M. This saved us trudging along in the burning heat, and also allowed the men the remainder of the day for rest or amusement. The route was well behind the line, through villages which had not been destroyed. As a rule we were not billeted in the houses, but bivouacked in fields, if possible beside a river, where the men were able to bathe and play games. It was noticeable how physique and spirits improved as the march went on, and by the time we reached Albert we were all on the top of our form.

At Albert we once more bivouacked in a field on the south side of the main road, about one mile west of the town. By this time we were quite experienced at making shelters out of all kinds of odds and ends. When at Albert we adopted the plan of wearing the smoke-helmet as a sporran. This was not only a very convenient way of carrying it behind the lines, but when the satchel was properly washed it looked very smart.

It was soon possible to realise the severity of the fighting, as there was abundant evidence of the action which had taken place over the area. There was hardly a square yard of ground that was not ploughed up by shell, the whole area being composed of holes of different sizes. On the 17th we moved forward. As we marched through Albert we saw that wonderful sight of the statue of the Virgin and Child which had been on the top of the Basilica tower originally, but, having been hit by a shell, now stood out at right angles overlooking the square. The Child, held out at arm's length over the head of the blessed Virgin, appeared to be gazing at and invoking a blessing on the troops passing below.

We were now to take the switch-line, which formed part of the German system of trenches in front of Contalmaison. We had previously prepared our jumping-off trenches, which we left at 8.55 A.M., following strong artillery barrage. The German front line was taken without much difficulty, many of the enemy surrendering. We reached our objective and started digging in, but the enemy developed a bombing attack from a trench on our right, and Captain M'Crae, along with Lieutenant Orr, started counter-bombing. Our supply of bombs began to give out, but happily there were large numbers of German bombs lying about, and with these we

were able to do good execution, especially as we found that we could get a longer range with them than with our own. Luckily, when we were getting short-handed from casualties, we were able to get the assistance of two platoons of the 9th Gordons to carry bombs from the rear up to our bombers.

In the meantime it was apparent that, owing to casualties, we were not sufficiently strong to hold the elbow and force the trench where the Germans had formed a block. Unfortunately, the Stokes gun team had been put out of action. Lieutenant Anderson, who was in charge of the guns, did magnificent work, for a time feeding and firing the guns himself while the team were sent away to fetch more ammunition. Our casualties had now been severe, and it was evidently necessary to form a further attack to clear the remainder of the trenches if we were to maintain the ground already won. This was organised with the assistance of a party of the Seaforth Highlanders, who had arrived as a carrying party. About this time it was noticed that the Germans were massing near the Martinpuich-Pozières road, but our artillery soon brought their fire on to them and broke them up. Our counter-attack was launched at 5.50 P.M., and was entirely successful.

Our casualties were heavy, 5 officers being killed and 9 wounded, while among the rank and file 44 were killed, 16 were missing (believed killed), and 167 wounded. For this action we received several congratulations, that from the G.O.C. 4th Army stating :—

“ Please convey the Army Commander’s congratulations to the 15th and 1st Divisions on their successes and the enterprise they are displaying, which is invaluable at this stage of the battle.”

Lieutenant T. Orr and Lieutenant W. Black were awarded the Military Cross for their conspicuous gallantry. While in charge of two parties digging advanced posts they saw the enemy driving our men in, fell back at once on the flank, built a double block, and stopped the enemy’s advance by a bombing counter-attack. It was largely due to their pluck and determination that the captured trench was held. Corporal J. Drysdale and Sergeant J. Montgomerie, both of whom were wounded, showed great courage and skill in assisting to build the blocks and to organise the counter-attacks, and were awarded the D.C.M. Privates J. Boyle, A. H. Craig, W. Johnston, W. Train, Sergeant D. H. M’Gilp, Lance-Corporal J. A. M’Gowan, Corporal W. J. Ramage, and Lance-Corporal E. B. Thomson were awarded Military Medals for bravery displayed on this occasion. 2nd Lieutenant D. Moir, although wounded, organised and helped to consolidate the trench, displaying great courage and initiative. For his conspicuous gallantry he was awarded the Military Cross.

We carried on in this area up till the 19th September, when we

were relieved by the 8th Yorks of the 23rd Division, and went back into Divisional Reserve at Franvillers.

Here we remained carrying out training until the 5th October, when we once more marched up and bivouacked at Beaucourt, going into the front line on the 11th, which by this time had been advanced as far as Le Sars.

On the 13th October the R.S.M., A. K. Scott, D.C.M., was killed. He had joined the battalion early in 1914, and had been with it ever since. He was an exceptionally good R.S.M., a strict disciplinarian, handling those under him with tact, a splendid organiser for whom no amount of work seemed too much. A brave young man and a born soldier, he was respected and beloved by all who came in contact with him. Shortly before, in the King's Birthday Honours, he was awarded the D.C.M. for his consistent good work and devotion to duty.

The weather now was broken and the ground was becoming a quagmire, owing to the innumerable shell-holes being full of water. Our front line consisted of a series of these shell-holes, which made all movements by day impossible, and at night, owing to the lack of any sort of landmarks, it was the simplest thing possible to lose one's way. The reserve positions were at Contalmaison. It was a long weary march from the front line back to this point, threading one's way in the dark between the shell-holes. Afterwards there was a duck-board track, but as it was well known to the enemy, it was often shelled. It was especially hard upon Lewis gun teams and bombers, who had to carry their supplies of drums and ammunition and bags of bombs. We tried once or twice leaving our ammunition and taking over the relieving battalion's so as to save carrying, but the men always complained that the ammunition, &c., handed over to them was dirty, and they would prefer to stick to their own.

It was exhausting enough walking through the mud in ordinary kit, but the physical exertion became almost unendurable at the end of two or three hours when a man, in addition to his rifle and 120 rounds, had to carry a heavy load which caused him to sink deep in the mud at every step. One was filled with admiration at the pluck and endurance of the young lads who did it.

That the G.O.C.-in-C. realised our discomforts and difficulties in the Somme fighting is borne out in his despatches, in which he states:—

“ Among all the long roll of victories borne on the Colours of our regiments, there has never been a higher test of the endurance and resolution of our infantry. They have shown themselves worthy of the highest traditions of our race and of the proud record of former wars.”

And again:—

“ Our New Armies entered the battle with the determination to win,

and with confidence in their powers to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy, and to the world that this confidence was not misplaced."

It was intended that we should carry out another attack, but, although the battalion moved twice up to the line for this purpose, on each occasion it had to be postponed, as the weather had rendered the ground impassable. Jumping-off trenches, however, were prepared. On one occasion, when the attack looked imminent, the battalion was brought back into the line, the Brigadier stating that the parties who had been put on to the work had not been able to make much progress, and that he felt sure that if we took it on hand it would be completed. This nice compliment compensated us for being brought back into the line before our time, and spurred on the men to finish the task—which they did.

On the 4th November we once more went into Divisional Reserve at Bresle. Here we took over a camp which had been kept in splendid order. Even the tent-boards had been thoroughly scrubbed by those before us, which created in our minds a very favourable impression of the outgoing battalion. The camp stood on high ground outside the village. We were given the choice of being billeted in the village or occupying the camp, but the advantages of all being together in a clean place more than compensated for not going into billets which at the best appeared very dirty. The cold, however, was intense, the water being frozen solid inside the tent every morning. The officers rather envied the men sleeping in a crowded tent, as they had a better chance of being warm. So far, unfortunately, we had only been able to get one blanket per man.

The cold did not, however, affect the men's health. The way in which health improved even in the trenches when the frost came was remarkable. No doubt it must have saved the spreading of infection, as in the line there were still a great many dead lying unburied, and every shell-hole was full of stagnant water.

We carried out a varied programme of training, being lucky enough to have a rifle-range close at hand. By this time the army was once more realising the advantages of the rifle, which had for some time been sadly neglected in favour of the bomb, an instrument which is exceedingly useful in trench warfare where the sapheads and trenches are a few yards from each other, but perfectly useless in more or less open warfare. The average man could not throw a bomb more than twenty to thirty yards, and at that range it was almost as dangerous to the thrower as to the enemy. It was extraordinary, however, what a hold it got, a large part of the home training evidently being devoted to it. Our main object now was to undo this, and to make the men realise that their best friend was their rifle. There is a story told of one instance where a man was seen chasing a Boche within

thirty to forty yards of him in order to try and get within easy bombing distance ! It apparently never struck him that with his rifle the Boche was a certain target at this distance.

We also had good ground at Bresle for practice in the construction of strong points. At this time plenty of amusement could always be got by visiting the officer's riding school, carried on from 7 to 8 in the morning. The whole day, however, was not devoted merely to instructional training, part of every afternoon being devoted to sports, especially football. Even in the hottest weather or after a long march the men would hardly be in their billets before somebody had the football out.

The Brigade Games were held here, and everyone went in for all sorts of training with the object of trying to win the championship. The sports were held in the field below our camp on the 21st November, the championship events being the 100 yards, the mile, the cross-country race, the long and high jumps, the tug-of-war, putting the weight, tossing the caber, and football. The points scored were : Gordons, 14 ; Black Watch, 14 ; Seaforths, 23 ; Camerons, 25. So that we, for the third time, won the silver bugle, as the champions of the brigade. The tug-of-war was a most tremendous affair, the final of which was an all over pull, lasting about twenty-five minutes. The Camerons' team in the first period of the pull were over with the exception of three men, but by degrees they slowly recovered themselves, and finally, by a sort of cross between a war dance and a quick march, they pulled the other team over the line. The excitement was intense ! The training for this event was very amusing. On both sides the trainers were old soldiers who had competed with each other many times before in India and elsewhere. If either Sergeant-Major while training his team saw the other approaching, it did not matter how far off, the training would promptly cease, as they were certain that the opponent was out to gain tips ! Sergeant-Major Vass was responsible for the splendid training of the winning Cameron team.

While at Bresle we had the honour of being inspected by the G.O.C.-in-C., Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. He complimented us highly on the part we had taken in the battle of the Somme, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the appearance of the battalion.

On the 1st December we moved back once more into Albert, *via* Lavieville and Millencourt, preparatory to going into the line. While behind the line we had a strenuous time cleaning and repairing the roads. The Corps Commander issued a special order, stating that :

" He wished to place on record his great appreciation of the work done by the troops on the roads, railways, and tram-lines during our last six weeks in the Corps area, and that with the adverse conditions he fully realised the great amount of extra work which it involved, but trusted

that all ranks would realise how essential the work was in view of future operations, and, further, for their own welfare."

Moving into Scott's Redoubt on the 16th, we once more took up our duty in the front line. By this time trench feet began to appear—a trouble which always existed during the mud, cold, and wet of winter. It was a satisfaction to know, however, that the Highland Brigade suffered less in this respect than any other brigade in the division, the possible reason being the wearing of hose-tops instead of puttees. When the puttee gets wet it is very apt to shrink and press upon the leg, and the wearing of two pairs of socks to keep the feet warm interfered with the circulation. The Highlanders, however, were able to wear two pairs of hose-tops, thereby keeping the men's legs warm without interfering with the circulation. They acted the same way as mittens do for the hands. It is pleasing to realise that the Highland garb once more proved of value as a fighting kit. In order to prevent trench feet all men had to rub their feet and legs with whale oil. This order had to be carried out most strictly, fault always being found if it was not done.

On one occasion, when some men were in the outpost line for twelve hours—which consisted of a small shell-hole full of water—one of them developed trench feet on his return. Fault was found because he had gone twelve hours without oiling his feet, even although he had done so immediately before going on and coming off duty. On it being pointed out that it was impossible for a man to go through this performance while standing in water in an exposed shell-hole, the reply came back that there was no reason why he should not stand on one foot, lift the other out of the water, oil it, and put it back again! A performance which no doubt seemed simple to those behind the lines, but was not so easily carried out in practice. Another point which was insisted on was trying to get the men to put on dry socks. Of course it was quite impossible to dry the socks in the line, but some genius behind the lines was struck with the brilliant idea that the men should carry a sock in each trouser pocket, which would prove an effective way of drying them. This order was circulated around the whole of the Highland Brigade, without anybody realising the difficulty that a man in the kilt would have in finding his trouser pockets!

No movement could take place near the outpost lines in daylight, which necessitated the C.O. and others, if they wished to see the outpost and forward lines, making a tour just before sunrise. Hardly was there a day that the Brigadier and his staff did not go round these posts, no matter whether they were deep in mud or snow. There being no continuous line of trenches, it was the simplest thing to lose one's way. One morning an officer who had just relieved one of the

posts, bringing with him the rum ration, set out to walk over to the next post in order to give them their ration. It was a foggy morning with snow on the ground, and, unfortunately, he missed the post and wandered on into the German lines, the battalion thereby losing a very capable officer and also the rum ration, which, from the men in the post's point of view, was possibly the more serious. The enemy, however, were apt to do the same, and on more than one occasion we got German prisoners who had wandered from their own line.

We were unfortunate enough to have to spend Christmas in the front line, but were relieved on Christmas night, and moved back to Shelter Wood. It was quite impossible to hold our Christmas and New Year dinner there, as the camps were hardly more comfortable than the front line. The mud was indescribable, and it was with the greatest difficulty that ordinary rations could be got. In this sea of mud, it was not possible to distinguish between the places where the road was solid and where there was a shell-hole. It was no uncommon sight to see a mule team up to their necks in water. Sometimes it even necessitated the wretched animals being destroyed. One of the senior officers took it upon himself to try and cope with the mud in the camp, and was promptly appointed "O.C. Mud!" His system was to cut trenches into which the mud was pushed by means of a kind of shovel, then everybody stood along the trench armed with more of these shovels and kept the mud on the move till it reached the edge of the camp. The idea was good, but unfortunately mud seemed to be created as quickly as it was removed, and for those moving about at night these trenches with their slimy contents were regular traps.

In consequence of the difficulties of transport all stores were very short, especially coal. One had, therefore, to resort to all kinds of means in order to get fuel. Luckily, what once had been beautiful woods were situated near the camp, but now all the trees were smashed and torn up by artillery. There were strict orders, however, that no wood should be cut without permission being received from the French Woods and Forests Department, Paris. The acting C.O. used, nevertheless, to sally forth into the wood with a party of men to collect fuel, much to the fear of the Adjutant, who always expected to see him arrested for doing so. He, however, calmed his conscience (if that was necessary) by only removing the fallen timber.

It was our fate to spend Hogmanay of this year once again in the front line. It was generally expected that the Boches would do something to celebrate the occasion, but luckily our prophecies proved wrong.

We could look back on the old year 1916 with pride. We had done a lot of hard work and strenuous fighting. In spite of heavy casualties, the battalion was as keen and efficient as ever. Our suc-

cesses had added to our *esprit de corps*. We were no longer a new battalion without a history. We could now draw inspiration from the feats of arms we had ourselves accomplished, as well as from that of the old regiment to which we were all so proud to belong.

Sometimes one wonders if the ardour of the work, apart from its discomfort and danger, is fully realised by those who never experienced it. How often has one heard those at home remark, "Oh yes, while you fellows are fighting, we are doing out bit at home—we have curtailed our holidays, and we don't get away from our work till 6 and 7 at night." Even Staff officers would impress on you the long hours they worked, and without doubt most of them did work hard. While all this is admitted, yet it would be wrong to imagine that the regimental officers and men did not also have long hours, often more than the round of the clock. Moreover, when their work was done they had no comfortable bed in which to rest. Even to take one's clothes off was looked upon as a luxury. It might be of interest, therefore, to put on record an ordinary day's work of a company commander in the line.

During the day he was kept busy with inspecting his line, visits from Staff officer, making up returns, answering correspondence, organising night working parties, indenting for material, and the many other matters of the daily routine. At night again, when the rations came up, the C.Q.M.S. would arrive for instructions regarding pay, rations, detailing of men for leave, courses, &c. After that he had working parties to visit, sentries to be inspected, examining localities which could not be visited in daylight, officers coming from patrols to interview, prepare, and write out patrol and other reports which had to be at Brigade Headquarters before 6 A.M. These are some of the duties which occupied him during the night. From this it can be realised that the officer in the line generally got two or three hours' sleep at odd intervals during the night, and with luck another two hours during the day. And remember that he had to sleep often in a damp shelter or draughty dug-out in his wet clothes without even a valise to lie on, many a time with not so much as a blanket to roll round him. When behind the line in "rest billets" he was more comfortable, as he would have his "flea-bag" on the floor of a Nissen hut, but still he was hard worked. His day was occupied with training, clothing, &c., and his evening with preparing training programmes and the many other details of running a company. There were also night working parties of which he would have to take his turn every third or fourth night, when he would be up until 3 or 4 in the morning. From this the civilian (who thinks he was hard worked by doing eight hours a day, without any days off, on big pay) can realise that the soldier was doing as much, if not more, with all the discomforts and risks over and above.

On the 18th January Lieutenant-Colonel D. E. M. M. Crichton



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. E. M. M. CRICHTON.

took over command of the battalion, Colonel Marsh having gone down the line sick. We were sorry to part with Colonel Marsh, who was a good soldier, and who had been with us through all the fighting in the Somme. He was suffering from fever, the result of many years' service in India, and which had been aggravated by the exposure of wintering in the Somme. Life under the best circumstances was most miserable, but to have all the depression of fever on the top of it must have been exceedingly trying, although many of us at the time did not know what he had to endure.

One of our experiences about this time was a dug-out fire, some brilliant genius putting a brazier on the top of a box of Véry lights, which after a time went off and started shooting about the dug-out. The dug-out was situated in the front line in the Le Sars sunken road, which was generally a sea of mud, often overflowing down into the dug-out. One would have thought that it was impossible for any of the timber saturated with mud and water to burn. This soon proved to be wrong, as the fire worked its way up one of the stairs, getting a splendid down-draught from the others. The place was soon a roaring furnace. The officers and men set about building up a barricade with sand-bags. This was an exciting experience, for the Véry lights kept shooting about as the fire increased in intensity, and might at any moment have set fire to the boxes of bombs and ammunition stores in the dug-out. One of the men actually ordered an officer out with the remark, "It was no place for him," when he began to realise the danger. Perhaps this was not strictly in accordance with the idea of army discipline, but at any rate it showed the good spirit and affection that existed between the officers and men.

At the beginning of February we were relieved by the 5th Australian Brigade, the 18th Australian Battalion relieving the Camerons. We went back through Bécourt to Contay, where we went into Corps Reserve, nominally for a rest, but practically for intensive training. In this little village we at last got the opportunity of holding our long-delayed Christmas and New Year dinner, which took place by companies. The second-in-command and the padre proceeded to Amiens to purchase provisions for the revels—pigs, wine, beer, &c. The first had to be bought alive in the pig market, where acquaintance was struck up with the most villainous-looking Frenchman. The porkers were chosen from the fat ones that squealed the loudest when poked in the ribs by the padre's stick. The dinners were a great success. The parish priest was a guest at the officers' dinner, and appeared to be a good judge of wine, and thoroughly to enjoy his meal, besides being a very jolly old gentleman.

In the New Year Honours our second-in-command, Major Norman MacLeod, received a D.S.O., while Captain Bateman, the Medical Officer, Captain W. G. S. Stuart, and C.S.M. A. Kidd were awarded

the M.C. Sergeant J. Little was given a D.C.M. for his conspicuous gallantry in bringing up bombs during the attack on the 17th August, and also on another occasion for showing great skill and courage in handling a working party under fire.

CHAPTER V.

BATTLE OF ARRAS, 1917.

OUR rest was not for long, however, as we started once more to move north on the 15th February, leaving the Somme area for good. All will look back upon the Somme as a sort of horrible nightmare of mud and water, of scarcity of fresh meat rations, fuel, &c., of long and weary reliefs up to Le Sars and back again to the camps in Scott's Redoubt and "rests" in Metz Wood, where the conditions were almost as bad as in the front line. Not a place where the men could be entertained, not a Y.M.C.A. or other hut within miles of the front line, not a civilian to be seen. The Lewis gunners had a specially hard time of it pulling their hand-carts through the mud and shell-holes. The design was selected at home, doubtless with great care, but they must have been tested on the Guards' Parade or other perfect ground. For the work in hand it would be difficult to imagine a worse pattern than that of these carts with their thin iron wheels set close in to the side of the cart and without any guiding pole or shafts. Luckily they were soon abandoned. The cold in the line during the winter was intense. Owing to the muddy conditions the men could not take their greatcoats with them, but they were now so hardy that this exposure did not affect their health.

Now and then an officer was able to "lorry jump" back to Amiens, and spend the evening round Charlie's Bar, or dine at a most excellent restaurant, where the dinners and wines were good and the waitresses pleasing to look upon. In fact, the sight of a woman, of any kind of appearance, was a delight. We fitted up at Albert a house which acted as a kind of rest billet for those suffering from slight ailments. The Town Major was always threatening to turn us out, but we contrived to keep sufficiently in his favour to prevent this catastrophe. We managed to fit up a long passage as a drying-room, with the assistance of some water-pipes which the Royal Engineers kindly dumped in the square in front of the house, and which we quietly appropriated during the night. This house proved of the greatest value, as the temporarily sick were employed in washing socks and hose-tops, which were dried in this room, so that every night we were able to send up

a supply of dry socks, &c., to the men in the line in exchange for their dirty wet ones. No doubt this rest had an excellent effect on the men's health, and saved many from having to go to hospital.

The transport were generally in lines about La Boisselle Crater. Sometimes those in the front line imagined that the transport had a "cushy" time. But one is rather apt to think that the "other man" has the best of a bargain. No doubt they did not suffer the casualties of front-line troops, but their hours were long and weary. By night they struggled up with the rations, &c., often through shell-fire, their carts up to the axles in mud, and the mules sometimes being nearly drowned by falling into shell-holes, out of which it was a long and weary business to extricate them. During the day they had to clean and feed their animals and collect the rations from the "train." They thus were working practically night and day, in all weathers and during all hours. It was wonderful how the men and animals were able to carry on.

On leaving the 4th Army, the General Officer Commanding issued the following farewell message to be communicated to all ranks :—

"I cannot allow my old friends in the 15th Division to leave the 4th Army without expressing to them my gratitude for, and admiration of, their excellent services during the battle of the Somme.

"The capture of Martinpuich with more than 1000 prisoners, accomplished as it was after six weeks of hard and continuous fighting in the line, was a feat of arms deserving the highest praise, and illustrates the endurance and fine fighting spirit for which the division has always been renowned.

"The work they have done at and about Le Sars has been of the same high standard as that which they accomplished at Loos, and I know no division in which a higher standard of discipline and moral exists, nor one to which I would entrust a difficult undertaking with greater confidence.

"The close co-operation between the artillery and infantry of the division has been a factor which has contributed greatly to their successes, and shows that the training of the artillery has been no less thorough than that of the infantry.

"In the operations of the coming spring, the division will, I am sure, maintain the same high reputation that they have won in the 4th Corps and in the 4th Army, and I trust that at some future date I may again have the honour of finding them under my command.

"I wish all ranks every possible good fortune.

"(Signed) H. RAWLINSON, *General,*
"Commanding Fourth Army."

We left Contay with regret. This was the first place where we had seen any sort of civilian life for months, and we had just settled down and begun to make friends with the inhabitants when we had to move on. The Mayor came and expressed his regret that we were going away, and told us that the inhabitants had greatly appreciated the good conduct and kindness of the men.

We marched to Moncheaux *via* Beauval, Gézaincourt, Bouquemaison, and Croisette. The march north was trying to a degree. The discomforts the men had suffered left them in not too good a condition for long marches, and during the whole four days there blew an icy cold wind.

We now entered the 3rd Corps, commanded by General Haldane, in the 3rd Army, under General Allenby. Here we settled down once more to train, as we learned that we were to take part in a big attack. This attack was delayed, as it could not take place until the new railway line from Doullens to Arras was completed. We soon received orders that practically the whole of the battalion was to move to Milly under Major MacLeod, to form a working party on the railway cutting there. The men thoroughly enjoyed this change of employment, which consisted of three shifts of eight hours each per twenty-four hours, digging at the cutting. There is nothing a soldier appreciates more than to know the number of hours he will be employed and how long he is going to get to himself. He hates being messed about. There was also an element of competition in the work, as the total earth excavated by each shift was duly recorded, and the rivalry between battalions and "shifts" to reach highest output was very keen.

At first we had great difficulty with our rations. By some mistake no arrangements had been made for these. The D.A.Q.M.G., when appealed to, said he would indent for us, but that according to the regulations they could not be supplied for three days. After the Major had ridden round the country for some hours he found at a railhead an officer in charge of a dump, who, realising the situation, and not being quite hide-bound to the regulations, gave us some tins of bully-beef and biscuits. Next day the hunt commenced again, and finally Corps Headquarters put the matter right. Theoretically, there is no difference between rations of corps and other troops, but there is no doubt we never got rations anything like those we received when acting as corps troops.

On 24th February 1917 the Battalion Headquarters moved to Maizieres, the working party returning from Milly on 2nd March. On the 6th the brigade was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief at Ambrine. The brigade was drawn up in quarter column in fighting dress. The Commander-in-Chief expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and steadiness of the brigade, and gave directions that this should be communicated to all ranks.

On the 11th March the 44th Brigade relieved the 45th Brigade in support in Arras, the route being by Penin, Tilloy, Hermaville, St Pol-Arras road. The sheer destruction of the Boche was very apparent. Before the war the great straight roads had been lined with splendid trees. These for miles he had cut down and left on the roadside. Even the fruit trees, for which this district was famous, had all been

ruthlessly destroyed. It was difficult to realise this wanton destruction by the Hun and what good it did. Even of old it is written (Deut. xx. 19-20) :—

" When thou besiege a city . . . thou shalt not destroy the trees thereof. Only the trees which thou knowest that they be not trees for meat thou shalt destroy and cut them down."

But the new Kultur knew no such rules.

As the battalion got near Arras the roads became very congested with traffic, and the men had to move off the highway or dodge between traffic in order to get on. By the time we passed under the Baudimont Gate the hour when the troops were allowed out of billets had arrived. The streets were absolutely packed with men and vehicles. Although Arras was practically in the front line the inhabitants remained in their shops, and though shutters were up so that no lights could be seen a brisk trade was still carried on inside the shops. One of the peculiar things was that the Boche seldom shelled the town after daylight. If he had done so he would certainly have caused heavy casualties, and as he must have heard the roar of heavy traffic, it is difficult to understand why he did not take this opportunity of doing serious damage.

Our first experience in the line at Arras was in the cemetery defences, a somewhat gruesome place, and subject to the usual attentions of the Boches to such a place. One man went to hospital with what seemed to be a small piece of shell in his cheek, but when the M.O. extracted it, it was discovered to be a tooth, apparently belonging to one of the rightful inhabitants ! Good shelter was to be had inside some of the tombs.

On 18th March " D " Company carried out a raid on the enemy's lines. The zero hour was 2.50 A.M., and Captain W. G. Stuart was in command, along with Lieutenant Semple and Lieutenant Morton. The 9th and 12th Divisions co-operated by similar raids on their fronts. The object of the raid was to destroy enemy dug-outs, and to obtain identifications and information regarding the enemy's lines.

The raiding party took up position along tapes which had been previously laid out by Captain Stuart. The raiders advanced in two parties (each two platoons) through separate gaps in the enemy's wire. They met with no difficulty in forming up, although an enemy party of about forty strong had been seen working in front of their wire shortly before. An enemy machine-gun kept firing through the gaps in the wire, but this was luckily put out of action by a direct hit from a shell. Both parties succeeded in getting through the wire and entering the enemy's trenches without encountering the enemy. The fire trench was found to be badly damaged, and the control trench, a few yards in the rear, was discovered to be very wide and deep (about

10 feet). The party working to the north came across six dug-outs. Voices were heard in them all. Each dug-out was bombed by means of Stoke shells. Wire frames acting as blocks had been erected in both the fire and communication trenches, and these made movement along the trenches difficult. In most cases the parties had to climb out of the trenches and go round the top.

The party working south found ten dug-outs; two entrances had been blown in by the artillery bombardment; the remainder were destroyed with Stoke shells. No dead were found in the trenches, but all dug-outs were still occupied by the enemy. A machine-gun in an emplacement was destroyed. No gas cylinders were seen nor identifications obtained. A party of thirty or forty Boches were seen and fired at as they retired through our box barrage. This was thought to be the wiring party which had been seen earlier in the evening. One of the dug-outs which we destroyed caught fire. The majority of the party returned to our trenches at 3.25 A.M., though one officer and a Lewis gunner, who were carrying a wounded man, did not return till later. The enemy barrage did not come down till 3 A.M., when the support line—Islington Street—and the cemetery were heavily shelled. The enemy put up the usual number of lights, those well behind the line bursting into golden rain. Our casualties amounted to 1 killed, 1 missing believed to be killed, and 35 wounded. Two died of wounds.

The following special orders were issued :—

“The G.O.C. 15th Division wishes to convey his appreciation to all ranks who took part in this morning's raid, and his congratulations on the success achieved.”

“The Corps Commander wishes to congratulate all concerned in the preparation, execution, and success of the raid carried out by the 7th Cameron Highlanders.”

The C.O. issued a special order congratulating Captain W. G. Stuart, M.C., 2nd Lieutenants Semple and Morton, Sergeant A. M'Donald, Lance-Corporal J. Kelly, and Privates G. M'Lean and W. Marston on the gallant and conspicuous part they took in the raid. A special order was also issued by the Army Commander congratulating the 44th and 46th Brigades on the successful raids carried out during the month.

Lieutenant G. R. Morton was awarded the Military Cross by His Majesty for his devotion to duty when in command of a raiding party. He led his men in a most conspicuously gallant manner. He destroyed a hostile machine-gun and, later, carried a wounded man back to our lines.

Lieutenant R. W. B. Semple also received a Military Cross for his conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was the first man to enter the enemy's lines, and during the whole operation set a splendid

example to the two platoons under his charge. He led a bombing party and inflicted many casualties on the enemy.

From the 3rd to the 7th of April the battalion was billeted in the cellars of the Grand Place, Arras, preparatory to the battle. The shelling by the enemy was now considerable, but we only suffered two casualties.

Before the attack the padre held a communion service in one of the large cellars, in which many of the officers and men partook. Practically all the men attended the service. A good many of the younger lads had not yet become communicants. The padre took the names of all such and reported to their Church at home that they had now done so. Alas, for many it was to be their first and last communion. One can imagine the source of comfort this must have been to those at home. It was indeed a unique and solemn service. Every now and then the sound of a shell bursting amongst the houses above, or in the Grand Place, would drown the words of the padre and shake the cellar.

At 11.30 P.M. on the 8th the battalion moved from the cellars down into sewers, along which they travelled to the communication trenches, and so to their assembly trench in front of the cemetery. Battalion Headquarters were in cellars in Rue de Douai.

At 3.20 A.M. on the 9th the battalion was reported in position ready for the attack. The zero hour was 5.30 A.M. The attack commenced with the 8/10th Gordons on the right, the 9th Black Watch on the left, and the 7th Camerons in support. The advance was carried out behind an intense barrage. The German's first system was gained with slight loss, the Camerons occupying "O.G.1" and "O.G.2." At 7.30 A.M. the attack upon the second objective was commenced. The 9th Black Watch on the left were for a time held up at the Railway Triangle, where there was heavy fighting. This also prevented the Gordons from reaching the objective, so the Camerons were ordered forward. With their assistance all objectives were gained, the 7th being the first to enter the second objective trench, and to enfilade the enemy. About 3 P.M. the Camerons were ordered to relieve the Black Watch on the left. The battalion was reorganised, "B" and "D" Companies moving forward, two platoons to Hecq Trench, and two platoons to Helle Trench. "A" and "C" Companies moved to Cable Trench, which they started to consolidate about 1 P.M. Orders were then received to proceed eastwards to Feuchy, in support of the 45th Brigade. This move was carried out and completed by 4 P.M. Later it was arranged that the position occupied by us was to be taken over by the 6th Camerons (45th Brigade), and we were to move back to the trenches we had previously occupied. So ended the first phase of the battle.

The weather during the attack had been most trying. At the commencement of the attack it had started to rain, and by the after-

noon it was snowing hard. This and squalls of icy cold wind made life in the half-dug trenches almost unbearable. With no greatcoats or other protection working in snow and mud was a far from enviable occupation. The wounded, needless to say, from the loss of blood felt the cold intensely. It speaks highly of the moral and fighting spirit of the troops that they had advanced 4000 yards and taken all their objectives.

During the night we found that the enemy on our front had practically disappeared, and many felt that if the fight was pressed home next day we would go a long way farther. However, that was not to be. But there is little doubt the day's delay before the battle started again gave the enemy time to pull himself together and get up reserves.

At 12.45 A.M. on the 11th we heard that the attack was to be continued at 5 A.M. At 3 A.M. orders came through from brigade to move into a position occupying part of the Brown line which had been captured previously by the 46th Brigade. This was done in the midst of a heavy snowstorm. This position was occupied by "A" Company on the right, "C" Company on the left, "B" Company right support, and "D" Company left support. At 11 A.M. the companies attacked in artillery formation, moving half-right for Orange Hill. As soon as the crest of the hill was reached we came under heavy machine-gun and shrapnel fire from Mount Pleasant, Roeux, and Orange Hill, which for a time delayed the advance, but the battalion finally worked forward and occupied a system of trenches about H29 central. About 2.54 P.M. a message reached us that the barrage was to again commence at 2.50 P.M., and the brigade was to attack at three. This gave only a few minutes to get the necessary orders issued, but about 3 P.M. the battalion commenced the attack. Once again they came under exceptionally heavy machine-gun and shrapnel fire, but they succeeded in reaching a position running roughly between Lone Copse and Monchy. Here word was brought about 4.40 P.M. that the enemy was reported to be preparing a counter-attack, and at once everyone was busy putting the trenches in a state of defence. However, it was stated shortly afterwards that the counter-attack was no longer to be expected.

A great portion of the battalion entered Monchy, where they placed themselves under command of a colonel of the Essex Yeomanry, who was in charge of the troops there. Nobody who was in the village that day is likely to forget it. The cavalry had just entered it, their Brigadier had been killed, and many of the men and horses had been literally blown to pieces. The place was full of dead and wounded, and the smell from the carcasses of the horses was horrible in the extreme. All units were represented, but this did not lead to confusion, which shows the spirit of the men who, left to their own initiation with few leaders to inspire them, held the somewhat precarious line. The following is taken from an officer's diary :—

"The spirit of the men throughout was excellent. . . . That many should find themselves committed to fight along with other units was inevitable in Monchy; engaged in clearing the cellars, &c., there was a mixed crowd of soldiers of different units, brigades, and divisions. As the day wore on they sorted themselves out into groups of varying sizes to hold and consolidate shell-holes and strong points in and around the village. I am convinced these men did excellent work."

Throughout the day the enemy made repeated attacks to retake Monchy, but on each occasion they were driven back by machine-gun and rifle fire, in spite of the fact that the artillery were not in a position to help them.

Later, orders were issued to O.C. companies to withdraw and link up with the Gordons from a line about 100 yards in front of the sunken road, this movement being completed about 3 A.M. On the 12th the battalion was relieved by a company of the Worcester Regiment, and moved back into Helle Trench, which was reached about 5.30 A.M. There it remained till 3 P.M., when it was finally relieved and moved into billets in Arras. The strength of the battalion taking part in these operations was 23 officers and 521 other ranks; of these 12 officers and 175 other ranks became casualties. The officer casualties were:—

Killed.—Lieutenants P. G. Jenkins, G. R. Morton, M.C., R. W. B. Semple, M.C., J. F. Smith, J. S. Ronaldson, and 19 other ranks.

Wounded.—Captain G. A. C. Davy, Lieutenants S. C. Russell, J. A. Symon, D. M. Brown, J. K. M'Millan, E. W. Forrest, and 128 other ranks.

We have also to record the death of C.S.M. Donald Cameron and Sergeant Arthur Dalgleish, two splendid soldiers.

We all felt very sorry for Lieutenants Semple and Morton, as these two splendid young officers had only on the day before the attack been awarded the Military Cross for their conspicuous gallantry in the raid which had taken place a few days previously. They were killed while the sincere congratulations of all ranks still sounded in their ears.

The men now fully realised the value of the rifle, which had stood them in such good stead in driving off the attacks at Monchy. But at home the bomb still appeared to be the principal article, more time being expended in making a man an efficient bomber than teaching him to shoot. How those in charge of training got hold of this idea is hard to understand. To make good this deficiency we therefore seized every opportunity of using the "butte de tir" in the ramparts of Arras.

A special order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief:—

"My warmest congratulations on the important success achieved by you yesterday. The manner in which the operations were carried out reflects

the greatest credit on commander, staff, and troops. Please convey to all employed my appreciation of the great skill and gallantry shown by them."

The Corps Commander also issued a special order, expressing his appreciation and thanks for the splendid work done both in the preparation for, and execution of, the attack. He was particularly gratified by the energy displayed by all ranks after the third objective was captured.

The Divisional Commander issued the following special order :—

" 15th Divisional Commander feels sure that this generous acknowledgment of the work of the division will be highly valued by all. He wishes to add his own thanks. He is proud to have under his command a division in which officers, N.C.O.'s, and men are inspired with so fixed a determination to do their duty. The task given to the 15th Division in the battle of Arras was a very heavy one, entailing hard work in preparation and great gallantry in attack. The difficulties of the operation only inspired all ranks to greater effort, and brilliant success has been achieved. The crushing defeat of the enemy on 9th April was due to the discipline, hard work, untiring energy, and magnificent gallantry of all ranks. Another page of honour has been added to the glorious record of the division. The Divisional Commander wishes to thank every officer, N.C.O., and man, and he feels that it is indeed an honour to command the victorious 15th Division."

Lieutenant J. Findlay was awarded the Military Cross for his devotion to duty. He rendered very gallant and able assistance during the assault at a critical period, and materially assisted in clearing up a difficult situation. Two very able N.C.O.'s, who had been with the battalion since it came out, received the D.C.M.—viz., C.S.M. J. M'Gill, for his conspicuous gallantry in collecting mixed units and reorganising them in the support line under very heavy fire. He at all times set a splendid example of courage and determination. Sergeant P. Fleming assumed command of his company, and led them forward most gallantly in the face of very heavy fire, setting a splendid example throughout.

The signallers and runners during the battle of Arras had a severe time, owing to the heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The system of deep buried cable had not yet been developed, all wires being laid over the open. They were therefore being constantly cut by shell-fire, and the signallers had to be out continually, both night and day, repairing them. This also necessitated the use of runners to carry messages during the periods of the heavy bombardment. Signallers and runners were picked men, as the work was not only arduous and dangerous, but required both judgment and common-sense. We were lucky with the men chosen, as they on this and all other occasions did their work well, showing courage and devotion to duty.

At the close of this phase of the battle, Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton went down the line sick, the command of the battalion being taken over by Major MacLeod. The battalion was billeted in Arras up till



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORMAN MACLEOD, C.M.G., D.S.O.

the 23rd April, reorganising and absorbing fresh drafts. They also practised the attack in open order, and did a certain amount of rifle practice in the "butte de tir." We left our billets in Grand Place on the night of the 22nd, relieving the 8/10th Gordons. We were to attack the enemy on the 23rd, the first objective being the Blue line. At 3.20 A.M. the battalion was in position, "D" Company being on the left, "A" Company on the right, "B" and "C" Companies in support. On our right were the Seaforths, on the left the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (45th Brigade).

The zero hour was 4.45 A.M., when the battalion commenced to attack under a heavy barrage. The enemy almost at once opened a barrage on our front line, and also an intense machine-gun fire from an emplacement on our immediate front and from the high ground on the south side of Scarpe River. The machine-gun emplacement on our front was to have been knocked out by our trench-mortars, which were to open rapid fire on it half a minute before we attacked; but this scheme was not carried into effect, and we suffered very heavy casualties when the men got over the top and rushed the gun at the point of the bayonet. The fact that Lieutenant David Anderson, the trench-mortar officer, was killed probably accounted for the failure of the trench-mortar to knock out the machine-gun. Lieutenant Anderson was a most skilled and gallant officer, beloved by all, and his death must have had a disconcerting effect on his men. He was a cheery individual, and had often rendered very valuable service in the attack. We missed him both as a soldier and as a man.

After rushing the gun at the point of the bayonet, our right was held up by machine-gun fire. Our left, in the meantime, pushed on to Bullet Trench, seizing the south end of it, taking about forty prisoners and capturing a machine-gun. Here about 5.30 A.M., finding they were out of touch both on their left and right, they dug themselves in. The centre of the battalion for a time had been held up by the machine-gun fire, but succeeded finally in advancing and fortifying a post about the sunken road (5.45 A.M.). A small party on the right, with the assistance of Captain Morrison of the Black Watch, formed another post in the sunken road. By 10.30 A.M. those who were holding the post in Bullet Trench had managed, with the assistance of a few Stokes and rifle grenades, to clear the trench up to the Cambrai road, three posts being formed in the trenches.

For a time our right was insecure, as the Black Watch, who had attacked the village of Guemappe, had not succeeded in holding it, and had been driven out by the enemy. About 12 mid-day a new barrage was formed, under which we pushed forward the posts in the sunken road, advancing to a part of Hammer Trench. These posts, being on high ground slightly in front of the village, spotted the enemy

forming up for a counter-attack against the Black Watch, and our Lewis gunners were able to do considerable execution before the counter-attack was broken up. The 46th Brigade advanced through the 44th, and again our Lewis gunners were able to do good work in firing on the enemy as he retired from the trenches on the right. After reorganising the battalion moved back to behind the Brown line about 2 A.M. on the 24th.

2nd Lieutenant N. S. Sim was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his men forward to assist the advance on the right. While forming a strong point, which he held all day, he exposed himself fearlessly, and throughout set a splendid example under most trying conditions.

2nd Lieutenant Muir-Kay was also awarded the Military Cross. When the attack was held up by machine-gun fire, he most gallantly organised the men near him and led them forward. In moving from shell-hole to shell-hole he took great personal risks, and succeeded in forming a strong point which he held until relieved at night.

Everyone believed we were now done with fighting for the time being, as our casualties had been heavy, and we were all congratulating each other on being the lucky ones who had got through it. Next day, however, the commanding officer received orders that we were to go back into the line in order to take Cavalry Farm on the 26th, as another battalion had failed to do so. No doubt it was necessary, as there were no fresh troops available, but no one, unless he has done it, can realise the feelings of a commanding officer when he has to order the men to turn round and go back into the fight under such circumstances. But he was proud of his men, who, tired as they were, once more turned back and faced the enemy without a grumble.

Owing to casualties in the previous fighting, we had now only three company officers left, besides the commanding officer and Lieutenant Legate, who was acting as Adjutant. A request was made to be allowed to bring up fresh officers from the transport lines, but this was refused. Unfortunately, just as the battalion was moving off, one of the three officers became a casualty, leaving only two, neither of whom had been in action before the previous day's fighting. When we reached the lines and found that the battalion was to carry out the attack on Cavalry Farm, the commanding officer suggested to brigade that he would go forward to Company Headquarters, as the battalion had been practically reduced to the strength of a company, especially in officers. However, the brigade would not agree to this.

The intention was that the battalion was to take Cavalry Farm and the trenches to the east of it. The 45th Brigade were to attack to the north of Cambrai road, and take a German strong point so as to protect our left, while the Black Watch were to advance on our right and form a line of posts. As soon as the battalion had captured the farm, the 9th Pioneer Gordons were to make a communication

trench up to it. The attack commenced at 11 P.M. We managed to capture the farm, but on getting past it we found the trench to the east strongly held by the enemy. These we attacked, but almost immediately found ourselves between two fires, coming from the trenches in front and from machine-guns close on our left rear, situated in the strong point which the 45th Brigade had failed to capture. The result was that we had to fall back on the farm. In the meantime the Gordons, having heard that we had taken the farm, came up to commence their trench. They also came under the same heavy cross fire as was holding up our advance, and had to withdraw. The Major in command and many others became casualties.

This information being received at the Battalion Headquarters, the commanding officer decided to go forward and try to reorganise the attack. The communication trench was filled with 9th Gordons, and it became necessary to advance over the open, which was a slow process, as the ground was being swept by machine-guns. On reaching the front line it was found crowded with troops, in consequence of the Seaforths, who were in support, having moved forward into the front line when our battalion had advanced to the attack. They were now mixed up with the men who had come back. The Seaforths were ordered to withdraw to the support line, with the exception of one company which was retained to assist us in holding the front line. It was practically impossible to take the trenches east of the farm unless the strong point on the north side of the road was attacked and captured. Having therefore formed posts in the farm and to the right, to link up with the Black Watch, the C.O. proceeded to the company of the 45th Brigade which had failed to capture the strong point on the north side of the road, and from which position the enemy were able to fire into our rear when we had gone forward. They informed him that they did not intend to attack the strong point again. This made it impossible for us to continue the attack beyond the farm with any chance of success. That evening the battalion was relieved by the Seaforths, and moved into support. The next day the battalion was occupied in burying dead. This work was difficult, as the enemy, seeing the movement, kept up intermittent shelling. However, we managed to collect sixty-four bodies of Camerons, which we buried in one grave. The commanding officer took the service, but had to limit the number of men present owing to the danger of casualties from shelling.

In order to save space, the majority of men were buried lying on their side. A touching feature was the fact that someone had taken each man's arm and put it round the body lying next to it. From the top of the trench one could imagine that the men were sleeping, embraced in each other's arms, more especially as they were buried in their kilts just as they had fought, no blankets or other covering being available. Altogether it was a most moving scene. The machine-gun, which has already been referred to and which should have been

knocked out before the attack, had taken its toll, as most of these bodies were found round about its emplacement. One could well appreciate the desperate gallantry of the men who rushed it. We had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that many of the enemy's gun crew had been bayoneted by our men.

A good example of the grit of the young officer and also the difficulty of obtaining accurate information regarding casualties was experienced. Lieutenant M. S. Mackay was missing, and though several men were certain that they had seen him dead in a certain shell-hole, his body could not be found. One reliable N.C.O. was so certain of its position that he guaranteed, if he were allowed to go out, he would return directly with the body. His request was granted, but proved a failure. As a matter of fact, Mackay was found dead a considerable distance farther on. He had been severely wounded where the men saw him, and they had been wrongly convinced that he was dead. He had been killed finally by a direct hit. He must have suffered severe wounds first of all, as his right hand, which had been blown off, and other wounds had been dressed. Such wounds would have more than justified anyone going back to the dressing-station, but this brave young officer, although stunned and wounded to such an extent that his own men thought he was dead, had evidently advanced with the remainder of the battalion as soon as he had regained consciousness.

Reorganisation after the first battle disclosed an exceedingly heavy percentage of casualties, many of whom had only joined the battalion a week or two previously. One of these, 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Graham, was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under heavy fire he went forward and took up a position in front of the battalion in a shell-hole. When the battalion was obliged to retire he held his ground, and with a machine-gun inflicted severe losses on the enemy, who were forming up for a counter-attack.

During the second phase of the operations, 4 headquarter officers, 9 company officers, and 570 men were engaged, of whom 7 company officers and 369 men became casualties. Great praise is due to two young officers who went through the whole of the battle (their first engagement), and who individually led the battalion in the attack on Cavalry Farm. We must refer to Captain W. G. Stuart, who was killed on this occasion—better known as "W. G." He came out with the battalion in 1915, and had taken part in all the fighting in which the division had been engaged. A quiet unassuming man, with a strong personality, he was known and loved not only by the officers and men of his own battalion, but throughout the brigade. He seldom had a man of his company before the C.O. In fact, the apparent pain which it gave to "W. G." to think that a man had done anything to bring disgrace on his beloved company was the greatest punishment that man could have. The men would have done anything for him, and discipline was maintained out of love and regard for their Captain.

To give one example of the many actions which endeared him to his men. A listening post was being badly bombed by the enemy during the night. Captain Stuart went down to the post, where he found the men, who had not been long out, rather nervous. Taking no notice of their excitement he started to chat, and remained with them for over an hour until the bombing had ceased and they had time to pull themselves together. It is little wonder that the men admired his bravery and his great devotion to their welfare.

If the battalion on our left had succeeded in obtaining their objective, or had at least silenced the enemy, the attack on the farm would probably have proved a success. On the night of the 28th/29th of April the battalion was relieved by the 3rd London Regiment, and withdrew into billets in the Grand Place. The fighting had been long and severe, and if fresh troops had been available to go through on the completion of the first "phase" the success might have been even greater. At the close of the fighting at that time one was able to move a considerable distance forward at night without encountering the enemy, who must have been holding his line very lightly and far back. Unfortunately the weather had fought against us so that it was impossible to get the guns up, so delay became inevitable. He had recovered himself, however, when the second phase started. It is interesting to read with what surprise and despondency General Ludendorff, the Chief of the German Staff, writes concerning the battle. He says :—

"On that day (9th April) I celebrated my birthday. I looked forward to the expected offensive with confidence, and was now deeply depressed. Was this to be the result of all our care and trouble during the past half-year? A day like April the 9th threw all calculations to the winds."

Such an expression of opinion is high praise to the troops whose vigour and bravery brought such a disaster to the enemy.

Monchy-le-Preux was a vital tactical position. From it a good view could be obtained of the whole ground as far as Arras. Although the Vimy Ridge and high ground south of Cojeul River might fall into our hands, so long as Monchy remained in the enemy's possession further advance from the north and south was wellnigh impossible.

It may be remembered that at the time the latter part of the battle of Arras was almost overshadowed in the press by the very gallant and successful attack by the Canadians when they took Vimy Ridge. It is instructive, however, to read in General Ludendorff's 'Memoirs' the statement :—

"On the 11th they took Monchy, and during the following night we evacuated the Vimy Ridge."

So ends the battle of Arras.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SALIENT, 1917.

ON 29th April 1917 the battalion moved out of Arras to Simencourt, *via* Rues St Aubert, Dainville, and Berneville. Here training was carried out until the 8th, when the battalion moved to Grande Rullecourt. On the 3rd May the 6th Corps Commander, General Haldane, visited Warlus and presented decorations. A very successful Horse Show was held at Bullecourt on the 13th May, at which our transport won several prizes. On the 21st May the 15th Division were transferred to the 19th Corps, and moved to Vacqueril. On the 22nd they again moved to St Georges *via* Conchy and Wail.

On the 6th instant Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton officially relinquished command of the battalion, which was taken over by Major MacLeod, who had been acting C.O. since the second phase of the battle of Arras. We remained in St Georges carrying out field training till the 20th of June. This summer it was supposed that the British had adopted the German system of "storm troops," and that the 15th Division was one of these. Whether this was true or not, there is no doubt that we were employed in all the big engagements, and when we were not fighting we were out training for the next attack.

While at St Georges we held Brigade Sports. Captain Lumsden, who had been acting as Adjutant for some time in place of Captain A. R. Chapman, who had been appointed Staff Captain 46th Brigade, was now confirmed in the appointment. Captain Chapman, who was one of the original officers, had acted as Adjutant for some time, and by his keenness, efficiency, and good temper had proved himself a most suitable officer for the work. We parted with him with regret, and wished him all success on the Staff.

On 18th June, Major-General Sir F. W. N. M'Cracken, K.C.B., D.S.O., relinquished command of the division, and issued the following special order :—

"In bidding farewell to the 15th Division, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all ranks for their continued assistance to me throughout the period of over two years since I assumed command.

"The standard of discipline and training which has enabled the results already obtained will, I am convinced, lead in future to still greater success. The maintenance of this standard, added to the high sense of duty of all ranks in the division, will inevitably enable the same to obtain the final victory before returning to the land of their birth, which is already so justly proud of their fine achievements.

"I shall at all times watch their movements with the deepest interest, and I wish them every possible success in the future."

It was with great regret that we parted with General M'Cracken, who had so ably commanded the division since its arrival in France, and whose ability in no little way helped to achieve success in many hard fought battles. The command of the division was taken over by Major-General H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G.

On the 21st June we left St Georges and began to move northward. The first night we stayed with three companies at Croix and one at Siracourt; next day we went on to Pernes, and the next to Bourecq, with two companies at Ecquedecques, where we spent the Sunday. On the Monday we moved to Steenbecque, and from there to St Sylvestre Cappel. On the 27th the battalion went into reserve in the 9th Corps area, camping about two miles south-west of Vlamertinghe. A special order was issued by the G.O.C. 15th Division, who expressed himself as very pleased with the march, discipline, and appearance of the battalion. In spite of the fact that they had no breakfast, the long march was completed, with only one man falling out.

We now entered the famous Salient where fighting had been going on for three years. It is impossible to convey to anyone who was not there a true impression of this area. Not more than twenty feet above sea level, it was marshy at the best of times with water everywhere only a few feet below the surface. Now the whole land was churned up into a muddy swamp with deep shell-holes filled with water, into which if a man slid with heavy equipment, which was an easy thing to do, he ran a good chance of being drowned, a fate which befell more than one. Protection could only be obtained by building breastworks, as trenches were out of the question. Only the front line and the main communication trenches had parados to give protection from shells bursting behind. The whole area was under direct observation by the enemy from high ground in front.

Through the battered remains of Ypres and the Menin Gate ran the main road for transport. This road was subject at all times to shell-fire, sometimes of great intensity, generally including gas shells. It was a weird sight to see in the half-dark long lines of men and horses wearing gas-masks wending their way through the ruins of the town. The transport officer and his men had no pleasant task, night after night, bringing up rations and supplies. Casualties were no uncommon occurrence as they galloped through the barrages.

On the 2nd of July we moved forward into the support line *via* Reigersburg Chateau, "C" Company being in Half Moon trench, "B" and "D" in the Ecole, "A" Company in the Convent, Ypres, and Headquarters on the Menin Road. This was our first experience of the Salient, and we got a hot reception, being heavily shelled, and suffering several casualties while going in. In the Salient there were no trenches, as the ground was too wet for digging, and breastworks had to be built. From the support we moved into the front line, with Headquarters at Dragoon Farm, and with support companies

in St James' trench, Mill Cots, Posier defences, and road. Coming out of the line we returned to Eerie Camp. From there we marched to Poperinghe, trained to Arneke, and thence we marched again to La Cloche. Here we carried out training on the Rubroucke training ground. On the 17th the battalion moved to Winnezele under orders of the 46th Brigade. From there we moved to Toronto Camp, *via* Watou and Poperinghe, halting for an hour on the road for breakfast.

On the 23rd we once more took over the front line, with Headquarters under the railway at South Lane, in a dug-out which was exceedingly wet, and the men had to be kept constantly at the pumps. That portion of the dug-out which the C.O. and signallers occupied was a small side shaft without any ventilation, so that a man had to be kept at the top of the stair pumping air down to us. As a rule this gentleman was rather sleepy, and had to be encouraged with powerful language. On one occasion, however, air came blowing in with great force. We soon discovered that some gas shells had exploded near the mouth of the dug-out which had effectually wakened up the warrior at the pump, and he, with a sudden spurt of energy, was diligently pumping the gas down. We were now busy constructing works preparatory to the attack, all of which had to be carefully camouflaged.

On the 24th a successful little raid was carried out by twelve other ranks of "A" Company under command of 2nd Lieutenant J. Miller. Taking a course parallel to the railway, they found the enemy's trenches much battered, but the wire, though flattened, was difficult to get over. A machine-gun emplacement was discovered on the railway embankment. Its crew fled, two being killed as they were running away, and one brought back as a prisoner carrying the machine-gun. Our casualty was one man slightly wounded.

2nd Lieutenant J. Miller was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organised and led the raid against the enemy's machine-gun position. He showed the greatest courage and coolness in leading his party over ground which he had no opportunity of examining beforehand, captured a prisoner, and shot the rest of the team as they retired. It was largely due to his skilful leadership that the enterprise was carried out with very few casualties.

At this time we were actively patrolling every night as well as supplying working parties. On the 25th we got orders for relief, but these were cancelled later, and we were told we had to remain in the front line. On the night of the 27/28th orders were received that we were to carry out a large raid on the enemy's front on the afternoon of the 28th, two companies being employed in this operation. This was a very tall order. In the first place, we had never had an opportunity of patrolling the part of the front over which the raid was to be carried out. On the map it appeared as if part of it was

an old pond. Neither did we know the condition of the enemy's wire, &c. In addition to this the battalion had been in the line for some time, and the men were therefore very tired. Further, the time allowed for preparation was so short that it was practically impossible to get up and issue the usual paraphernalia for a raid.

The task appeared to be beyond our powers, and the C.O. reported this to the brigade, who more or less agreed with him. The Brigadier made representations to the division, but the answer came back that the raid had to be carried out. No doubt this was inevitable, but it must be remembered that it was usual for a battalion doing a raid of this size to be taken out of the line and given time to rehearse it, examine the ground, and consider the whole problem with the artillery commander, &c. What must be, must be, and we found ourselves with only a few hours wherein to decide on our line of action, issue the necessary orders, and, as far as possible, collect such stores as were available, a somewhat difficult matter, as movement during the day generally led to shelling. The orders were that the raid was to go to a considerable depth, the final objective being the enemy's reserve lines (the first objective in the general attack which was to take place shortly). The raiding party consisted of "D" Company with three platoons of "A" Company, under command of Captain J. L. C. Jenkins. A smaller party of fourteen other ranks, under 2nd Lieutenant T. A. S. Elliot, were ordered to raid the railway embankment on our right and look for a suspected machine-gun.

The zero hour was 7 P.M., the raiding party being lined up at 6.45. At zero the artillery trench-mortar and machine-guns opened an intense barrage on the enemy's front, and the raiders at the same time left our trenches and followed the barrage. The enemy's front-line system was found to be badly knocked about, any of the enemy who had survived the bombardment being either killed or taken prisoners. The raiders then pushed on over the support lines to the reserve lines. Many of the enemy were encountered, and these too were either killed or taken prisoners. A machine-gun was also captured. The small party who raided the railway embankment bombed a culvert and dug-out which was occupied. They did not discover the machine-gun, but they took a few prisoners. Both parties returned, having inflicted many casualties on the enemy and taken 1 officer and 39 other ranks prisoners and 1 machine-gun. Several other prisoners were driven in to the battalion on our left. Our casualties were very slight, being 1 other rank killed, 2 missing, and 6 wounded. 2nd Lieutenant A. Fraser and Lieutenant Elliot were both wounded.

Altogether the raid was a huge success, which was all the more creditable considering the very difficult circumstances under which it was carried out. No doubt the element of surprise helped the result. Many raids are given away by the preparations, especially by officers, both staff and regimental, coming for days and looking over the top

in order to examine the ground. The battalion received warm congratulations on the success of the raid from the G.O.C. 15th Division.

A/Captain J. L. C. Jenkins was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when commanding the two companies in the raid. Although he had no chance of examining the ground beforehand he showed a fearless disregard of danger, and by his splendid leadership ensured the success of the raid. He was the last to leave the enemy's lines, and personally assisted in carrying back our wounded, thus preventing them falling into the hands of the enemy.

At last we were relieved on the 29th by the 8/10th Gordons, and went into Brigade Reserve. Next evening the battalion moved into position of assembly for the attack: "A" Company with two platoons at A.R.A. dump, 30 men at Thatch Barn, 30 men in Half Moon trench, "B" Company in St James' trench, "C" Company in Half Moon trench, and "D" in Hedge trench south of West Lane, the Battalion Headquarters being in South Lane. The battalion got into position without any casualties. This was the first night that the enemy's artillery was more or less silent, owing no doubt to the fact that our artillery was gas shelling their batteries. "A" Company was used for a carrying party, the remainder of the battalion remaining in their assembly position until 10 A.M.

Shortly after zero hour Thatch Barn dump was blown up by the enemy, causing many casualties to the carrying party. This considerably disorganised the party and added greatly to their work. The conditions caused by the shelling and the muddy nature of the ground made it impossible to carry full loads. It was also found that the Yukon Pack, while enabling men to carry heavy loads, was inclined to make them top-heavy, and on the uneven and slippery ground they easily lost their balance and fell. This either necessitated extra men without packs assisting them to their feet again, or else they had to take the packs off in order to get up, and then reload. This caused considerable delay. The extra weight also made the men's feet sink deep in the mud, rendering marching extremely difficult and exhausting. Most of the party was made up of a draft without any previous training with the Yukon Pack.

Three out of the four company officers and a company sergeant-major became casualties, the company being reduced to 26 other ranks. Lieutenant Mackay, who was in command, showed great pluck and determination in the way he organised the parties and got the materials forward. He was wounded himself in the leg, but insisted on going up to the forward dump to see the work properly handed over before going to the dressing-station to have his wounds attended to. In addition to the actual pain involved, his wound was unfortunately saturated with dirt, the result being that this fine young officer died a few days later from the effects. Besides being a good

officer, he was a splendid young fellow. He had just left one of the great public schools and had taken a scholarship at Oxford, which was waiting for him on his return.

About 10 A.M. the remaining three companies of the battalion advanced and occupied the German front system of trenches in close support of the leading battalion. At 1 P.M. the Headquarters moved forward to the German reserve lines. The enemy shelling was severe, but they were lucky enough to find an old German concrete machine-gun post for a new Headquarters. One platoon went forward about 2 o'clock to construct a strong point under an R.E. officer. When they got there, however, they found they were drawing so much shell-fire that the R.E. officer decided not to proceed with the work. About 5 A.M. next morning the battalion moved forward to support, relieving the Seaforth Highlanders, who replaced the Black Watch in the front line, the latter taking our place in the reserve. The position of the battalion now was two companies in the trench immediately behind North Station Buildings, and one company in the strong points.

We were suffering considerably from the mud; many of the rifles were almost choked with it, and even ammunition could not be put into the magazine without a portion of the mud on the men's hands going in along with it. The commanding officer, on going round in the morning, insisted on getting the arms cleaned as far as possible, a precaution which proved itself of considerable advantage later on, for the enemy counter-attacked about 3 P.M. This attack was directed against the Station Buildings, which were the key position in our front line. Captain Symon got his company out in front of their trench ready to counter-attack in his turn. This movement was conformed to by the company on the left. As soon as he saw that the enemy had broken through the Seaforths' front line, Captain Symon gave the order to charge with fixed bayonets. The company on the left, along with a company of another unit, appreciating the situation, promptly joined in Captain Symon's attack. He successfully defeated the enemy attack and drove them back, even gaining a little ground.

The enemy put down a fairly heavy barrage on our front trench and immediately behind it. There was also a considerable amount of machine-gun and rifle fire, as well as some sniping from a distance. We took four prisoners, and killed many of the enemy who were seen retiring on the hill opposite. As our right flank was now in the air, no further advance, on our part, could be made, and we had to form a flank defence along the Ypres-Roulers railway. The two companies remained in the front line.

Brigadier-General (now Major-General) F. J. Marshall afterwards referred to this attack as follows :—

"The finest show the brigade ever put up during the time I was with it was in August 1917, when the Bosche delivered as he intended his decisive

counter-attack to regain the losses he sustained in July. He pushed people back here and there, and was on the point of having complete success, but at the end of August the 44th Highland refused to give up Frezenberg Ridge on the north of the Ypres-Menin Road. However, he nearly got it had it not been for a magnificent counter-attack delivered by three independent bodies at the same time, who came from different directions and absolutely destroyed him—an operation which practising in peace time the Regular soldiers could never time to a nicety, but the service battalions of the 44th Brigade timed it absolutely to a second. Thanks to the counter-attack the matter was righted, and righted not by superior orders but by the initiative of three junior officers, who thought it was the right thing to do at the right time."

It was also referred to in the Senior Officers' School at Aldershot as a splendid example of initiative and combined action.

Captain J. A. Symon was awarded a well-deserved D.S.O. by His Majesty for his initiative, conspicuous gallantry, and devotion to duty in leading his men in this attack.

2nd Lieutenant R. Jardine, who commanded the other company, and 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Purdon were awarded the M.C. for their conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Lieutenant Jardine, when he saw the enemy coming over the ridge to counter-attack, at once formed his company up in the reserve line and charged, driving the enemy back. During this operation he fearlessly exposed himself whilst leading his men, stopped several others who were retiring from the front line, and compelled them to advance with his own company. By his excellent leadership and cool judgment he contributed very greatly to the success of the operation. 2nd Lieutenant Purdon led his platoon with great gallantry, fearlessly moving about under heavy fire and showing no regard for his personal safety. By his energy he was the means of taking several of the enemy prisoners, and assisted very materially in the success of the counter-attack. That night we were relieved in support by the 8/10th Gordons and took over the remainder of the front line, which we held for the following two days, until relieved on the night of the 3rd/4th by two companies of the Munster Fusiliers.

During the attack we had found little use for the Mills bomb, partly because there were few trenches to attack, and partly because the men had now got more confidence in their rifles. The rifle grenadiers were carrying rifle grenades in sand-bags in their hands. Many of these got lost, so that it was decided that it would be better to carry fewer grenades in future and that these should be worn in the equipment, the waistcoat pattern being considered the best for the purpose. In the counter-attack the men fired their rifles from the hip, which possibly had a good moral effect, although cold steel was the deciding factor. The casualties during the operations from the 31st July to 3rd August were 7 officers killed and 285 other ranks.

The weather had been very wet throughout, and the sodden ground made movement very difficult. The discomforts were appalling. The division had certainly not held their third objective, although it had been reached, but it had been retained as long as humanly possible. No unit had retired until outflanked by immensely superior numbers, and harassed for hours by galling artillery fire. We had, however, been able to advance the line about 2000 yards—no mean achievement when it is remembered that the weather conditions were hardly less formidable than the enemy. The muddy greasy ground was a mass of shell-holes, about a yard apart, filled with water. To slide into one was a much easier matter than getting out again. The work of the carrying parties was exceedingly difficult and dangerous.

That Sir Douglas Haig appreciated the difficulties is borne out by his despatch, which describes the conditions as follows :—

“ The low-lying clayey soil, torn by shells and sodden with rain, turned to a succession of muddy pools. The valleys of the choked and overflowing streams were speedily transformed into long stretches of bog impassable except by a few well-defined tracks, which became marks for the enemy's artillery. To leave these tracks was to risk death by drowning, and in the course of the subsequent fighting on several occasions both men and pack-animals were lost in this way.”

On the 4th August the battalion moved to Winnezele by bus. Here we were inspected by the G.O.C. 15th Division. We were drawn up in three sections, the first of officers and other ranks who took part in the operations, the second of those who were with details, and the third of drafts. The G.O.C. expressed his appreciation of the excellent work performed by the battalion in the recent operations under very exceptional circumstances. Here on the 14th we held regimental sports. “ A ” Company was successful in winning the tug-of-war and the “ six-a-side football ” match. The sergeants beat the officers in the tug-of-war. The officers, however, were successful in winning the tug-of-war against all-comers from the brigade. The company championship in points was as follows : “ B ” Company, 50 ; “ A ” Company, 26 ; “ C ” Company, 24 ; and “ D ” Company, 20. The best all-round athlete was C.S.M. Keith, “ B ” Company. At the close of the sports the prizes were presented by Brigadier-General Marshall. The Divisional Band played at intervals during the forenoon, and the massed pipes of the brigade played at the close of the sports. Everything went off without a hitch, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Gibb and his Committee for the way they arranged and carried out the programme.

On the 20th we once more returned to the line in order to continue the offensive, the disposition of the brigade being : 8th Seaforths on the right, 7th Camerons on the left, and the 8/10th Gordons in support. The route taken by the Headquarters was *via* Reigersberg Chateau

and No. 4 track. The battalion, less four platoons, proceeded *via* the White Chateau. The Headquarters were in Pommern Redoubt. The zero hour was 4.45 A.M., when the attack was launched and carried on for about 200 yards west of Hill 35.

On reaching the crest of the hill the battalion was held up by heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from Gallipoli Farm and Iberian Farm. These fortified farms and concrete machine-gun emplacements (known as "pill-boxes") which studded the ground were very difficult to overcome. The pill-boxes were so well concealed and small that it was almost impossible for the artillery to knock them out.

The battalion on our right being also held up, we started, with the help of the 8/10th Gordons, to consolidate our position, while the 9th Gordon Pioneers constructed a strong point immediately in our rear.

Meantime the 61st Division on our left had been forced to retire, leaving a gap between the two divisions, and we, assisted by the 9th Gordons, at once formed a flank defence. This action was of the greatest value, as it enabled us to secure and maintain a footing on the crest of Hill 35, as well as buttressing the left of the division and the right of the 61st.

The enemy made two faint counter-attacks, but finally their fire decreased in face of our accurate use of rifle and Lewis gun.

We held this position till the night of the 22nd/23rd, when we were relieved by the 9th Black Watch, and proceeded to the support position in Rupprecht Farm, with the Battalion Headquarters at Verlorenhoek. The next day we were relieved by the 8/10th Gordons and proceeded to Eerie Camp. Our casualties were: 4 officers killed, 5 officers wounded; 3 other ranks killed, 132 wounded. The time was now employed in reconstructing the battalion and carrying out preliminary training. The division then received orders to move south.

2nd Lieutenant J. T. Bookless was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After his company commander had become a casualty, finding his flank in the air, his company under heavy machine-gun fire, and the enemy trying to work round his right flank, he at once formed a flank defence and got a Lewis gun to bear on the enemy. He succeeded in retaining his position, throughout showing a splendid example to his men.

General Sir H. P. Gough, K.C.B., Officer Commanding the 5th Army, stated in a farewell message to the 15th Division that "he parted with them with great regret. The reputation of the division has been earned on many battlefields, and has never stood higher than now. He wishes it all good fortune and many further successes in the future. Will ye no come back again?"

While the battalion was on the march for the Watou Area to entrain, it was inspected by the G.O.C. of the 5th Army, who expressed

to the commanding officer his very high appreciation of the work of the battalion, and warmly congratulated him on this account, and on the successful raids they had carried out. It was with no feeling of regret that we marched south leaving the Salient behind us, where it was not only a case of fighting the Germans, but also of fighting an almost worse enemy in the elements. It is quite impossible to describe the conditions of that half-inundated land and the sea of mud which was stirred up by the heavy shelling on the ground over which we had to attack.

The following is a vivid description by General Ludendorff in his 'Memoirs' of the fighting in the Salient. While written of his own Army, it is also applicable to ours :—

"The fifth act of the great drama in Flanders opened. Enormous masses of ammunition, such as the human mind had never imagined before the war, were hurled on the bodies of men who passed a miserable existence, scattered in mud-filled shell-holes.

"The horror of the shell-hole area of Verdun was surpassed. It was no longer life at all, it was mere unspeakable suffering. Through this world of mud the attackers dragged themselves slowly but steadily. Caught in the advance zone by our hail of fire, they often collapsed. Then the mass came on again, rifles and machine-guns being jammed with mud. Man fought against man, and only too often the mass was successful. . . . The enemy lost heavily. When we occupied the battlefield in the spring of 1918 they lay in their thousands. We knew that the enemy suffered heavily, but we also knew he was amazingly strong and, what was equally important, had an extraordinary stubborn will."

As there were no dug-outs, and the men were living in shelters only, every tour saw a considerable number of casualties. The enemy had the Menin Road and other tracks carefully "taped," and the area behind the front line received almost more attention from the enemy's artillery than the front line itself. The Headquarters were generally in the remains of houses partly protected by concrete, but which would have easily been destroyed by a direct hit. In fact, on more than one occasion the officers at Headquarters left the protection of these buildings and sat in a field watching the enemy bombard them. This, however, proved good for the morale of the front-line troops, who often used to be "bucked up" at seeing the Headquarters getting it hot.

The reserve billets in Ecole outside Ypres, and the cellars of the convent in Ypres, did not afford much comfort, for, while they were fairly well protected, the approaches were constantly being shelled, so that the men were more or less confined to the cellars.

We were the first division to experience the effects of mustard gas. When we first learned of its power of burning the skin, it was thought that we would probably suffer badly in the kilt. However,

it is satisfactory to know that the kilt once again proved its efficiency as a fighting garment. While we have no statistics, we believe it is true that we did not suffer more than the trousered regiments in this respect, the reason being that it was generally the parts of the body where the skin was tender that got burnt. The skin of the legs, having got hardened by exposure to the weather, was generally able to withstand the effects of gas in the same way as the hands and face. Again, most of the cases of burning were caused by men sitting down on ground which was saturated with the liquid gas. The kilt, being thick, the gases could not easily penetrate it, and no doubt its swinging in the air, when the men got up, helped to dispel them. In fact, the men did not suffer much from the effects of burning unless the shell burst close enough to sprinkle them with the liquid.

We regret to record the fact that within a short time of our handing over our Headquarters in Pommern Redoubt, which was a most unhealthy spot, Major Murray, commanding the Black Watch (better known as "Haggis," and after whom the divisional rest camp was called), and some of his staff were killed by a direct hit outside the entrance of the shelter. These Headquarters, which consisted of an old German concrete machine-gun emplacement, were very low. We could not stand up in them. There was no ventilation except through the door, and when they were filled with signallers, officers, &c., with one or two candles burning, the heat and exhaustion of the air became terrible.

After the first phase we experienced great difficulty in getting back the wounded, of whom there were a great number. One must say a word in praise of the splendid work done on this and many other occasions by the stretcher-bearers. Lacking the excitement of fighting, they carried on their humane work often under heavy shell-fire, always showing a splendid example of devotion to duty. Owing to the mud in the Salient, their work here was exceedingly arduous as well as dangerous. It often took four men to carry a stretcher back to the aid post, and even then it was a slow job. Their work, therefore, during some of the heavy fighting was practically continuous night and day. Often very weary, yet never complaining, they doggedly carried on. Not many of them received honours, although many well deserved them. The mud so delayed the removal of the wounded that some of them lay in dug-outs and shelters for a couple of days. At last the division sent up a large number of men under a colonel of the R.A.M.C., who finally got them taken down. His energy was splendid. He wandered about at early dawn, even in No Man's Land, looking for the wounded in shell-holes, closely followed by his faithful little dog.

An officer in the division, who was in charge of one of them, describes thus the work of infantry carrying parties attached to the R.A.M.C. :—

"We are in a cellar indescribably filthy, with an appalling smell and three inches deep in water. Here we have to rest, sleep, and eat if we can.

. . . Began work at 3.50 A.M. Searched ground up to Blue Line in terrific rain and under heavy bombardment. We could scarcely move one foot after another. . . . Tuesday (August 1). Nobody rested. In response to an urgent message, we were off at 11 A.M. Had to pass three very bad barrages on the way up. . . . Never before have I seen artillery fire like it; the Somme was a picnic and Arras a joke. Got to blockhouse on Frezenberg Ridge, barrage closed down all round us. Took down wounded, and sent men off in parties until I had only three left. Found at last, when no other men could be seen, a demented Boche, wounded. Got him on a stretcher and took an end myself. Then the enemy turned a machine-gun on us as our little party stumbled down the Roulers railway. . . . Dumped the Boche at the 8th Division dressing-station and got a Britisher in exchange. . . . Cruel work for men with stretchers, owing to mud, shell-holes, and wire. Finally, got back to l'Ecole at 5 P.M."

They carried on for two days after this, by which time out of his party of 50 men only 16 remained.

The Headquarters at one time were in an old Boche strong point. Unfortunately, as it was the only place protected, some of the men in the trench round about it would rush to it for shelter whenever heavy shelling started. As many as possible squeezed inside, but it seldom contained all, and as it was no doubt the enemy's target, we had several casualties in the trench outside. It was little use telling the men not to come, for each hoped to be fortunate enough to find room inside, and the desire for security overmastered all else. The floor of the dug-out was a foot deep in water, which kept slowly getting deeper as the water in the trench increased, and its smell was horrible, as it was partly mixed with the blood of the men killed outside. There was only one bed, which was occupied for the two days we were there by a wounded officer. We all had to sit and sleep on boxes with our feet perched on petrol tins. The usual result of trying to sleep in this position was that we had hardly got off when our feet would slip from the tin into the water, wakening us up, after which we had to start again.

The Adjutant, signallers, and Orderly Room sergeant had a trying time in carrying on their work. One often admired the way in which the Orderly Room clerk performed his duties on this and other occasions. Numerous returns had to be sent into brigade, operation orders, orders for work parties and ration parties had to be written out by him, generally in triplicate at least. There he was stowed away in a corner, without a table, writing on his knee, with nothing but a bag to keep his papers in, often working late into the night by the light of a solitary candle balanced on a piece of wood stuck into the wall of the dug-out, yet always doing his work efficiently and well without a grumble or complaint.

The transport had some very severe experiences also in getting up rations, which was no easy job. Carrying parties found many diffi-

culties. There was a great deal of work to be done, and therefore ration parties had to be reduced to a minimum. In the dark it was no easy matter to find the map locations where the rations were dumped, as there was nothing to distinguish one shell-hole from another. On more than one occasion the carrying parties were so wearied with the struggle through the mud with heavy loads that they had to leave the rum ration behind, a convincing proof that they were at the last gasp.

Although possibly some of the division may have been a little shaken by their terrible experiences in the fighting during the third battle of Ypres, this was not the case with the Camerons. We had met with great success in all our raids, we had countered the Germans' determined counter-attack which had driven in our front line, and, while we had certainly suffered heavy casualties during the battle, we had always been able to make ground. In the last phase many of the officers and men had just joined the battalion from drafts, and their baptism was indeed severe. We therefore marched away with a feeling of elation, although everyone was naturally fagged out and glad of the prospect of a short rest from the mud and dirt.

It is difficult to give a general description of the front line in France and Belgium. It ranged from the breastworks and mud of Ypres to the crater areas and sapheads at Hulluch ; where mines exploding were a daily occurrence, and the dead formed part of the parapet ; or to the shell-hole area of the Somme, where the enemy looked down on the top of us and could get direct observation for his shell-fire. Civilians and even some Staff officers doing a " tour " of the trenches were very properly sent to quiet areas, and so often formed wrong impressions. Thus a well-known officer, who has written an account of the life at G.H.Q., gives the following interesting information concerning the trenches :—

" Behind the parapet it was almost as safe, and on dry days as pleasant, as on a marine parade. A solid fortification of sand-bags, proof against any blow except that of a big high explosive shell, enclosed each side of a walk, drained, paved with duckboards, and lined with dug-outs, in places adorned with little flower-beds."

Possibly these amenities existed somewhere, but certainly all the years we were in France we never came across such a front line. " Big High Explosives ! " Why, it did not often require more than a " pip squeak " to push in the parapet ! A heavy shower of rain was sufficient to cause it to collapse from its own weight !

The same writer says if he were

" Seeking the fit adjective that could be applied to it in its superlative, it would certainly not be ' exciting,' nor yet ' dangerous.' The life was exciting, and it was dangerous a little."

He then goes on to describe the duties as not so dangerous as that of a policeman who has to stop a runaway horse ! He evidently never served in a front line where for days the Boche put down a practice barrage, or where he was in the habit of following you along the trench with a shower of aerial darts ; or in a front line which you knew was mined, and it was a question whether you or he were going to be blown up first. But enough ! Let the casualty lists for each tour in the line speak for themselves. As for excitement, recommend us to night patrolling with Véry lights and an active enemy.

The battalion marched from Watou at 7 A.M. on 1st September 1917 *via* Godewaersvelde and Cemelhof to Gaestre Railway Station, where they entrained at 2.5 P.M. for Arras, which was reached at 9 P.M., and marched back to billets at Montenescourt. On the 7th of September we once more entered the Arras sector, relieving the 10/11th H.L.I. at Blangy Park. We now settled down into this area, and a delightful place it was after our experience in the Salient. The park at Blangy must have contained many fine residences. The grounds were well wooded, although much destroyed, and there were remains of what were formerly beautiful gardens. The river Scarpe flows through the woods and fills several artificial ponds, where the men were able to spend much of their time bathing and basking in the sun.

Major-General Reed, V.C., had now taken over command of the division, Major-General Thuillier having received an important appointment at home in connection with the production of gas.

On the 14th October we were instructed to send over two small fighting patrols, consisting of 1 officer and 4 other ranks each. The idea was that, while a raid was being conducted on our right, these patrols should cross No Man's Land, enter the German trench, and, if possible, seize some identifications. It was not intended that they should search the German trench, but simply rush over and back again. The raid was to be assisted with a preliminary discharge of thermite shells and a ten minutes' bombardment with trench-mortars. It was to take place during daylight, though the proposition to our minds did not appear very hopeful. No Man's Land was fairly wide, and one could be sure that the enemy would be fully alert, as the raid on the right was bound to attract his attention.

Lieutenant E. D. Hosken and Lieutenant A. Chisholm were chosen to command the raiding parties, for which there were many volunteers. The first patrol, under Lieutenant Chisholm, got over the top and suffered two casualties going across No Man's Land. The officer was killed near the enemy trench, and only one of the party returned. The second party, under Lieutenant Hosken, got safely across No Man's Land and were seen to jump into the enemy trench, but none of them ever returned. It was learned later that Lieutenant Hosken and the others were all killed. Out of the raiders, therefore, only one escaped. We also sustained the further casualties of 4 killed and

6 wounded by the bombardment. These were the only really unsuccessful raids which the battalion ever undertook. We felt they were foredoomed to failure. No enemy was going to allow two small parties of five to walk across No Man's Land in broad daylight. It is reported that Lieutenant Hosken turned to his men before going over the top and said: "I am a Catholic, and am going to say a petition before going over; I don't know what you fellows are, but I advise you also to say your prayers, as none of us will ever come back alive." They went across, and were all killed in the enemy's lines, no doubt fighting as brave men would.

On the 19th "A" Company returned from the 3rd Corps Musketry Camp, where they had been under training, and were congratulated by the C.O. on the successful results of their shooting. They gained the first and second prizes both in the "rapid firing" and in the "knock-out" competitions, and they also won the second prize in the "snap" shooting competition for teams of six, and in the "pill-box" competition. In the 17th Corps boxing competition Private E. Davies and Private D. Tate both won their heats on points, these being the only two men we entered. This was a very creditable performance.

About this time men from the Lovat Scouts, of whom there were a good many in the battalion, were being formed into a Battalion of "Observers." It was understood they would live behind the line as Corps troops, and only have to come up to observe from observation posts which were not generally in the front line, and then only if the weather was clear. Naturally there was a rush for the job, for living behind the line with no more night working parties was too good a thing to miss. In the long-run, however, not many men were actually taken away from us.

We were glad to hear of the success of the actions farther north, and about the 20th of November the position was so promising that we were under orders to be prepared to move at fifteen minutes' notice, in the event of the enemy retiring on our front. Unfortunately, however, this never came off. During the tour in the trenches from the 8th to the 20th of November we had a very strenuous time in improving trenches and erecting wire. The Brigadier expressed his appreciation of the manner in which all ranks had carried out these duties.

In November, Brigadier-General Marshall left the brigade to take over an important home appointment. He had endeared himself to us all. Constantly in the front line in all weather he had a practical knowledge and sympathy with the discomforts and difficulties which the troops had to contend with. Kindly and most considerate yet inspiring all with confidence by his undoubted ability and cheerful manner, it was with great regret that we learned of his departure.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL AND GERMAN ATTACK, 28TH MARCH 1918.

By the end of December 1917 rumours began to circulate regarding a great German offensive. Everyone had to sleep with their clothes on, all troops, even in the reserve billets in Arras, had to "stand to" before sunrise every morning until orders to "stand down" were received from brigade. Sleeping in your clothes is never comfortable or refreshing. Practically every night large working parties had to be sent up to the trenches, often not returning till the early hours, so that shortly after the men had got comfortably settled down they had to get up again and "stand to" fully equipped ready to move. This "stand to" often lasted several hours. The advantage, therefore, which was supposed to be had in the rest billets was much discounted.

We were fated once again to spend our New Year in the trenches, but on the 2nd of January we were relieved by 2nd Guards Brigade. We had done our best to make the trenches as clean as possible in order that they might take over a system worthy of the Guards. It is satisfactory to know that the G.O.C. Guards Division informed the G.O.C. 15th Division that he had never had such a satisfactory take over as on this occasion from the 15th (Scottish) Division. It was doubtful if some of the men appreciated the hard fighting qualities of the Guards Brigade, erroneously looking upon them rather as show troops. This is exemplified by a story of a dirty Jock who was baling mud out of a trench. One of the splendid clean Guardsmen, who had come up as orderly with some officers, tried to get into conversation with him by remarking that they were coming up to relieve them. The muddy Jock asked him, "Who are ye?" and he replied, "Oh, we are the Guards"; and the Jock, proceeding with his digging, rejoined, "Ah, weel! ye can write hame an' tell yer mither ye've seen the sodgers."

On relief the battalion went into billets in the Ecole des Jeunes Filles. Here on the 9th and 10th the battalion had their Christmas dinners, which were a great success and much enjoyed. During the proceedings the C.O. addressed the troops and gave a brief review of the operations which the battalion had taken part in during the past year, also the new honours they had won for the regiment. He wished them all the best of luck for the coming year. We must record the very great kindness and assistance shown us by Mademoiselle G. Marnier, who always did all she could to add to the comforts of the troops. On this occasion she made many fine paper flowers to decorate the Christmas dinner tables with. After the dinners the men were

entertained in the theatre, where "the Jocks," our divisional troupe, performed the pantomime "Robinson Crusoe."

The weather was now very cold; in fact, when we handed over to the Guards the ground was deep in snow.

We rested in Arras during the month of January after having been six and a half months in the line excepting the first week in September. This included the two and a half months spent in the Ypres Salient. So a rest was welcome, as it was due, for the purpose of reorganising and training. During the year we had served in five different corps, and taken part in two great and successful offensives. Our casualties had been heavy, but the discipline, moral, and offensive spirit were as good as ever.

On the 23rd February we carried out a small raid on the enemy's trenches at 3.30 A.M. The party consisted of 28 other ranks of "A" Company under command of 2nd Lieutenant Alexander R. MacDonald. The raid proved a success. The German trenches were found to be unoccupied, but four men were caught in a saphead, one of whom was killed and three brought back as prisoners, so we succeeded in getting the identification which was required. Our casualties were nil. For this we received the congratulations of both the Corps and Brigade Commanders.

2nd Lieutenant A. R. MacDonald was awarded the Military Cross for his conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He found loose strands across a gap in the enemy's wire, but with the help of an N.C.O. he cleared the gap and led his party through into the German trench. When some of the enemy tried to escape, he followed them, killing one and capturing three prisoners. He withdrew the whole of his party safely, having set an inspiring example of coolness and courage throughout the operation.

We now fully expected an attack by the Boche, and everyone was kept on the strain, working hard in preparing belts of wire and improving trench systems. For many weeks neither officers nor men had their clothes off, and the work in the reserve area was almost as strenuous as in the front line. We knew that the Germans had been successful farther south, and we were holding what was becoming an acute salient. One can quite understand the nervousness of those behind the line, but those in the front areas were confident of their powers to resist the Boches and in the strength of the defensive systems. On the occasion when the Guards relieved us one of their officers was much impressed with the serious spirit with which he found the Staff behind the line treating the matter. After going round the front line, however, he remarked that the cheerfulness of the troops had put new heart into him.

Indeed, the front-line troops (probably in their ignorance) treated the anxiety of those behind with a good deal of levity. An amusing method of dealing with the rumours flying around called the Ther-

momometer game was invented. This consisted in assigning so many degrees or marks to the person reporting a "windy" story according to its source. Whoever got 100 degrees first won. For instance, a terrible story from the cook's mate or transport men was valued at about ten points, from a Brigade Major about two, and a higher Staff officer about one.

The Staff, it is to be feared, did not appreciate this chaff, and orders were issued that regimental officers were not to refer to the Staff as having the "wind up," as they were only taking necessary precautions. However, it showed the troops were in good spirits.

The 21st and 22nd passed without incident, but from the roar of the guns in the south by day, and their constant flashes lighting up the sky at night, we knew the attack had started.

On the evening of the 22/23rd of March we were surprised, as we were not aware to what extent the enemy had broken through, to receive an order that we were to withdraw with all stores to the army line, the movement to be completed by 3 A.M. The battalion happened to be occupying La Fosse Farm with the caves below, and also the strong points. We had, therefore, a considerable amount of ammunition, &c., in the part of the line held by us. Further, we were instructed to guard our right flank carefully. As we then knew that the enemy had driven in the line farther south of us, this warning was appreciated. "D" Company, who were occupying Fork, Spade, and Gordon Trenches, were to be left behind to fight the rear-guard actions when the Boche discovered we had withdrawn. O.C. "D" Company also had orders to destroy the Headquarters dug-out at Crater Subway, and the electric lighting plant in the Fosse Farm was to be rendered unworkable. Over and above this, Royal Engineers were to blow a mine placed under the Cambrai road.

As soon as it was dark motor lorries and vehicles of all descriptions were brought up to the farm, and we at once started loading them. Luckily for us there was a Y.M.C.A. canteen in the caves, the officers in charge of which left it when they heard we were retiring. The C.O., taking advantage of this, allowed every man who brought down a box of ammunition from the strong points to help himself to cigarettes. With this encouragement, men carrying ammunition came back in quick succession, and by the time we finally retired, about 3.30 A.M., all ammunition, trench stores, &c., with the exception of a few gum boots, had been loaded and withdrawn.

It was difficult to understand how the Boche did not hear the noise of the retreat. If he had done so, and had trained his guns on the Cambrai road, he would have caused endless confusion and casualties. The road was simply packed with motor lorries, guns, and vehicles of all descriptions, with the retiring infantry dodging in and out between them. The congestion was extremely bad at the cross-roads at Tilloy, where the different streams of traffic met. While

recognising that this retreat was necessary from a military point of view, still it was hard to persuade the men to see this, almost as difficult as it is for anyone who was not there to realise their disappointment and surprise. They had worked hard for months in preparing this position. They had carried up tons of wire and constructed belts of it many yards wide. They now felt all this work had gone for nothing. Supremely confident that they would have held this position against all odds, they regretted that they had not an opportunity of proving it. They evidently did not appreciate the dangers of an exposed flank. We got into our new position shortly before sunrise, and from there we could see our artillery, in the morning light, still getting back their guns, but the enemy was not even then aware of the movement.

One company was left behind as a rear-guard with orders to delay the enemy as long as possible and inflict all the casualties they could. It was next morning before the Germans realised that we were gone, and when they did advance they did it with great caution. The company efficiently carried out their duties and rejoined the battalion about mid-day.

We knew that an attack by the Germans was almost inevitable. All preparations possible were being made, and it was easy to understand the importance of the orders that the ground we held must be "held at all costs." While it is true that there were many defensive lines behind us, right back almost to the sea, yet we believed that there were practically no troops in our immediate support to man them, so that, if the Boche once more broke through us, it was likely to prove a disaster. Furthermore, if our position was lost the enemy would out-flank Vimy Ridge and all the positions north of the Scarpe. Arras was the chief bastion of the whole line, and its safety was now entrusted to the 15th Division. The Corps Commander sent the following message :—

"The division is now in a post of honour. The ground it holds is of the utmost importance, and it is to be held at all costs. I am glad it is in the hands of a Scottish division, who, I know, will never let the enemy pass."

We had gone through a long spell of hard work in the trenches, and had been kept in a state of suspense for several months without a chance of ever getting our clothes off. The men, however, were in good fettle, but the battalion contained a number of young lads from 18½ to 19, who had been sent out in drafts in the early spring. They had not been proved in battle or seen any action, and it was impossible to say how they might act, although we had every confidence in them.

The situation was now so serious that the Commander-in-Chief issued a special order of the day, which stated :—

"We are again at a crisis in the war. The enemy has collected on their front every available division, and is aiming at the destruction of the British

Army. . . . I feel sure everyone in the army fully realises how much depends on the exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, and will do his utmost to prevent the enemy from attaining his ends."

On the evening of the 27th March the Brigadier visited our Battalion Headquarters with the joyful news that it looked as if the Boche had given up the idea of attacking us meantime, as he was moving his guns from their battery positions, presumably with the intention of taking them somewhere else. Unfortunately this conclusion proved only partly right, for in reality they were taking their guns out to move them into positions for the attack. When the Brigadier left, the C.O. went round the front line with the good news. He remained in the front line till about 2 A.M. Just as he was leaving, a post reported that a short time earlier they had discovered a party of Boche in front of our wire, apparently cutting it. They had been driven off with a Lewis gun, and had not been seen since. On examining the wire, which was a fairly broad belt, there were certainly signs that this had been their intention.

About 3 A.M. on the 28th the enemy opened an intense bombardment on our front and immediate support lines, using gas shells on the left company's front, south of Cambrai road. This had lasted for about half an hour, when the bombardment was moved on to the back area, including the town of Arras. It was learnt afterwards that this was largely composed of gas shells. About 4 A.M., the bombardment of the front line having become less, the officer on duty patrolled the whole of the left company's front up to the Cambrai road, afterwards returning to the right, when he reported that the whole company were standing-to. There had been a fair number of casualties. Once again our front was heavily bombarded, mostly with trench-mortars. This bombardment was exceedingly severe, especially on the left, south of the Cambrai road. The N.C.O. who was on duty (the officer on duty having been killed) stated afterwards that he had again tried to patrol his front, but found the trenches so flattened that it was hard to say where the trenches had been, and the ground resembled a ploughed field. He believed nearly everyone in this sector was either killed, buried, or wounded.

At 5.15 A.M. the enemy again put down a very intense trench-mortar barrage on the left, which probably killed any men left in the front trench south of the Cambrai road. At the same time the enemy could be seen jumping from shell-hole to shell-hole in front of Le Fosse Farm. We now fired S.O.S. signals, and opened rapid fire on the enemy. Owing to the dust and smoke the signal was not seen, but the artillery realising the situation opened fire on the S.O.S. lines. The enemy was using liquid fire projectors. We at once opened a heavy rapid fire on the dense masses of Germans, who could be seen through the smoke and dust about one hundred yards away. The

men in this part of the line afterwards stated that they were still confident that they could hold them up. Suddenly, however, it was seen that the enemy were working round our flank. An attempt was at once made to form a flank defence, but the casualties had been so great that this was found impossible, and practically no officers were left. Those remaining, therefore, had to fall back rapidly. So quickly did the enemy come round the flank that the signallers and others in the advance Battalion Headquarters (old 44th Brigade), a deep dug-out, were not able to get out in time to escape.

The extreme right of the battalion had also been severely shelled along with the left of the 3rd Division. Here, too, the enemy broke through. From the Battalion Headquarters we now saw the lines of the 3rd Division front being driven back, and shortly afterwards our own men were seen retiring. The officer on the right had thrown back a platoon to try and form a flank defence, but soon found the enemy working round his rear and forcing him to withdraw. The withdrawal was carried out in an orderly fashion, a covering fire being kept up with Lewis guns and rifles, the men behaving splendidly, which says a lot for their morale, as by this time most of the officers had been killed, and it must be remembered that many of the men were young recruits who had just come through their first experience of a hurricane bombardment.

At no time was the shelling so severe on the centre of our line as it was on the flanks. It is more than probable that the bombardment was so withering that the men on the flanks were wiped out before the enemy attacked. This seems to be proved by the fact that no officer or man belonging to the three platoons on the left or the platoon on the right, and only seven men of the next two platoons, returned; in other words, seven men returned out of six platoons in the front line. They had fought it out until overwhelmed or killed. The smoke and dust were such, however, that no one could see more than a few yards, and in any case it was impossible for us to see what was occurring to the north of the Cambrai road, as at this point it is raised by an embankment.

The front-line Companies Headquarters were in machine-gun nest dug-outs in front of our wire. They were rushed early in the attack. No Man's Land certainly was a bad place for Company Headquarters, but there was no better location available. By 8.15 A.M. we had formed a new front line running north along the switch line, being in touch with the 8/10th Gordons on our right and the 6th Camerons on our left. By this time there were probably not more than 150 other ranks and 3 company officers remaining. As, however, the 6th Camerons were on our left, some of the men naturally got intermixed with them. The Battalion Headquarters were by this time in the front line, and all the Headquarter officers and men were used in the defence of the line. It was one of the advantages of having the Battalion Head-

quarters worked more or less on the principle of a company that this was so easily carried out : each Headquarter officer had his own section of men, and the men knew under whose command they had to place themselves.

The C.O. now consulted with Captain Wood, commanding the company of the 8/10th Gordons, who at once took in hand the collection of ammunition, which was rather short in the new trench, from the dump at Shamrock Corner and the old trench systems. This distribution was successfully carried out. It is only right that we should refer to the splendid assistance given to us by Captain Wood. He was one of the few remaining officers who came out with the division. He therefore had a wide experience in fighting, and showed as usual that coolness, disregard for danger, and sound judgment with which we all associate him.

After consultation the C.O. decided to try and counter-attack the enemy and establish a line along the old support trench in the Brown line. We sent off messages asking for artillery support for 9.30 A.M., when we proposed making the counter-attack. We could not get brigade on the 'phone, the wires having probably been cut. We sent off pigeons, but the bombardment had been too much for them, and it was only after considerable amount of stone-throwing that we got them to fly at all. We sent messages also with the buzzer wireless set, but the annoying thing about both pigeon and power buzzer messages is that one never knows whether they have been received or not. The artillery support never came, and we held back the counter-attack till 10.30, as we did not wish to advance in case we should walk into our own fire. As a matter of fact not one of our messages ever got through.

About 10.30 A.M. the C.O. received a message from the O.C. "A" Company 6th Camerons, who were on our left, stating that his flank was now in the air, and that the enemy were as far back as Feuchy Chapel cross-roads on his left and rear, and he asked what he should do. Instructions were sent him to try to form a flank defence on his left, but to hold his ground at all costs whatever happened.

This information definitely decided us to give up the idea of counter-attacking. In order to get a clear idea of the situation, the C.O. went along the front line to the 6th Camerons, and found they were holding the front in good strength. There was not much now doing in their immediate front. Evidently the enemy had penetrated along the Cambrai road to their left rear. But the situation was now well in hand. Three Vickers gun teams which were in the trench were instructed to get into position where they could defend the flank, if necessary. On returning to the battalion he ordered a certain number of men to get back into the strong points directly behind the line, and thus increased the depth of our defence.

About 1 P.M., as the line was now well organised, the Headquarters were withdrawn to those of the 8/10th Gordons. The instructions issued previously were that if the front line went the Headquarters were to withdraw immediately. As it turned out, however, it was not possible to withdraw the Headquarters earlier, as they had to be used in the defence of the line. Almost as soon as we arrived (1.30 P.M.) orders were received that the whole line was to be withdrawn to the Army line, and instructions were sent forward accordingly. The orders from Corps were that the enemy *under no conditions* was to be allowed to pass the Army line. He did *not* pass it.

Orders afterwards came through that we were not to retire unless forced, but by the time they arrived we had already moved back. The Headquarters were again withdrawn to those of the Reserve Battalion (8th Seaforth's), and shortly afterwards we withdrew the battalion to some old trenches. Lieutenant Gibb, however, and a few men remained with the 8/10th Gordons, and during the afternoon this party accounted for many casualties amongst the enemy by sniping them with the Lewis gun which had been attached to Headquarters. At 1 o'clock in the morning we received orders that what remained of the battalion were to go back and join the transport at Wanquetin. We could not muster more than thirty. Only one company officer got back. Some more men came in next morning, but the total number that returned from the fight never reached one hundred. Luckily, several officers and men who had been left out at the transport line formed a nucleus round which to reconstruct the battalion.

To sum up: the enemy's barrage fire successfully annihilated our right and left flank, the evident intention being to surround those left in the centre. All the officers of the front company being casualties, the line was methodically withdrawn under N.C.O.'s. The support companies had more or less the same experience. No officer or other rank returned from the platoons on the flanks, and out of the four companies 1 officer and about 150 other ranks returned to the switch line. The men at all times showed a good fighting spirit. The rapid fire, together with the subsequent sniping which was brought to bear on the enemy, must have caused him heavy casualties. It was noticed early in the fight that the enemy brought up a light field-gun with pack-animals. He also mounted several machine-guns, which caused heavy casualties when the line was withdrawn from the switch line. The total casualties for the day were: officers—3 killed, 3 wounded, 10 missing; other ranks—1 killed, 72 wounded, 299 missing. The number of officers and other ranks returned as killed and wounded is small, but most of the missing turned out afterwards to be either killed or wounded.

For their conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the battle, Lieutenant E. J. G. Gibb, 2nd Lieutenant P. Austin, and Lieu-

tenant J. MacMurray received the Military Cross, and C.S.M. T. Yates the D.C.M.

2nd Lieutenant P. Austin, when acting as Intelligence officer at advanced headquarters, by fearlessly exposing himself during the heavy barrage, was able to keep Battalion Headquarters constantly informed by telephone as to the situation, and did not leave his observation post until the enemy were within fifty yards. Afterwards he materially assisted in organising the second line of defence, and by his example of courage and coolness steadied the men.

Lieutenant E. J. G. Gibb, Assistant Adjutant, disregarded all personal risk while organising the defence of the line. He set a splendid example of courage and resource at a very critical time. He accounted for several of the enemy, and kept on fighting although wounded.

2nd Lieutenant J. MacMurray, whilst in command of his company during the heavy enemy bombardment and when the left flank was broken, exposed himself regardless of danger until he was wounded in the endeavour to form a flank defence. His high courage and exceptional coolness undoubtedly greatly inspired all ranks under his command.

Sergeant (A/C.S.M.) Yates, when all the officers of his company had become casualties, assumed command, moving about fearlessly and showing no regard for his personal safety. He reorganised the men, and by skill and energy he was enabled to inflict severe casualties on the enemy. His fine example was worthy of the highest commendation.

During this fighting our Medical Officer, Captain A. C. Bateman, M.C., was killed. Among personalities connected with the battalion there was none more striking or lovable than "the Doc." Posted in the early months of 1916, he served continuously with us until the fateful 28th March 1918, when he was reported as having been wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy. As no more was heard of him after that date it can only be inferred that he succumbed to his injuries, and gave up his brave life in the service of his country. As a battalion medical officer he was unrivalled, and his ability in diagnosis and treatment was widely commented on by all ranks. Sympathetic and kindly to "lame dogs" and to the "nervy," he was a terror to "lead-swingers." Providence seemed to have endowed him with a special faculty for discovering these. In a battle he was ever in the thick of things doing his duty, and more than his duty. It therefore gave high satisfaction in all quarters when he was awarded the Military Cross in recognition of the gallantry and efficiency he displayed at Ypres in July 1917.

But all who knew him will think of him first as the best of comrades—a very prince of good fellows. His rich Hibernian humour, his infectious laugh, his droll ways were unfailing medicaments for weary

men, and in every social gathering he was the life and soul of the company. One wonders if the French War Office has it on record how two British doctors who had been enjoying Paris leave, and were in danger of being late in rejoining their units, solemnly presented their compliments to the Minister of War, along with a polite request that they might without delay have the use of a car to take them to Albert. On the request being acceded to that dignitary was warmly shaken by the hand, and assured that no want of his, if made known to them, would go unsupplied! Such was Bateman. Irrepressibly gay when all around him was dismal and difficult, he brought sunshine into our lives, and as often as men of the 7th Battalion meet together his name is sure to be mentioned in terms of affectionate praise.

The engagement was probably the heaviest fight the battalion ever took part in. One realised the difference between attacking and being attacked. We felt all the horrible uncertainty as to what would be the result of the next move by the enemy. We believed there was practically no one between us and the sea, and that we had to hold the position at all costs. Nobly did the officers and men carry out these instructions. Unfortunately, as was proved later, practically all the missing were never heard of again, only some fifty or sixty were accounted for as prisoners, and most of these were wounded.

We know now, through General Ludendorff's 'Memoirs,' that it was the failure of the German divisions at Arras that brought their big offensive to a standstill. It is interesting to read his description and to note how it coincides with our experience. He states:—

"At the shortest range the artillery was to be supplemented by trench-mortars. After a short artillery bombardment, lasting only a few hours, the infantry should advance to the assault. This short artillery preparation was expected to paralyse the enemy's artillery by means of gas spread over a large area and to keep his infantry in their dug-outs. At the beginning of the assault the artillery, while continuing to keep down that of the enemy, was to put down a barrage in front of the infantry and pave a way for it like a giant roller. The infantry had to keep close up to this wall of projectors. The enemy, who would come out of his dug-out after the barrage had passed, would be surprised by our infantry, assisted by 'auxiliary' or companion arms under the protection of artillery. . . . We had twenty to thirty more divisions than the enemy. We thought of carrying out the attack with fifty or sixty divisions. The army had thrown off its depression. Morale was completely restored, and we intended starting a war of movement. If the blow at the centre succeeded the strategic results might indeed be enormous, as we should separate the bulk of the English army from the French and crowd it up with its back to the sea. . . . The 17th Army was to capture the decisive heights east and north of Arras. I attached the greatest importance to this attack: to have the high ground in our possession was bound to be decisive in any fighting in the plain of the Lys. In spite of employing extraordinary masses of artillery and ammunition, the attack of the 17th Army on both banks of the Scarpe was a failure."

To show the amount of artillery sometimes used, apart from trench-mortars, he states in another place :—

“ In the offensive battle it was necessary to bring up a 100 guns to each kilometre (1100 yards) of front.”

The following day the C.O. received the following letters :—

“ MY DEAR COLONEL,—A hurried line to tell you that, while I feel most keenly your heavy losses, I cannot sufficiently express to you my humble thanks for the gallantry and devotion shown by your battalion yesterday under your leadership. If you have a moment, let me know any details of losses. I cannot come to see you, or, needless to say, I would. I may say that the Corps C.O. says the division has, it is hoped, saved Arras, and I know that the 7th Cameron Highlanders bore the hardest share of the fight. Yours ever,

“ H. L. REED.”

From the G.O.C. 44th Brigade :—

“ MY DEAR COLONEL,—I wish to send my sincerest congratulations and to thank you, and all ranks under your leadership, for the grand work done during the whole of this last tour of two months, which culminated in the gallant fight put up by your battalion on the 28th, and I consider that it was entirely due to this fight that the 15th Division was practically saved from destruction, or, at any rate, an ignominious retreat. I would like you to convey to all ranks of your battalion my sincerest sympathy with them in the great struggle. The Divisional Commander to-day, in expressing his thanks for the work of the 44th Brigade, in all sincerity told me that your work has saved Arras. Yours very sincerely,

“ EDWARD HILLIAM.”

Copy telegram G.O.C. 17th Corps to G.O.C. 15th Division, dated 29th March :—

“ I knew you could be relied on to stick it out to the end. There are fresh troops now in support of you, but I want the honour of holding Arras to be yours alone.”

The battalion was now reduced in numbers to one company, made up mostly from the reserves at the transport lines, which had been left out of the trenches. Consequently we had one company of the 9th Gordons attached to us, and three days later (1st April) we were again holding the trenches in rear of the intermediate Army line, which we started to put in a state of defence. We soon received drafts, which began to increase our strength, but there were no officers with them. One fully realises the difficulties with which the Staff had to contend, and the last thing anyone wants to do is to reflect in any way on their hard work and wonderful organisation. At the same time,

we feel that the system of posting officers and men at the Base was not the best that could have been devised. This was brought home to us on this occasion. We were very short of officers, and on the division asking for drafts we were informed that there were no Cameron officers available, and that if we insisted on having officers we would have to take them from other units, a thing the C.O. always objected to. Within a few days we received a letter from an officer with the home battalion who was anxious to try and get reposted to the 7th. In his letter he stated that there was such an enormous number of officers with the reserve units they could hardly find room to put them all up! The letter was brought to the notice of the G.O.C. Division, and the result was that in a very short time we had a draft of Cameron officers on their way to us.

On the 26th the brigade was relieved by the 176th Brigade, and we withdrew to Berneville, *via* Dainville and Warlus, in motor lorries. We were now leaving the 17th Corps area, and the following communication was received from the Corps Commander addressed to the G.O.C. 15th Division :—

" I wish to express to you and all ranks in the division my great regret at your departure from the 17th Corps, in which you have been incorporated for many months, and I had hoped that we might have seen the battle through together. That, however, is not to be, and I only hope that the fortune of war may some day bring us together again. The division has a great reputation, and may well be proud of it. I know that the honour of Scotland is safe in its keeping, and that those now serving will prove themselves worthy of those men who have won glory for the division in the past. I wish you all good luck and success from the bottom of my heart.

" CHARLES FERGUSON,
" *Lieut.-General Commanding 17th Corps.*"

On the 26th we moved by motor-bus to Auchel. On the 1st May the G.O.C. inspected the battalion and presented medals. In a short address to the brigade he thanked all ranks for their work and devotion to duty while in the Arras sector, and dwelt particularly on their splendid work on the 28th in repelling the German attack. The following was sent from the G.O.C. 44th Brigade to O.C. 7th Camerons :—

" I wish to thank you and all ranks of your battalion for their excellent behaviour and smart appearance the whole time we have been in billets in Auchel. I think it will be very gratifying to you to know that the Divisional Commander, during the parade yesterday, told me that he considered the 44th Brigade the best command in France, and that he had never seen smarter or cleaner men in any village during the war than the 7th Cameron Highlanders. I would like you to notify all ranks of the Divisional Commander's high appreciation of their successful efforts to keep up the credit of the 44th Brigade.

" EDWARD HILLIAM, *Brigadier-General.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

AMALGAMATION OF 6TH AND 7TH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

ON the 4th of May the brigade moved to the 17th Corps Area. The Camerons proceeded by march route to Calonne-Ricouart, where they entrained and proceeded to Acq. From here they marched to "Y" huts, Etrun. The transport moved all the way by road. On the 6th we proceeded into support camps. We spent our time between the front lines and the reserve camps up to the 10th of June, when we were withdrawn back once more into Arras. These support camps, Collingwood, Trafalgar, and Portsmouth, were originally constructed by the Naval Brigade, who made a very fine job of it. They were, however, now under observation by the enemy, and we were shelled now and again. We luckily sustained no casualties in them, but some of the other battalions were not so fortunate.

At times we also occupied the huts built on the side of the railway embankment. These were very comfortable, for, being on a steep slope, they were always dry, and it was almost impossible for the enemy to hit them. We were also bivouacked beside the old ponds and gardens of Blangy Park. The weather was very warm, and both officers and men thoroughly enjoyed another spell of bathing and basking in the sun. The scene had the appearance of some picture by an old master with its tall trees, grassy banks, and sunny pools, where naked gods reclined and bathed. Sometimes a shell would fall amongst us, but luckily they never did any harm, as they generally hit the water or buried themselves in the soft ground. The next occupants, however, received more attention from the Boche, and were inclined to blame us for too much movement. The true cause of this was not our movements, but the fact that a battery of artillery was brought up into the woods near the ponds before we left.

During one of our spells in the trenches about this time we removed a large gun from a German concrete battery position in the front area, which had been captured during the battle of Arras. All the work had to be done at night by hand labour, and as the gun was a considerable weight it was some job, but we finally got it out and towed it back over the grass. It is a peculiar old French gun made of brass. It had been rebored by the Germans and fitted with a 5.9 tube. We finally got it sent home as a trophy along with its carriage. We were asked to lend it to the War Trophy's Exhibition in London, but decided instead to present it to the town of Inverness, as the capital of the Highlands, and also as a proof that we had not forgotten the many kindnesses the battalion received there before it came out, and there it now lies.

On going back into Arras we received with much regret the information that, owing to the shortage of men and recruits, a large number of units were to be amalgamated. As we were the junior battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, it was decided that we should unite with the 6th Battalion. It is hardly necessary to say that this news was very far from welcome, not that we did not admire the 6th, but because the 7th Battalion, which had made such a name for itself, was to cease to exist. It was decided by the G.O.C. Division that the O.C. of the 7th Battalion should take over the command of the 6th, and he also gave permission for him to transfer what officers and men he might desire. This was a great concession, as originally the order had been that only the deficiencies in officers and men of the senior battalion should be made up. The decision was a sound one, as by this means a splendid battalion was constructed.

The remains of the 7th Battalion were to be made into a training battalion for the American Army. It was, therefore, possible for officers and men, who were either war worn or had seen a considerable amount of fighting, and deserved a rest from the fighting area, to be sent with the training cadre. This left a large number of officers and men to be disposed of, and it was no easy task to decide whom to keep and whom to let go. The C.O. was much touched with the devotion and loyalty to the battalion shown by many. Wherever he went he would be waylaid by anxious applicants, who would beseech him to keep them, some even with tears in their eyes, for, although it was promised that any who might be sent to the base would be used as drafts for the Camerons only, still they had had so many experiences of similar promises they did not believe it. Their disbelief proved eventually to be well founded, for many of them were finally transferred to other units. It was a trying time. Everyone who was remaining had, so far as possible, to put on a cheery countenance and to argue that it was all for the best; still, many of them felt the parting with old comrades and tried friends as much as those who had to leave.

On the 10th June the C.O. said farewell to those of the battalion proceeding to join the 39th Cadre Division to provide a training staff for the U.S.A. Army. It was a sad moment, which certainly he and probably many others who were present will never forget. The transport, of which Captain Mauchlen was so justly proud, was ordered to proceed to the base. Many exchanges took place with friendly transport officers in the division, so that the transport which left our lines for the base, under Captain Mauchlen, was transformed into a collection of the most ordinary-looking horses drawing limbers and waggons very far short of the splendid transport of the 7th Camerons. No sadder man left the battalion than the transport officer. He had a great knowledge of his work, and took keen interest in his transport, which, by his untiring energy, had been brought to a high state of efficiency.

The following officers were transferred from the 7th to the 6th Battalion :—

Lieutenant - Colonel N. MacLeod,	Lieutenant E. P. B. Cameron.
D.S.O., to Command.	Lieutenant R. S. D. Pollock.
Major P. M'F. Cram, Second-in-	2nd Lieutenant P. Austin.
Command.	2nd Lieutenant R. C. Mitchell.
Captain T. Orr, M.C.	2nd Lieutenant J. P. Cran.
Lieutenant J. R. Park.	2nd Lieutenant P. F. Prentice.
Lieutenant R. A. M. M'Crostie.	2nd Lieutenant A. Banks.
Lieutenant R. C. Hamilton.	2nd Lieutenant F. H. MacBeth.
Lieutenant E. J. G. Gibb, M.C.	2nd Lieutenant M. J. H. Wilson.
Lieutenant S. M'D. Shaw.	2nd Lieutenant A. King.
Lieutenant D. Stewart.	2nd Lieutenant J. Hogg, M.M., and
Lieutenant D. Wishart.	383 other ranks.

Of these the C.O. was the only original officer who had joined in September 1914, and proceeded overseas with the battalion as Captain commanding "B" Company. In addition to him there were about ten men who had embarked with the battalion in July 1915.

Thus does the official history of the 7th Battalion come to an end. It might be as well, however, before closing, to follow roughly the training battalion's movements until it was broken up.

The training staff proceeded to Calais, *via* Hazebrouck, where they were affiliated to the 3rd Battalion 119th Regiment, A.E.F. They at once entered upon their duties as instructors, which they carried on up to the 2nd July, when the American Division left the area, and the training staff moved to Veuse. Here they carried on instructional training lectures. On the 25th they moved to Watten for the 7th Corps Reinforcement Camps. On the 30th they proceeded to Arneke, where they were joined by a Battalion of Reinforcements for the 51st Division, and worked on the back area in the 2nd Army front, the battalion being called the 19th Corps Reinforcement Battalion. From Arneke they went to St Eloi area. They occupied different camps in this area, some of them being very bad. On the 7th, 348 other ranks, conducted by 6 officers, left for the 51st Division, and the remainder of the reinforcements and the cadre moved into billets at La Cloche. On the 9th the remainder of the reinforcements were ordered to join the 51st Division, and orders were received that what remained of the 7th Camerons training staff had been placed at the disposal of the D.A.G. for reinforcements. On the 12th of August orders came to return to the 39th Division to billets in Listergaux. On the 13th August instructions were given that the 7th Cameron Highlanders training staff should be broken up, all officers and other ranks who remained being sent as reinforcements to the 6th Battalion, with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who took over command of the 8th Seaforths, and the Adjutant and Orderly Room

sergeant, who were sent to Rouen Base to wind up and check records, all stores being handed into Ordnance.

Something must also be said of the 6th Battalion, which, as has already been stated, now included many officers and men from the 7th Battalion. The amalgamation was carried out most satisfactorily. The C.O. addressed both units separately, and made a special appeal to both officers and men not to discuss and compare the merits and doings in the past of the two battalions which were now united, but to remember that they all belonged to the same famous regiment, and that it was up to them to pull together, and so maintain the high name which both battalions had already created. Everyone backed him up most willingly, the result being that there was not a single instance of crime arising from disputes between the men of the different battalions. This is all the more creditable when it is remembered that there was considerable unpleasantness in some of the other units which were amalgamated.

CHAPTER IX.

THE END.

THE amalgamation ended the history of the 7th as a fighting force, but the battalion was to parade once again. On the 17th September 1920 at Inverness was held a regimental gathering.¹ The day began at 11 o'clock with the solemn ceremony of the consecration of the Colours of the 7th and 9th Battalions in the barrack square. Long before the hour a huge crowd had assembled. Shortly before the service the Provost and Magistrates arrived, followed by H.R.H. the Earl of Inverness, Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion, wearing the uniform of the regiment. The parade was under the command of Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

On His Royal Highness' arrival on the parade ground, he was conducted round the ranks by Colonel Sandilands, Colonel Macpherson accompanied by General Sir Spencer Ewart, General Sir Francis Davies, G.O.C. in C., Scottish Command, and the Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

The service was conducted by the Rev. P. R. Mackay, C.B.E., D.D., Chaplain to the Forces, whose two sons were officers in the 7th, and both of whom had been killed. He was assisted by the Rev. David Scott, C.F., who had been a long time attached to the battalion as padre. He had done much for the comfort and happiness of the men during the war, and was a great favourite with everyone. The service was most impressive, and after the Colours had been duly consecrated, Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O.,

¹ See also page 417.

7th Cameron Highlanders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grant-Peterkin, O.B.E., 9th Cameron Highlanders, lifted them from the drums and presented them to His Royal Highness, who handed them to the officers of the Colour parties, Lieutenant Cran and Captain Macpherson. They, holding them aloft, carried them to the accompaniment of the music of the pipes to the centre of the square, where the other Colours of the regiment were massed. After singing "O God our help in ages past," the service was brought to a conclusion by the Rev. Dr Mackay pronouncing the Benediction.

General Sir Spencer Ewart addressed His Royal Highness, who in a happy reply said :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant-Peterkin, officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the 7th and 9th Battalions Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, it affords me great pleasure to have the privilege of presenting these Colours as a testimony to those who served in these battalions, and of the splendid and loyal service rendered by these battalions. The 7th was raised in this city in September 1914, and embarked for France in July 1915. The battalion took part in many a hard fought battle on the Western Front, including Loos, Somme, Arras, Ypres. . . .

These Colours I have the honour to present to you are symbols of the grim hardships heroically endured and arduous duties loyally performed. It is a source of particular gratification to me to have the opportunity of performing so pleasing a task as presenting the Colours to the battalion of a regiment to which I have so recently had the honour to become so closely associated, and of which as we all know His Majesty the King has been Colonel-in-Chief for the last eighteen years. With you I can join in mutual congratulations on the splendid record of service performed and the honours and distinctions gained by the regiment. With you I mourn the loss of brave men, men of the regiment who gave their lives for the great cause. I shall ever remember with pride and pleasure this my first appointment to one of His Majesty's regiments, and I hope to have the opportunity on many occasions of meeting you all again."

Then, on the call of Sir Spencer Ewart, three hearty cheers were given. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to distribute honours and decorations.

An imposing part of the ceremonies of this historic day was the march past His Royal Highness of serving and ex-serving Cameron Highlanders who had assembled from all parts of Scotland, there being over 500 on parade. The column was commanded by Brigadier-General John Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., accompanied by General Sir Spencer Ewart, Colonel Sandilands, Colonel Dudgeon, and Colonel Macpherson. The streets were lined by a dense crowd of cheering people, and the salute was taken by His Royal Highness from a dais covered with Cameron tartan placed in front of the Forbes Fountain.

The following Sunday the Colours of the 6th and 7th Battalions were placed in the High Church. The Rev. Donald MacLeod, M.C.,

B.D., who conducted the service was during most of the war chaplain to the Black Watch and the Cameron Highlanders in the 1st Division. He was accompanied by Provost Macdonald wearing his gold chain of office as representing the town. The church was crowded by a large and influential congregation. When the service started Mr MacLeod and the Provost took up a position in front of the communion table, and during the singing of the "Old Hundred" Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, accompanied by Lieutenant Haig and Lieutenant Bookless carrying the Colours, entered the church.

Colonel MacLeod then addressed the minister and the Provost, reviewing the history of the battalion, and stating that it had been decided to place these consecrated Colours in the High Church. He believed a church was the proper place for such Colours, and no church would be more appropriate than the High Church of Inverness, where so many of the men who fell during the war had worshipped before going overseas. They would not easily forget the many kindnesses they had received during the war from members of the congregation and town. Provost Macdonald accepted the Colours and handed them to the Rev. Mr MacLeod, who placed them on the communion table. Provost Macdonald then said that, on behalf of the citizens of Inverness and the heritors of the High Church, he accepted the Colours, which were symbolic of the magnificent courage of two distinguished battalions, and he could give his assurance that they would be reverently cared for, jealously preserved and honoured by the citizens of Inverness. The Rev. Mr MacLeod said on behalf of the Session the Colours would be carefully cherished, for there was no nobler war memorial than the Colours of a regiment. It was, therefore, appropriate that those consecrated emblems should be preserved in the Parish Church, where they would be enveloped in an atmosphere of reverence worthy of the sacred glory of duty splendidly fulfilled and of sacrifice for truth, for liberty and for country so freely given. These Colours would speak to all who beheld them of duty and self-sacrifice for their fellow-men, for king and country.

So ends the history of the 7th Battalion, better known as the "Shiny 7th." They received this name because of the great care that was taken by all ranks in their cleanliness and appearance. Even in the front line every man polished his buttons, brushed his boots and cleaned his equipment every day. Possibly this was irksome to a few, but the large majority of the men took a keen pride in themselves.

Even shortage of water did not prevent our men from shaving. On many occasions, when water could not be got, they reserved a little of their tea for this purpose. There is no doubt about the "moral" effect of keeping clean, and men always feel better for it. Further, it occupied their spare time and so kept their minds from meditating upon their unpleasant surroundings.

This is no new discovery, for one reads that when Sir John Moore started to train men in Ireland for the Peninsular War, one of the first things he did was to encourage the men to clean themselves and take up athletics so as to keep them out of "pot houses" and to increase their moral. It is also interesting to read in Ludendorff's 'Memoirs' that one of the chief causes he assigns for the loss of discipline and moral amongst the soldiers of the German Army was the filthy conditions in which they had to live in the trenches, and the impossibility of getting the men to clean themselves. Certainly, from the appearance of prisoners, the Hun paid little attention to cleanliness in the front-line areas.

Our "Q" side also had a good deal to do with the moral, as by the system on which we worked everything possible was done for the comfort of the men. Those men who were always detached from their companies, such as in the transport lines and at Battalion Headquarters, had N.C.O.'s told off to act as Q.M.S. for the detachment. They also had their own cooks, and the officer in charge of them was made responsible for their comfort and welfare. On one occasion battalion commanders were called to a conference to discuss the organisation of a battalion with a General officer from G.H.Q. We all went full of wrinkles learnt from practical experience, but as soon as the first suggestion was put forward the General got up and stated that a battalion must consist of four companies of four platoons each, to which every man and officer must belong, and he would not listen to any discussion as to proposals for Headquarter Companies, &c. In theory we all maintained the four companies, yet circumstances made it essential there should be Headquarter detachments.

Our Headquarters were divided into platoons or sections, each under an officer, with a senior officer in command of the whole. Thus signallers were under the Signalling Officer, runners and observers under the Observation Officer. Each section had its own battle position in defence of Headquarters, and "stood to" morning and evening in these positions under the command of their officers. If Headquarter rations had been left to the four companies to provide, and there had been no fighting organisation, it would have led not only to great discomfort but to considerable danger, in the event of a successful attack by the enemy, such indeed as that which occurred in March 1918. One is glad to know that this fact was generally realised towards the end of the war by higher authority. It was often found difficult for old serving soldiers, especially Q.M.'s, to change the routine which had almost grown a part of themselves, but in the 7th Battalion we were lucky in having able Q.M.'s, who were always willing to adopt any scheme that was for the comfort of the men.

We cannot close these notes without stating our profound and deep respect for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who served along with us in this splendid battalion. They suffered appalling

hardships, especially in winter, living in trenches half filled with freezing mud, often without a shelter ; they performed prodigious feats of work for long hours and for days on end ; they advanced and conquered despite the most terrible barrages, the men carrying on by themselves after their officers and senior non-commissioned officers had become casualties ; they had, moreover, successfully withstood the shock of one of the most terrific attacks which the Germans were able to bring against them. Again and again the battalion was annihilated, but there were always plenty of recruits ready to uphold the honour of the regiment. As was once said of the Camerons in another great war, " A good regiment like the 79th may be destroyed—it cannot be defeated." Nothing better reflects the fine spirit of the young men of Scotland, and their patriotic decision to defend their country at all costs, than the fact that the heavy casualty lists proved the best recruiting sergeant. Justly proud in the knowledge that time cannot wither, nor the centuries deface, the glorious memory of these heroic achievements, every officer, non-commissioned officer and man, whose honour it was to serve with the 7th Battalion, derives his highest pleasure and his truest satisfaction from the reflection that he performed his duty ; that he " did his best " in the most critical period which the homeland has ever been called upon to face, and that he and his comrades have written a golden page well worthy of its place in the noble records of their famous and beloved regiment,

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

The Rolls of Honour in General Appendix D, I. and II., give the names of 46 officers and 981 other ranks of the 7th Battalion who lost their lives.

APPENDIX 29.

HONOURS AWARDED.

Note.—These lists have been prepared with great care, but they cannot be taken as absolutely correct, and only contain the names of those that can be traced. There must be omissions, but it is hoped the list may prove of interest.

<i>C.M.G.</i>		<i>M.C.</i>	
' London Gazette.'		14/1/16	2nd Lieutenant R. R. Anderson.
14/1/16	Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Sandilands, D.S.O.	26/7/18	Lieutenant P. Austin.
<i>D.S.O.</i>		20/10/16	2nd Lieutenant W. Black.
3/6/16	Major T. L. Cunningham.	18/10/17	2nd Lieutenant J. T. Bookless.
4/6/17	Major Norman MacLeod.	26/9/17	Captain A. C. Bateman, R.A.M.C.
9/1/18	Captain J. A. Symon.	18/6/17	Lieutenant J. Findlay.
		18/7/17	2nd Lieutenant J. W. Graham.
		26/7/18	Lieutenant E. J. G. Gibb.
		27/7/16	2nd Lieutenant H. B. Goudie.
		26/9/17	2nd Lieutenant R. Jardine.

26/9/17 A/Captain J. L. C. Jenkins.
 1/1/17 S/13232 C.S.M. A. Kidd.
 1/1/18 Captain G. J. S. Lumsden.
 11/5/17 2nd Lieutenant G. R. Morton.
 18/7/17 2nd Lieutenant W. L. Muir-Kay.
 14/11/16 2nd Lieutenant D. Moir.
 26/9/17 2nd Lieutenant J. Miller.
 3/6/17 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Mauchlen.
 26/7/18 2nd Lieutenant J. MacMurray.
 22/4/18 2nd Lieutenant Alexander R. MacDonald.
 20/10/16 2nd Lieutenant T. Orr.
 26/9/17 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Purdon.
 1/1/17 Captain W. G. S. Stuart.
 18/7/17 2nd Lieutenant N. S. Sim.
 11/5/17 2nd Lieutenant R. W. B. Semple.

D.C.M.

24/6/16 S/13635 C.S.M. C. L. B. Davie.
 14/11/16 S/15245 Cpl. J. Drysdale.
 18/6/17 5074 C.S.M. P. Fleming.
 14/1/16 S/13537 L./Sgt. W. C. Lamb.
 1/1/17 S/15857 A/C.S.M. J. Little.
 18/6/17 S/14241 C.S.M. J. M'Gill.
 14/11/16 S/13428 Sgt. J. Montgomerie.
 3/6/18 S/17863 Cpl. E. M'Kie.
 21/7/16 S/12647 A/B.S.M. A. K. Scott.
 14/1/16 S/13840 L./Sgt. H. Winning.
 3/9/18 9708 A/C.S.M. T. Yates.

M.M. with Bar.

18/10/17 6765 Sgt. A. Macdonald.
 18/10/17 S/14147 Sgt. M. W. Morrison.
 19/11/17 S/15565 Pte. J. MacLeod.
 27/6/18 S/14297 Sgt. A. Simpson.

M.M.

18/10/17 S/40965 Pte. G. G. W. Allan.
 3/7/17 5563 A/C.S.M. D. Anderson.
 19/11/17 S/139184 L./Cpl. J. Anderson.
 16/11/16 S/17792 Pte. J. Boyle.
 3/7/17 S/18090 Pte. R. Bell.
 16/11/16 S/18578 Pte. A. H. Craig.
 18/6/17 S/18323 Sgt. J. R. Cameron.
 18/10/17 8900 Cpl. D. Donegan.
 18/6/17 S/15513 L./Cpl. W. Fulton.
 10/4/18 S/41016 Pte. H. Finlay.
 19/11/17 S/43231 L./Cpl. J. Forsyth.
 18/1/18 9260 A/C.S.M. M. Grant.
 29/7/16 S/16816 L./Cpl. R. Gardiner.
 27/6/18 S/14084 Sgt. R. Grierson.
 3/11/17 S/23439 Pte. T. M'Govern.
 29/7/16 S/20030 Pte. J. Healy.
 27/6/18 S/14322 Pte. S. Hill.
 16/11/16 S/14002 Pte. W. Johnston.
 11/5/17 S/18641 L./Cpl. J. Kelly.
 10/6/17 S/22946 L./Cpl. J. B. Keiller.
 18/10/17 S/200364 L./Cpl. M. R. King.
 27/6/18 S/17962 L./Cpl. C. Logan.

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29/7/16 S/16957 L./Cpl. J. MacDougall.
 10/10/16 S/16536 Sgt. D. H. M'Gilp.
 16/11/16 S/13888 L./Cpl. J. A. M'Gowan.
 11/5/17 S/14069 Pte. G. M'Lean.
 18/6/17 S/15565 Pte. J. MacLeod.
 29/8/18 S/25807 L./Cpl. J. M'Intyre.
 9/12/16 S/13466 Pte. J. M'Lean.
 25/5/17 6765 Sgt. A. MacDonald.
 18/10/17 S/14032 L./Cpl. T. A. M'Murray.
 18/6/17 S/25532 Sgt. D. P. Maxwell.
 18/6/17 S/14147 Sgt. M. W. Morrison.
 18/10/17 S/10501 A/Sgt. T. Morgan.
 10/4/18 S/10391 L./Sgt. W. M'Kay.
 27/6/18 S/12095 A/Sgt. A. M'Innes.
 2/7/17 S/13686 L./Cpl. W. Miller.
 3/7/17 S/16086 Pte. J. M'Lellan.
 18/10/17 200204 L./Cpl. J. Nicolson.
 29/8/18 201041 L./Cpl. T. A. Nicolson.
 18/6/17 S/27025 L./Cpl. R. Pringle.
 16/11/16 S/16973 Cpl. W. J. Ramage.
 18/10/17 9808 Cpl. T. Rowett.
 18/10/17 S/26863 L./Cpl. W. Ross.
 18/10/17 S/23246 Pte. J. Rose.
 29/8/18 7540 Cpl. T. S. Renton.
 29/7/16 S/13024 A/L./Sgt. G. S. Sutherland.
 8/8/17 S/12824 Sgt. R. F. J. Small.
 18/10/17 S/14032 L./Cpl. T. Shumacker.
 10/4/18 S/200542 L./Cpl. J. Stoddart.
 3/7/17 S/18170 Cpl. J. H. Speirs.
 2/11/17 9039 Pte. J. Spence.
 12/12/17 8983 L./Sgt. C. Smith.
 19/11/17 S/14297 Cpl. A. Simpson.
 10/10/16 S/16738 Pte. W. Train.
 16/11/16 S/21669 L./Cpl. E. B. Thomson.
 18/10/17 S/22930 Cpl. W. Taylor.
 18/10/17 S/16391 Pte. J. Tulloch.
 29/8/18 S/18231 Pte. J. Vickers.
 27/6/18 S/23992 Sgt. T. Wright.
 18/6/17 S/14140 L./Cpl. R. Young.

Meritorious Service Medal.

10/4/18 S/16104 L./Cpl. G. G. Black.
 1/1/18 S/16824 A/Sgt. R. Burton.
 17/6/18 S/13480 Pte. W. Lindsay.
 17/6/18 S/14285 L./Cpl. W. Ogston.

Royal Humane Society Parchment for Saving Comrade's life from drowning.

8/9/17 S/23888 Pte. J. H. Ritchie.

Mentioned in Despatches.

1/1/16 Lieut. R. R. Anderson, M.C.
 24/2/17 S/12229 R.S.M. A. Anderson.
 1/1/16 S/13321 C.S.M. D. Adam.
 25/5/17 S/13184 L./Cpl. A. Bell.
 15/6/16 5651 C.S.M. J. B. Cranston.
 24/5/18 13436 Pte. A. C. Campbell.
 25/5/17 Captain A. R. Chapman.
 7/4/18 Major P. M'F. Cram.

Z

24/5/18	S/21667 L./Cpl. H. Fleming.	25/5/17	S/16137 L./Cpl. J. O'Rourke.
25/5/17	Lieut. G. J. S. Lumsden.	13/6/16	Lieut. J. S. Robertson.
15/6/16	S/13901 Cpl. P. Macdonald.	1/1/16	Lieut.-Col. Sandilands, D.S.O.
15/6/16	S/15814 L./Cpl. J. McCallum.	1/1/16	Lieut. W. G. S. Stuart.
24/12/16	} Captain K. McCrae.	2/12/17	Lieut. J. A. Symon.
4/1/17		25/5/17	S/15620 Cpl. T. Torrance.
15/6/16	S/13088 Pte. A. E. Morgan.	15/6/16	S/13603 R.Q.M.S. T. F. Watson.
9/12/16	S/14241 Sgt. J. McGill.	25/5/17	13264 R.Q.M.S. J. P. W. Wilson.
25/5/17	S/13241 Pte. W. Macintosh.		
25/5/17	} Lieut.-Col. Norman MacLeod, D.S.O.		
21/12/17			
21/12/17	2nd Lieut. J. Mackenzie.		
21/12/17	Lieut. J. H. Mauchlen, M.C.		
7/4/18	Lieut. J. D. W. McCracken.		
4/1/17	Captain A. Ogilvy.		
21/12/17	13866 Pte. J. Oliphant.		

Belgian Croix de Guerre.

12/7/18	S/16824 A/Sgt. R. Burton.
12/7/18	R/3871 R.S.M. W. Vass.
12/7/18	S/13264 R.Q.M.S. J. P. W. Wilson.
12/7/18	4861 C.S.M. W. Falconer.

APPENDIX 30.

OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH THE 7TH BATTALION.

Anderson, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/12/15, A/Captain 21/10/16, transferred T.M.'s 5/2/16, killed April 1917, M.C.
 Anderson, R. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 8/2/15, Lieutenant 18/10/15, England for course 27/6/16, mentioned in Despatches, M.C.
 Anderson, J. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/5/16, killed 17/8/16.
 Austin, P. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17, M.C., H.Q. "works" Officer.
 Aitkenhead, J. Lieutenant and Quartermaster, posted 24/2/18.
 Barron, J. Captain, posted 28/9/14, Major 25/1/15, missing 25/9/15, prisoner of war, died of wounds.
 Buchanan, J. F. Captain, posted 6/3/15, Adjutant, England sick 23/10/15.
 Black, W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/2/16, Lieutenant 30/7/17, A/Captain 21/5/17-26/6/17, transferred R.F.C. 17/12/17, M.C.
 Bateman, A. C. Captain R.A.M.C., attached 29/1/16, missing 28/2/18, killed, M.C.
 Brown, D. M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 9/4/17.
 Brown, T. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 2/1/17.
 Boyd, T. C. Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, A/Captain 21/5/17-6/7/17, wounded 6/7/17, died of wounds 21/7/17.
 Bookless, J. T. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/6/17, England, 17/10/17, M.C.
 Begbie, T. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/6/17, wounded 6/7/17, rejoined 7/7/17, wounded 1/8/17.
 Black, W. D. J., C.F., The Rev., posted 13/8/17, Chaplain, killed 22/8/17.
 Baynes, W. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/9/17.
 Blair, N. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17.
 Blaikie, A. Captain, posted 17/9/17, transferred London Scottish 10/10/17.
 Banks, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 29/10/17.
 Cameron, E. K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/4/14, Lieutenant 11/11/14, Captain 20/1/15, missing 25/9/15, prisoner.
 Cameron, F. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/2/15, Lieutenant 22/5/16, died of wounds 19/8/16.
 Cameron, E. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 18/9/16, Lieutenant 1/7/17, England sick 11/12/16, rejoined 19/8/17.
 Cameron, R. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 19/5/17, wounded 25/5/17.
 Cameron, E. P. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Chapman, A. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/11/14, Lieutenant 1/4/15, Captain and Adjutant 23/3/16, transferred Staff Captain 12/5/17, mentioned.

- Chapman, S. E. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/11/14, missing 25/9/15, killed.
- Cowan, C. J. Lieutenant and Quartermaster, posted 9/9/15, Captain 17/3/16, A/Adjutant 23/10/15, attached 15th Division H.Q. 20/3/16.
- Cattanach, J. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/12/15, wounded 10/2/16.
- Cunningham, T. L. Captain, posted 10/2/15, Major 18/10/15, second in command 1/4/16, A/O.C. Battalion 13/4/16-13/5/16, wounded 18/7/16, D.S.O.
- Currie, A. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 6/4/16, Lieutenant 18/1/17, Assistant Adjutant transferred Divisional School 18/1/17.
- Coventry, C. J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 9/4/17.
- Crichton, D. E. M. M. Lieutenant-Colonel, attached 31/12/16, O.C. 18/1/17, relinquished sick 6/5/17.
- Chisholm, R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/2/17, transferred Base 24/5/17.
- Cooper, A. W. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, wounded 1/8/17.
- Courtney, C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, wounded 22/8/17.
- Cram, P. M.F. Captain, posted 9/8/17, A/Major and second in command 14/8/17, Major 14/9/17, mentioned.
- Chisholm, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/9/17, killed 17/10/17.
- Coulson, B. J. B. Major, posted 8/11/17, transferred 17th Welsh Regiment 8/12/17.
- Cran, J. P. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
- Davy, G. A. C. Captain, posted 4/2/15, wounded 27/9/15, rejoined 23/2/16, England sick 31/3/16, rejoined 22/9/16, wounded 9/4/17.
- Drew, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 6/6/16, shell shock 18/9/16.
- Davie, C. L. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/18/16, wounded 9/10/16, D.C.M.
- Dinwiddie, R. M., Lanark Yeo. Lieutenant, posted 29/9/16, transferred B.W. 14/5/17.
- Dunn, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/11/16, wounded 10/1/17.
- Denholm, T. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/2/17, England sick 16/4/16, rejoined 6/1/18, killed 28/3/18.
- Deans, H. D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/6/17, wounded 13/1/17.
- Dickson, R. M., C.F., The Rev., posted 15/6/17, Chaplain, England sick 7/9/17.
- Drummond, P. 2nd Lieutenant, D.C.M., posted 5/1/18, missing 28/8/18, prisoner.
- Donald, J. A. Missing 28/3/18, prisoner, wounded.
- Elliot, T. A. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/6/17, wounded 28/7/17, died of wounds.
- Eastwood, A. J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/10/17, England sick 26/11/17.
- Edmiston, R. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
- Fairlie, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, off strength 29/2/16.
- Forbes, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, wounded 19/11/15.
- Findlay, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/12/15, Lieutenant 18/8/16, A/Captain 18/8/16-15/11/16 and 14/4/17-23/4/17, Captain 21/5/17, hospital 15/3/16, rejoined 16/9/16, wounded 24/4/17, rejoined 16/4/18, M.C.
- Fraser, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, wounded 28/7/17.
- Forrest, E. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 9/4/17.
- Fraser, J. Captain, posted 30/9/17, England sick 1/4/18.
- Findlay, T. N. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 16/9/17, killed 28/3/18.
- Graham, W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/14, Lieutenant 26/9/15, hospital sick 11/3/16.
- Goudie, H. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, killed 17/8/16, M.C.
- Graham, J. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/1/17, A/Captain 6/9/17-24/9/17, England duty 3/3/18, M.C.
- Gibb, E. J. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/5/17, A/Captain 25/7/17-4/2/18, Lewis Gun Officer and A/Adjutant, wounded 28/3/17, M.C.
- Gidden, T. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/6/17, wounded 12/3/18.
- Grieve, W. F. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17, missing 28/3/18, prisoner.
- Gemmell, S. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17, killed 21/3/18.
- Greig, G. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/9/17.
- Grieve, C. C. Major, posted 18/1/18, England sick 30/3/18.
- Haig, D. P. Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 8/10/14, relinquished 22/4/15.
- Hamilton, L. R. C. Douglas. Captain, posted 18/1/15, wounded 27/9/15, rejoined 12/5/16, transferred 20th Lanc. 7/7/16, killed.
- Hardman, H. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 28/9/15, Lieutenant 16/12/15, A/Adjutant 21/3/16, killed 17/8/16.
- Hosken, E. D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 11/8/16, wounded 11/10/16, rejoined 30/9/17, missing 17/10/17, killed.
- Hamilton, R. C. Lieutenant, posted 24/4/18.

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Hogg, J., M.M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 28/4/18.
 Irving, A., Seaforth Highlanders. Lieutenant, posted 3/11/16, A/Captain 4/11/16-23/11/16, T/Major and second in command 25/5/17, wounded 13/8/17.
 Johnstone, H. B. Lieutenant, posted 5/11/14, Captain 1/5/15, England sick 26/11/15, rejoined 18/4/16, wounded 17/8/16.
 Jardine, R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 11/9/16, rejoined , wounded 22/8/17, M.C.
 Jenkins, J. L. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/8/16, A/Captain 20/7/17-22/8/17, wounded 22/8/17, rejoined 9/5/17, M.C.
 Jenkins, P. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/11/16, killed 9/4/17.
 Kirkland, W. H. Lieutenant, posted 28/9/14, Captain 31/10/14, missing 25/9/15, assumed killed.
 Kay, W. L. Muir, A. and S.H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/11/16, wounded 17/5/17, M.C.
 King, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Lumsden, G. J. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/3/16, Signalling Officer Lieutenant 15/3/16, Captain and Adjutant 16/4/17, England course 15/5/18, mentioned and M.C.
 Lister, W. D. Lieutenant and Quartermaster, posted 4/7/16, transferred 5th Army 14/9/17.
 Luen, S. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/10/15, wounded 17/8/16, rejoined 25/5/18.
 Lambert, G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, killed 23/4/17.
 Legate, A. B. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, A/Captain 27/6/18-15/8/18, Assistant and A/Adjutant, England course 31/1/18, rejoined 25/5/18.
 Lamont, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, wounded 2/8/17.
 Murchison, M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, Lieutenant, 25/11/15, Captain 1/3/17, wounded 17/8/16.
 Middleton, J. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 18/12/15, transferred R.F.C. 4/7/16.
 Mauchlen, J. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 17/3/16, Transport Officer Lieutenant 1/2/16, Captain , wounded 11/7/16, rejoined 10/12/16, mentioned and M.C.
 Martin, Norman. 2nd Lieutenant, D.S.O., posted 6/5/16, transferred 1st Camerons /6/16, killed.
 Marsh, C. H., Indian Army. Major, D.S.O., posted O.C. 13/5/16, A/Lieutenant-Colonel 13/5/16, struck off strength 7/1/17.
 Moir, D. 2nd Lieutenant, M.C., posted 24/6/16, wounded 17/8/16, rejoined 1/4/17, wounded 14/4/17.
 Mill, W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 26/6/16, wounded 17/8/16.
 Martin, D., C.F., The Rev., posted 24/7/16, England 14/6/17.
 Morton, G. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/9/16, wounded 13/10/16, killed 9/4/17, M.C.
 Morrison, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 29/9/16, England 18/11/16.
 Mathieson, J. Lieutenant, posted 22/2/17, England sick 4/5/17.
 Milne, D. T. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, Lieutenant 1/7/17, A/Captain 31/8/17, missing 28/3/18 (prisoner).
 Moran, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/5/17, wounded 1/8/17.
 Muirhead, W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/5/17, killed 28/3/18.
 Miller, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/6/17, wounded 1/8/17, M.C.
 Murray, R. M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/9/17, England sick 3/11/17.
 Mitchell, R. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17, afterwards d. of w. with 6th Battalion.
 MacBeth, F. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Macbean, A. H. Captain, posted 1/11/16, England sick 5/4/17.
 M'Crae, K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/10/14, Lieutenant 1/6/15, Captain 18/10/16, wounded 9/9/15, rejoined 23/2/16, England sick 10/8/16, mentioned.
 M'Cracken, J. D. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, Lieutenant 1/7/17, A/Captain 2/6/17-10/8/17 and 15/2/18-7/4/18, wounded 24/12/16, rejoined 19/5/17, wounded 6/4/18, mentioned.
 M'Culloch, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 29/9/16, A/Captain 21/5/17, Lewis Gun Officer, killed 22/8/17.
 M'Cuish, A. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 29/9/16, missing 24/12/16, prisoner.
 M'Call, E. B., A. and S. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/11/16, England 14/1/17.
 M'Crostie, R. A. M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, Lieutenant 1/7/17, England sick 13/10/16, rejoined 19/9/17, transferred Brigade Bombing Officer.
 M'Donnell, K. C. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 17/10/14, Lieutenant 21/10/14, Intelligence Officer wounded 9/9/15, rejoined 12/3/16, sick 25/5/16, rejoined 7/6/16, England R.A.F.C. 23/7/16.

- MacDonald, S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/3/15, killed 25/9/15.
M'Donald, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, England sick 8/2/16.
MacDonald, J. K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/12/15, England sick 19/6/16.
MacDonald, M. D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/3/16, killed 18/7/16.
MacDonald, J., 7th A. and S.H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/11/16, wounded 22/8/17.
M'Donald, J. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/6/17, missing 23/3/18.
MacDonald, Alexander R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 16/9/17, killed 28/3/18, M.C.
Macfarlane, F. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, Lieutenant 16/12/15, England sick 7/3/16.
M'Indeor, M. N. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 16/9/17, Signalling Officer, wounded 28/3/18.
MacIntosh, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 23/10/17, England sick 5/3/18.
M'Kay, C. W. D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 28/9/15, wounded and missing 17/8/16, death accepted 17/8/16.
Mackay, J. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, Lieutenant 21/5/17, wounded 15/8/16, rejoined 19/5/17, wounded 1/8/17, died of wounds 20/8/17.
Mackay, M. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 23/4/16, killed 23/4/17.
Mackenzie, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted / /17, mentioned 21/12/17.
Mackenzie, J. K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/12/15, hospital sick 21/1/16, duty 28/2/16, transferred draft Conducting Officer 6/4/16.
Mackenzie, N. B. Major, posted 14/1/17.
MacLaghlin, J. W. F., A. and S.H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/12/16, England 5/1/17.
M'Leod, Norman. Major, posted 11/2/15, second in command, appointed Camp Commandant 8/8/15.
MacLeod, Norman. Captain, posted 5/10/14, Major 1/4/16, and second in command 1/7/16, A/Lieutenant-Colonel O.C. Battalion 21/5/17, Lieutenant-Colonel 12/9/17, wounded 27/9/15, rejoined 6/5/16, mentioned (twice), D.S.O.
MacLeod, N. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/9/17, England sick 23/3/18.
MacLeod, L. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/9/17, wounded missing 28/3/18, prisoner.
M'Leay, G. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 26/6/16, wounded 18/7/16, rejoined 22/7/16, killed 17/8/16.
MacLean, W. T. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, transferred 27th I.B.D. 14/7/17.
M'Lean, M. N. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, Lieutenant 24/11/15, wounded 23/2/16.
MacMurray, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/8/16, England 3/11/16, rejoined 20/9/17, wounded 28/3/18, M.C.
M'Millan, J. K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/1/17, wounded 9/4/17.
Macniven, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 15/3/15, wounded 27/9/15, rejoined 24/3/16, wounded 18/7/16, rejoined 10/2/17, wounded 24/4/17, died of wounds 1/5/17.
M'Nab, J. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/5/17, A/Captain 24/10/17-1/11/17, missing 28/3/18, prisoner.
Macpherson, D. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 28/9/15, England sick 18/5/16.
M'Pherson, R. S. M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, England 17/9/16.
M'Ewen, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/10/15, England sick 17/5/16.
Macswen, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/11/15, England sick 7/5/16.
Noble, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/16, England 12/12/16.
Ogilvy, Allister. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/11/14, Lieutenant 1/4/15, Captain 31/12/15, Transport Officer wounded 17/8/16, mentioned.
Orr, Thomas. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/4/16, Lieutenant 20/8/16, A/Captain 11/10/16-3/11/16, Captain 21/5/17, wounded 18/7/16, duty 25/7/16, wounded 26/1/17, rejoined 7/8/17, England sick 28/8/17, rejoined 6/4/18, M.C.
Pearson, M. C. Lieutenant, posted 20/9/15, killed 24/11/15.
Purdon, R. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 23/6/16, Lieutenant 1/7/17, A/Captain 15/11/17-2/6/18, wounded 17/8/16, rejoined 19/5/17, wounded 1/6/18, M.C.
Park, J. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/2/17, England sick 15/6/18.
Pollock, R. S. D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 12/5/17, Lieutenant 26/3/18, A/Captain 12/4/18-12/6/18.
Prentice, P. F. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 30/9/17.
Parker, H. L. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 20/9/17, England sick 22/2/18.
Proven, R. A. Lieutenant, posted 1/11/17, transferred M.G.C. 18/1/18.
Raban, R. B. C. Captain, posted 18/11/15, Major second in command 18/11/15, posted 13th Royal Scots 1/4/16, afterwards killed.
Rowell, H. A. Lieutenant R.A.M.C., attached 1/9/15 to 28/1/16.

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Rollo, A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 17/10/14, Captain 26/9/15, posted Staff Captain 12/4/16.
 Robertson, J. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/1/15, Lieutenant 26/9/15, killed 21/5/16, mentioned.
 Robertson, P. H. Lieutenant R.A.M.C., posted / /15, attached 46th Field Ambulance 1/9/15.
 Russell, S. C. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 6/5/16, wounded 9/4/17.
 Russell, A., C.F., The Rev., posted / /15, attached Division, 25/7/16.
 Ronaldson, J. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/2/17, killed 9/4/17.
 Ross, A. M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, England sick 9/11/17.
 Rennie, H. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/10/17, prisoner 28/3/18.
 Stuart, W. G. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/14, Lieutenant 1/4/15, Captain 26/9/16, wounded 9/9/15, rejoined 13/9/15, killed 23/4/17, mentioned, M.C.
 Stuart, R. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/14, killed 25/9/15.
 Stuart, D. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 3/10/14, wounded 27/9/15, afterwards killed.
 Suttie, D. F. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/11/14, Lieutenant M.G. Officer, hospital sick 12/10/15, rejoined 3/3/16, England sick 24/4/16, rejoined 24/8/16, wounded 20/3/17.
 Sandilands, J. W. Lieutenant-Colonel, D.S.O., posted O.C. Battalion 22/4/15, appointed Brigadier-General 13/4/16, mentioned, C.M.G.
 Scott, C. R. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 26/6/16, wounded 17/8/16, rejoined 19/5/17, wounded 22/8/17, rejoined 25/5/18.
 Semple, R. W. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 29/8/16, killed 9/4/17, M.C.
 Sim, N. S. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/9/16, A/Captain 25/4/17-18/5/17, Intelligence Officer England duty 10/10/17, rejoined 25/4/18, wounded 4/6/18, M.C.
 Symon, J. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/16, Lieutenant 1/3/17, A/Captain 12/7/17-1/8/17, wounded 27/1/17, rejoined 4/5/17, wounded 1/8/17, mentioned, D.S.O.
 Scott, D., C.F., The Rev., posted 28/9/17, Chaplain.
 Steele, J. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 26/8/16, shell shock 11/10/16.
 Smyth, R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 7/10/17, missing 28/3/18.
 Shaw, S. M'D. Lieutenant, posted 20/4/18.
 Stewart, D. Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Sinclair, J. A. Lieutenant, posted 19/2/17, England sick 23/4/17.
 Smith, J. Fraser. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/2/17, killed 9/4/17.
 Sinclair, I. A. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Sabiston, J. A., A. and S.H. 2nd Lieutenant, killed 22/8/17.
 Smith, R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/10/17, prisoner 28/3/18.
 Taylor, E. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 5/1/15, killed 25/9/15.
 Tinline, G. C.M. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 14/10/15, England shell shock, 9/2/16.
 Taylor, D. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 9/5/15, missing 17/7/16, prisoner died of wounds 1/9/16.
 Thomson, J. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/1/17, England sick 31/2/17.
 Telford, T. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/5/17, Lieutenant 26/4/18, England sick 29/4/18.
 Watt, B. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 15/3/15, killed 25/9/15.
 Watt, T. D. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/8/16, wounded 3/4/17.
 Wallace, C. D. K. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/10/15, hospital sick 7/11/15.
 Welsh, C. G. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 24/1/16, killed 29/4/16.
 Wallace, A. R. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 22/9/16, England 23/12/16.
 Walker, H. P. W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/1/17, killed 23/4/17.
 White, D. M'L. B. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 10/1/17, England wounded 3/5/18.
 Wishart, D. Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Wedderspoon, G. Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18, wounded 1/6/18.
 Wilson, M. J. H. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 25/4/18.
 Young, W. 2nd Lieutenant, posted 4/8/17, killed 22/8/17.

APPENDIX 3I.

EXTRACTS FROM WAR DIARY, 7TH BATTALION.

1915.

- July 4—Parkhouse Camp. Received orders to embark for France.
- July 8—Parkhouse Camp. Advance party embarked on s.s. *Inventor* for Havre via Southampton.
- Battalion embarked at 11.50 P.M. on s.s. *Arundel* for Boulogne via Folkestone.
- July 9—Boulogne. Disembarked and proceeded to rest camp. Marched to Pont des Briques.
- July 10—Houille. Joined by advance party and proceeded to Watten by train. 9.45 A.M. Billets at Houille.
- July 12—Houille. Inspected by Field-Marshal Sir John French.
- July 15—Hazebrouck. Marched at 6.30 A.M. to Hazebrouck, arrived 4.30 P.M. 19 miles.
- July 16—Gonnehem. Marched at 8 P.M. to Gonnehem via St Venant and Busnes, arriving at 3.30 P.M.
- July 17—Gonnehem. Marched at 8 P.M. to Houchin, via Chocques, Le Perlecques, and Vaudricourt, arriving 12.15 A.M. (18/7/15).
- July 18—Houchin. Marched at 9 P.M. to Les Brebis via Mazingarbe, arrived 12 mid-night less sick and details. Reported to C.R.E. Indian Cavalry Division.
- July 19—Les Brebis. Found work party (300 from A and D Coys.).
- July 20—Les Brebis. Found work parties from A, B, C and D Coys.
- July 22—Les Brebis. First casualty 14176 Pte. V. A. Telfer (wounded).
- July 24—Houchin. Marched at 9 P.M. from Les Brebis.
- July 28—Houchin. A and B Coys. proceeded to trenches for two days' tour under 142 Brigade.
- July 30—Houchin. A and B Coys. relieved by C and D Coys.
- Aug. 2—Sector W.I. A and B Coys and H.Q. joined C and D Coys. in Sector W.I., relieving 142 Brigade on the extreme right of the British lines: A Coy. right and B Coy. left, C support and D reserve. Battalion H.Q. South Maroc.
- Aug. 6—South Maroc. Battalion relieved by 8th Seaforths. Found working parties 400 strong.
- Aug. 10—Mazingarbe. Relieved by 8th K.O.S.B.'s 46 Brigade. A and B machine-guns left in Keeps. Found work parties.
- Aug. 18—Sector X2. Relieved by 7th R.S.F. and we relieved 6th Camerons in Sector X2.
- Aug. 26—Mazingarbe. Relieved in trenches by 10th Gordons, taking over area C from 9th Black Watch.
- Aug. 30—Noeux les Mines. Relieved 11th A. and S. H. in billets. Finding working parties (300).
- Sept. 7—Trenches. Marched at 5 P.M. to Mazingarbe. Relieved 7th R.S.F., taking over trenches in Sector X1 from Sep 18 to 8C exclusive.
- Sept. 10—Trenches. Casualties in Sep 18—5 killed 2 wounded.
- Sept. 12—Verquin. Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Marched to billets at Verquin.
- Sept. 18—Verquin. Our pipers played our 4th Battalion through Verquin.
- Sept. 19—Verquin. Pipe Band played retreat in Square at Bethune. First pipers to do so; loudly cheered by crowd.
- Sept. 21—Verquin. 8 P.M. moved to Vermelles-Grenay branch line of trenches. Bombardment of enemy's trenches began that morning.
- Sept. 25—Grenay Vermelles Line. Moved off at 4.45 A.M. to the attack. Marched to Quality Street; entered trench southern up. Head of Battalion turned down trench 21 and joined 9th Black Watch. Gas turned on at 5.50 A.M. for 40 minutes. Assault delivered at 6.30 A.M. by 9th Black Watch with the Lens Road on right, and the 8th Seaforths on the left. The 7th Camerons followed in support, the 10th Gordons being in reserve. Lieut.-Col. Sandilands, D.S.O., commanded on Hill 70 from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M., when relieved by Lieut.-Col. Maclean, Royal Scots. At 8 P.M. G.O.C. 46 Brigade arrived in Loos. It was decided that 45 Brigade

- should hold Hill 70 and that what was left of the Camerons should withdraw. At 11 P.M. Lieut.-Col. Sandilands with 6 officers and 75 men marched back through Loos to La Philosophie. The losses for the day were: 4 officers killed; 6 officers wounded; 4 officers missing; 64 men killed; 253 wounded; 217 missing; total, 14 officers, 534 men.
- Sept. 26—Loos Battle. Ordered to hold first line of old British trench. Met large numbers of men of the 21st Division retiring from Loos. At 1 P.M. ordered to hold support line of old German trench. The 7th Camerons dug themselves in on reverse of parapet owing to gas rendering the trench untenable.
- Sept. 27—Mazingarbe. Ordered to withdraw to Mazingarbe at 1.30 A.M.
- Sept. 28—Houchin. At 9.30 A.M. marched to billets at Houchin.
- Oct. 3—Lillers. Marched to Lillers. Billets.
- Oct. 12—Noeux les Mines. Left Lillers, entrained 5.30 P.M. for Noeux les Mines.
- Oct. 26—Trenches Right Sec. Left Noeux les Mines at 12.40 P.M. for trenches. Took over line from 6th Camerons.
- Oct. 29—Trenches O.G. Line. Relieved by 8th Seaforths, going back into old German trenches.
- Nov. 2—Trenches Right Sec. Relieved 8th Seaforths in front line.
- Nov. 3—Trenches Right Sec. 11 men killed and 19 wounded (B Coy.). Trench infladed by heavy guns from Hulluch direction. Trench considerably damaged.
- Nov. 4—Trenches O.G. Line. 1 man killed and 3 wounded. Relieved by 8th Seaforths: occupied old German trench.
- Nov. 5—Trenches O.G. Line. Found work parties (burying dead).
- Nov. 7—Noeux les Mines. Relieved by 8th K.O.S.B.'s and marched to Noeux les Mines billets.
- Nov. 13—Sector D.I. Relieved 13th Royal Scots in support B Coy. O.B. Support line A and B Coys. billets Vermeilles, D Coy. Philosophie.
- Nov. 16—Sector D.I. Relieved 8th Seaforths in front line, D Coy. left, A Coy. right, C Coy. support, B Coy. reserve.
- Nov. 19—Noyettes. Relieved by 8th Seaforths, went into reserve.
- Nov. 22—Trenches. Relieved 8th Seaforths in trenches. C Coy. left, B Coy. right, A Coy. support, D Coy. reserve.
- Nov. 24—Noeux les Mines. Relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Marched to billets.
- Nov. 26—Sailly la Bourse. Marched to billets.
- Dec. 1—Sector C1. Relieved 1st A. and S. H. in trenches in front line, Devon Lane to Goeben Alley. A Coy. right, B Coy. left, C Coy. support, D Coy. reserve.
- Dec. 4—Noyelles. Brigade reserve relieved by 8th Seaforths.
- Dec. 7—Trenches. Relieved 8th Seaforths in trenches O.G.1 and O.B.5. D Coy. right, C Coy. left, B support, A Coy. reserve.
- Dec. 11—Philosophie. Relieved by 8th Seaforths. B, C and D Coy. billets in Philosophie. A Coy. O.B.5.
- Dec. 14—Allouagne. 141st Brigade relieved 44th. Battalion relieved by 19th County of London Battalion. Marched to Noeux les Mines, entraining for Lillers, thence marching to Allouagne.

1916.

- Jan. 5—Allouagne. Divisional exercise. Left Allouagne at 8 A.M., *via* Burbure, Ecquedecque, Lieres, Auchy, arriving Rely at 3.45 P.M.
- Jan. 6—Rely. Battalion marching from 7.30 A.M., *via* Cumem Bomy to Coyecque, returning Rely at 6 P.M.
- Jan. 7—Allouagne. Left Rely at 1 A.M., arriving at Allouagne at 12.15 P.M., *via* Billery, Hurionville and Burbure.
- Jan. 14—Trenches Loos. Left Allouagne 8.15 A.M. for Loos. Marched to Lillers, entrained to Noeux les Mines, marched to Loos *via* Philosophie. Relieved 2nd K.R.R. H.Q. in the Trait de l'Union, A Coy. Gun Alley and Reserve Trench, B and D Coys. Gun Alley and C Coy. Lens Road Redoubt, 65 Metre Point and Northern Sap Redoubt.
- Jan. 15—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. At 6 P.M. A, B and D Coys., less 2 platoons, took over firing line between Boyau des Anglais and Loos-Laurent Road. B Coy. relieved 8th Seaforths on left. D Coy. (2 platoons) in centre and A Coy. on right relieved the 15th London Regiment. H.Q. in cellars in Loos with 2 platoons of D Coy. C Coy. moved from Redoubt in 10th Avenue to Gun Alley.

- Jan. 16—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. Two platoons of C Coy. relieved two platoons of the 8th Seaforths. A Coy. 6th Royal Irish attached for instruction.
- Jan. 17—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. B Coy. to Gun Alley; front line held by two companies only; the two platoons of D Coy. (in cellars) now proceeding to firing line.
- Jan. 18—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. C Coy. relieved A Coy.
- Jan. 20—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. B Coy. relieved D Coy.
- Jan. 23—Trenches Loos Hill 70 to Section 14B. Battalion relieved by 8th Seaforths going into reserve 10th Avenue. H.Q. Pont Street. Battalion area from Vendin Alley to Chalk Pit Alley. B Coy. on left, then C, D less one platoon, A Coy. less 2 platoons. One platoon of D Coy. in Northern Sap Redoubt. One platoon A 65 Metre Point Redoubt and one Lens Road Redoubt.
- Jan. 26—Philosophie. Relieved by 4th Suffolks. Proceeded to Philosophie.
- Jan. 27—Noeux les Mines. Left Philosophie at 9.15 A.M. Billets taken over from 8th K.O.S.B.
- Jan. 29—Noeux les Mines. Finding large working party of 659 men. Stood to from 5.30 to 9 P.M. Reserve M.G. moved to Mazingarbe.
- Feb. 1—Hulluch Section. Marched from Noeux les Mines at 2.30 P.M. and relieved 11th A. and S. H. (of 45th Infantry Brigade) in left sub-section Hulluch.
- Feb. 4—Philosophie. Relieved in evening by 10th Gordons and moved into Brigade reserve at Philosophie.
- Feb. 7—Hulluch Section. Relieved 10th Gordons in left sub-section. B and C Coys. front line, A support, D reserve.
- Feb. 10—Hulluch Section. Relieved by 10th Gordons and relieved 9th Black Watch in 10th Avenue as Bde. support.
- Feb. 13—Noeux les Mines. Relieved by 8th K.O.S.B.'s of 46th Brigade; marched to Noeux les Mines.
- Feb. 16—Noeux les Mines. Finding working parties, 10 officers 500 men.
- Feb. 19—14 B. 15 Section. Relieved 6th Camerons in left sub-section of 14 B. 15 Section from Vendin Alley to Possen Alley. A and D Coys. firing line, C support, B reserve.
- Feb. 25—14 B. 15 Section. Relieved by 9th Black Watch, moved into Brigade support 10th Avenue, A Coy. in Gun trench.
- Feb. 26—14 B. 15 Section. One officer and 59 men proceeded to form part of permanent working party on right sub-section.
- Feb. 28—14 B. 15 Section. Relieved 8th Seaforths in right sub-section. A and B Coys. firing line, C support, D reserve.
- March 2—Mazingarbe. Relieved by 12th H.L.I., marched to billets at Mazingarbe. Found working party of 150 men.
- March 8—Hulluch Section. Relieved 7th R.S.F. in left sub-section of Hulluch Section, leaving Mazingarbe at 8.30 A.M. C and D Coys. firing line, B Coy. support, A Coy. reserve.
- March 11—Hulluch Section. A Coy. changed with D.
- March 12—Hulluch Section. C Coy's. line blown in, in 11 places.
- March 13—Hulluch Section. Support line blown in, in 4 places.
- March 14—Philosophie. Relieved by 3 Coys. 10th Gordons and 1 Coy. Inniskilling Fusiliers. Proceeded into Brigade reserve. In billets. Day working parties of 205 men supplied.
- March 17—Hulluch Section. Battalion (less D Coy.) relieved 8th Inniskilling Fusiliers, going into Brigade support in 10th Avenue. D Coy. in reserve line centre sub-section under O.C. commanding 8th Seaforths. All available men on working parties, salving.
- March 20—Noeux les Mines. Relieved by 12th H.L.I. Marched to Noeux les Mines.
- March 22—Noeux les Mines. Night working parties of 6 officers and 300 men supplied.
- March 23—Noeux les Mines. B Coy. proceeded to La Buissiere to do duty at 1st Corps H.Q.
- March 25—Allouagne. Railed to Lillers and marched to Allouagne. Transport moved by road.
- March 28—Allouagne. Ceremonial parade at Lillers at 3 P.M. G.O.C. 1st Army distributed medals. Brigade marched past in column of route.
- April 1—Allouagne. Inoculation.
- April 7—Fervin Palfart. Divisional exercise. Battalion left 7 A.M., billeted 2 P.M.

- Marched *via* Lozinghem, Auchel, Cauchy-a-la-Tour, Perfay Bellory, Auchy-au-Bois to Fervin Palfart.
- April 8—Fervin Palfart. Marched to Enquin les Mines *via* Flechin and Cuhén, entraining to Fervin.
- April 9—Allouagne. Marched back to billets.
- April 10—Allouagne. Smoke demonstration at Burbure.
- April 10—Allouagne. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquished command of Battalion on appointment to 104th Brigade.
- April 21—Allouagne. G.O.C. (15th Division) inspected Companies.
- April 25—Annequin. 12 noon A, C and D Coys. left Allouagne, marched to Lillers, entraining for Noeux les Mines. Marched from Noeux les Mines to reserve billets at Annequin. B Coy. rejoined Battalion.
- April 26—Trench, Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Relieved 7th Royal Sussex Regiment in Quarry Sector, front from Southern junction Swinbourne Loup and Brookwood Trench to Rifleman's Alley. A Coy. left, D Coy. centre, B Coy. right finding their own supports, C Coy. reserve O.G.1. H.Q. in O.G.1 at Pt. G.11.d.3.9.
- April 27—Trench, Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Shelling and Chlorine Gas. R.E. exploded mine right leg of Hairpin; bombers co-operated; casualties, killed 6, wounded and shell shock 18.
- April 28—Trench, Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Shelling and bombardment by enemy.
- April 30—Noyelles and Vermelles. Relieved by 10th Gordons. Battalion in Brigade Reserve. A and C Coys. billets Vermelles. H.Q. and B and D Coys. in billets Noyelles.
- May 4—Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Relieved 10th Gordons in Left Sub-Section Quarry Section. Disposition: A Coy. left, C Coy. centre, B Coy. right finding their own supports, D Coy. reserve in O.G.1. Battalion H.Q. in O.G.1 at Pt. G.11.d.3.9. front southern junction of Swinbourne Loup and Brookwood Trench to Rifleman's Alley. At 5 P.M. enemy shelled O.G.1. At 7 P.M. R.E.'s exploded 3 mines at the Hairpin, our bombers advanced and occupied the lip of the crater. Enemy bombarded front lines until midnight. Casualties, 4 O.R. killed, 28 wounded.
- May 5—Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Bombardment during afternoon. 1 O.R. killed, 3 wounded.
- May 6—Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Bombardment continued.
- May 8—Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. From 5 to 5.45 A.M. Trench mortar batteries bombarded far lip of left Hairpin crater, but were unsuccessful in destroying it. At 10.30 A.M. relieved by the 10th Gordons and moved into Brigade support. Disposition: C Coy. O.B.1, left of Fosse Way, B Coy. O.B.1, right of Fosse Way, D Coy. O.B.4 and O.B.5., A Coy. Curley Crescent. H.Q. junction of Fosse Way and Curley Crescent. Found working parties for 180th Tunnelling Coy. R.E., 253rd Tunnelling Coy. R.E., and 73rd Field Coy. R.E.
- May 9/10—Left Sub-Section Quarry Sector. Found above working parties for Tunneling Coys. R.E.
- May 11—Labourse. Relieved by the 7th Battalion K.O.S.B.'s proceeding to billets Labourse, arriving at 1.45 P.M. Received orders to stand to (4.30 P.M.).
- May 12—Labourse. Battalion standing to until 2.45 P.M., when order to stand down was received.
- May 13—Labourse. Working party of 4 officers and 200 O.R. proceeded to trenches. Major C. H. Marsh, D.S.O., assumed command of the Battalion.
- May 14—Labourse. Two Coys. ordered to proceed at once to the trenches under orders. 46th Brigade. The other two Coys. and H.Q. to proceed to Noyelles under order 46th Brigade, C and D occupying Lancashire trench. H.Q. and A and B Coys. billets at Noyelles. At 6 P.M. orders from 46th Brigade that A Coy. occupy part of Villiage line. B Coy. occupy billets in Vermelles, H.Q. in Lancashire trench. Orders executed by 7.30 P.M.
- May 15—Noyelles. 9 A.M. orders from 46th Brigade for A and B Coys. and H.Q. to return to billets in Noyelles.
- May 17—Noyelles. A and B Coys. relieved C and D Coys. Lancashire trench.
- May 19—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Battalion relieved 11th A. and S. H. Disposition: C Coy. right, D centre, A Coy. left finding their own supports, with B Coy. in reserve. Front from Boyau 109 (exclusive) to Mud Alley G.4.a.8.8. (inclusive). Four men wounded.

- May 20—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Our saphead at G.4.a. 8½. 8½. blown in by enemy. Seven O.R. wounded.
- May 21—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. 12.45 P.M. enemy sprung mine between craters 3 and 4, filling up our saps and connecting trench. The damage was repaired. A severe bombing fight took place. Casualties: one officer killed. O.R., 5 killed 19 wounded. Enemy driven back.
- May 22—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Our engineers sprang mine in centre sub-section in front of junction of Poker Street and the fire trench.
- May 23—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. At 7.30 A.M. enemy completely surprised us by springing another mine at point G.4.d. 6½. 5½. Saps 9. 9A Argyle Sap Hogsback and part of Northampton trench filled with debris; relief postponed until we cleared trenches, &c. Relieved by 8th Seaforths, moving into Brigade support. Disposition: A Coy.—1 platoon in Junction Keep, 3 platoons in Lancashire Trench; B Coy.—1 platoon in Central Keep, 3 platoons in Railway Reserve Trench. C and D Coys. in Lancashire Trench. H.Q. at point G. 3.c. 8.2. Casualties: O.R. 3 killed, 46 wounded.
- May 24/26—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Every available man employed in working parties.
- May 27—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Battalion relieved 9th Black Watch. Disposition: B Coy. right, A Coy. centre, D. Coy. left finding their own supports, C Coy. reserve. Front extended from the junction of Sackville Street and Hulluch Alley on left to junction of Quarry Bay and Brookwood Trench on right. 9 P.M. our artillery dispersed enemy working party opposite Rabbit's Hole.
- May 28—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Two intelligence reports stated enemy intended to attack and to use gas. Killed O.R. 1, wounded 4.
- May 29—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Similar reports received from air reconnaissance. Abnormal transport movement near Haines and 5000 enemy seen moving in the open. Artillery activity by our left and right groups. O.R. wounded 3.
- May 30—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Enemy trench knocked in by our artillery. Enemy shelled Hulluch Alley and rifle grenaded Rabbit's Hole. Heavy trench-mortar bomb fell on our mine shaft heads in front line, inflicting several casualties. Enemy showed two yellow flags with red St Andrew's Crosses over parapet at the Kink.
- May 31—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Heavy shelling by both sides. O.R. 1 killed, 9 wounded.
- June 4—Bethune. Relieved by 7/8th K.O.S.B.'s. A Coy. proceeded to Gosnay. The remainder of the Battalion were billeted at Bethune in the Tobacco Factory. O.R. 1 wounded.
- June 10—Bethune. In billets. A Coy. rejoined Battalion.
- June 12—Brigade Support. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in Brigade support, Hulluch Sector. Disposition: A Coy. Curley Crescent, B Coy. 2 platoons O.B.1, 2 platoons O.B.5., C Coy. Tenth Avenue between Hay Alley and Hulluch Road. D Coy. 2 platoons Lone Tree Redoubt. H.Q. at Junction of Curley Crescent and Fosse Way. Four platoons K.O.R. Lancaster Regiment attached for instruction. O.R. 2 wounded.
- June 16—Right Sub-Section Hulluch Section. Relieved 8th Seaforths. Disposition: C Coy. left, two platoons B centre, D Coy. right finding their own supports, A Coy. and 2 platoons of B in reserve trench between Wings Way and Vendin Alley. O.R. 2 killed, 20 wounded.
- June 22—Right Sub-Section Hulluch Section. Disposition changed to: B Coy. left, 2 platoons of East Surrey Regiment in centre, A Coy. on the right finding their own support. Half Coy. 13th East Surrey Regiment and C and D Coys. in reserve trench. Surreys in for instruction. O.R. 2 killed, 19 wounded.
- June 26—Right Sub-Section Hulluch Section. Coy. of East Surrey Regiment left trenches.
- June 28—Bethune. After discharge of gas four patrols of 39 men attempted to raid enemy's trenches. 3 patrols held up owing to uncut wire. Fourth patrol bombed the German front line and returned, leaving one man killed. Battalion was relieved by 10/11th Scottish Rifles. In billets. A and C Coys. Orphanage, Bethune, B and D Coys. in Verquinal. H.Q. Bethune. Casualties: killed 9, wounded 19.
- July 6—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. Disposition: D Coy. left, C Coy. centre, A Coy. right finding their own supports, B Coy. reserve.

- July 7—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Enemy shelled junction of Mud Alley and Sticky Trench, and Northampton Trench, doing considerable damage. O.R. 3 wounded.
- July 8—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Mud Alley and Quarry shelled with H.E. Four enemy seen in crater wearing khaki caps our pattern. O.R. 3 wounded.
- July 9—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. More shelling on both sides. Enemy exploded mine. O.R. 4 wounded.
- July 10—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Relieved by 8th Seaforths. Battalion in support. O.R. 4 wounded.
- July 12/13—Left Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Found working parties. Officer 1, O.R. 2 wounded.
- July 14—Right Sub-Section. Relieved 9th Black Watch. Disposition: B Coy. left, D Coy. centre, C Coy. right finding their own supports, A Coy. reserve. O.R. 1 wounded.
- July 15—Right Sub-Section. At 7.40 A.M. enemy exploded small mine near Sap 98 A. No damage done. O.R. 2 wounded.
- July 16—Right Sub-Section. From 1.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. our artillery bombarded enemy's wire and trenches. From 9 to 9.30 enemy retaliated on Crown and Border trenches, doing considerable damage. Casualties: 4 killed, 11 wounded. At 4 A.M. enemy exploded mine near the right crater of the Hairpin. R.E.'s exploded 2 mines in the same vicinity. These explosions filled in our trenches.
- July 17—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. At 9 P.M. enemy started heavy bombardment on our front, and under cover of this raided our trenches in the vicinity of Alexander Sap, capturing one officer and 12 O.R. Casualties: killed 3, wounded 5.
- July 18—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. At 6 P.M. R.E.'s exploded 2 mines at junction of Rifleman's Alley and Alexander Trench, destroying Border Redoubt and Alexander Sap. Two craters were formed, the left the larger. Our bombers occupied the far lip of the left crater, and tried to hold the right crater, which was found to be untenable owing to rifle grenades and aerial darts. A bombing post was constructed, and the work of consolidating craters carried out. Casualties: 1 officer and 6 men killed; 4 officers and 32 men wounded; 1 crushed; 1 shell shock.
- July 19—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. The enemy sprang a mine in existing craters at Hairpin; 2 killed, 4 wounded.
- July 20—Right Sub-Section Hohenzollern Section. Intermittent shelling by enemy; 5 wounded.
- July 22—Houchin. Relieved by 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment and proceeded to billets at Houchin. O.R. 1 wounded.
- July 23—Dieval. Left Houchin and proceeded *via* Bruay to billets at Dieval.
- July 26—Gouy-en-Ternois. Left Dieval and marched *via* La Trieuloye and Averdoint to billets Gouy-en-Ternois.
- July 27—Occoches. Marched from Gouy-en-Ternois *via* Honval, Rebrevue and Can-teleux to billets at Occoches.
- July 28—Autheux. Marched from Occoches to billets at Autheux.
- July 30—Autheux. Draft of 25 O.R. arrived from base.
- July 31—Naours. Marched from Autheux *via* Fienvilliers and Candas to billets at Naours.
- Aug. 4—Mirvaux. Marched at 4.45 A.M. *via* Talmas and Septenville to Mirvaux.
- Aug. 5—La Houssoye. Marched to La Houssoye *via* Behencourt. Billets and bivouac. Bathing in river L'Hallue.
- Aug. 8—Albert E.7.b. Instructions issued 4th platoon in each Coy. to be pioneer platoon, 1, 2 and 4 platoons to be full strength of fighting unit of 10's. 3 platoons to be weak platoons.
- Aug. 11—Albert E.7.b. Found working parties of 400 O.R.
- Aug. 12—E.5.b.7.6. Replaced 9th Black Watch in bivouac at E.5.b.7.6. Bde. in Division reserve.
- Aug 14—X.22.a (Peakwood). Brigade in "C" area.
- Aug. 15—X.22.a (Peakwood). Found working parties making Highland trench.
- Aug. 16—"B" area (the Cutting). Relieved the 9th Black Watch "B" area Brigade support. Disposition: H.Q. The Cutting, C (less 1 platoon) and D Coy., Gourlay Trench; 1 platoon C Coy. and 1 Lewis gun, Villa Keep; A Coy. Contalmaison; B Coy. Cutting Contalmaison X17.A. Received orders from Brigade to attack next morning.

- Aug. 17—"A" area (Front Line). Attacked Switch Elbow. Relieved by 8th Seaforths during the night and early morning. Casualties: killed 4 officers, died of wounds 1, wounded 9; O.R., 40 killed, 4 died of wounds, 9 missing believed killed, missing 7, missing believed wounded 7, wounded 160.
- Aug. 18—"C" area. In Brigade reserve—reorganising.
- Aug. 19—"C" area. Found working parties. O.R. killed 2, wounded 3.
- Aug. 20—"B" area. Replaced 8/10th Gordons in Brigade support. Heavy gas shelling by enemy.
- Aug. 21—"B" area. Found working parties. Casualties 6 wounded.
- Aug. 22—"A" area. Relieved 8/10th Gordons front line. Disposition: A Coy.—2 platoons Gourlay trench, 2 platoons Lancashire trench; B. Coy. Gourlay trench; C Coy.—Cameron trench, between Gordon Alley and Gloucester Alley with supports in Highland trench; D Coy.—Cameron trench between Gordon Alley and Munster Alley, with supports in Butterworth trench. H.Q. in Gourlay trench. Commenced construction of 6 strong points in front of front line during the night. Casualties: killed 4, died of wounds 1, wounded 7.
- Aug. 23—"A" area. 5 of strong points completed and occupied. O.R. 3 killed, 3 wounded.
- Aug. 24—Scott's Redoubt. In Brigade Reserve. Relieved by 9th Black Watch replacing 8/10th Gordons in Scott's Redoubt. Found working parties.
- Aug. 26—"C" area. Replaced 8/10th Gordons in "C" Battalion area 4.30 A.M.; in new position by 6.30 A.M. C and D Coys.; A and B Coys. 7 A.M. Disposition: C and D Coys. Contalmaison; A and B Coys. X22.b. Found working parties.
- Aug. 28—"B" area. In Brigade support. Replaced 8/10th Gordons A Coy. and B (less one platoon) Gourlay trench (one platoon B Coy. keep Contalmaison), C Coy. Contalmaison and D Coy. Cutting. Wiring party Highland trench. O.R. 1 killed, 1 wounded.
- Aug. 29—"B" area. Party completes wiring Highland trench. O.R. 1 wounded.
- Aug. 30—Bivouac O.B.1 Trench. Brigade moved into Divisional Reserve. Relieved by 24th Northumberland Fusiliers and occupied bivouac at O.B.1 trench X.26.d. O.R. 2 wounded.
- Sept. 5—Front Line Right Brigade Area. Battalion relieved 12th H.L.I. and 10th Scottish Rifles in front line. Right Brigade. Support. B Coy. left front Swansea trench, D Coy. 1 platoon Intermediate trench, 1 platoon Quarry, 2 platoons Mill Street; A Coy. Right front Bethel Sap, Clarkes trench and strong point; C Coy. support Argyle Alley Chester Street. H.Q. in the Quarry.
- Sept. 6—Front Line Right Brigade Area. Killed 2, wounded 4.
- Sept. 7—O.G.1 between S.7.c.2.1. and S.14.a.5.6. Battalion moved into position O.G.1 from S.7.C.2.1. to S.14.a.3.6. (behind Bazentin-le-Petit Wood), being relieved by 8th Seaforths. Disposition: from left to right D, B, C (less 1 platoon) and A Coys. 1 platoon C Coy. and 4 Lewis guns relieved the garrison of the keep held by D Coy. 8th Seaforths at about Point S.7.b.4.8. Casualties—killed 1, wounded 10.
- Sept. 10—"B" area. Relieved by "B" Battalion 149th Infantry Brigade and "B" Battalion 159th Infantry Brigade, and moved into "B" area. A and C Coys., Cutting, B and D Pearl Alley, H.Q. Peakewood. Casualties—wounded 6.
- Sept. 11—Front Line Sanderson Trench. Relieved the 8/10th Gordons in the front line. Disposition: A Coy., 2 platoons Sanderson trench, 2 platoons Egg trench and 6th Avenue, C Coy., 2 platoons front line to Pioneer trench, 2 platoons near Villa wood, B Coy. Koyli trench. Casualties: Officers 1 wounded; O.R. killed 3, wounded 14.
- Sept. 13—Bivouac E.7 Central. Relieved by 6/7th R.S.F. and proceeded *via* Contalmaison, Scott's Redoubt, Becourt Wood, Albert, Albert-Amiens Road to bivouacs at E.7 Central.
- Sept. 14—Shelter Birch and Round-Woods. Battalion moved into Brigade reserve at Shelter-Wood, Birch-Wood, Round-Wood.
- Sept. 18—Koyli Trench. Brigade support. Disposition: D Coy. Ham trench, A Coy. Egg trench, C Coy. Post trench and part of Sanderson trench, B Coy. Tangle trench. H.Q. junction of Koyli trench and Welch trench.
- Sept. 19—Bivouac E.5.b. and Lavieville. Battalion relieved by 8th Yorks 23rd Division on night of 18th, and morning of 19th rested in Bivouac (E.5.b.), afterwards proceeding to camp at Lavieville.
- Sept. 20—Franvillers. In billets.
- Sept. 22—Franvillers. In billets.

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- Oct. 6—Becourt-Wood. Brigade sports cancelled and Brigade moved up to Becourt-Wood and bivouacked; men's lines in cemetery and officers on other side of road.
- Oct. 8—Crescent Alley. Battalion line. A Coy. O.G.1 B Coy. Starfish trench, C, D Coys. (less one platoon) Prue trench, H.Q. one platoon D Coy. Crescent Alley. Casualties: Officers, 1 wounded; O.R.'s, killed 2, wounded 27.
- Oct. 11—Front Line. Relieved 9/10th Gordons night of 10/11th in front line. Disposition: D Coy. on left of Le Sars-Bapaume Road, B Coy. on right of Le Sars-Bapaume Road. C Coy. Cutting in M.16.c. A Coy. 2 platoons Tangle M.22.a. 2 platoons in O.G.2. H.Q. at M.22.a.2.1. Casualties: Officers, wounded 2; O.R.'s, killed 5, wounded 22, shell shock 5.
- Oct. 13—Crescent Alley. Relieved by 8th Seaforths. A Coy. Crescent Alley, B and D Coys. Prue trench Coy., O.G.1 H.Q. Crescent Alley. Casualties: Officers, wounded 1; O.R., killed 10, wounded 17, shell shock 6.
- Oct. 14—Contalmaison Cutting. Relieved by 12th H.L.I. proceeding into reserve area.
- Oct. 19—Right Section Front Area. "C" area, relieved the 9th Black Watch. Starfish trench, A and B Coys.; Tangle trench, 2 platoons, D Coy.; Tyne trench, 2 platoons D; H.Q. M33.D.4.4
- Oct. 21—"A" area Front Line. Relieved 8/10th Gordons front line. Disposition: A, C Coys. front line, B Coy. Sunken Road, Tangle, D Coy. O.G.2. Battalion carried in two days' rations.
- Oct. 23—"B" area. Relieved by the 9th Black Watch moved into "B" area in support, A, C Coys. Prue trench, B Coy. Crescent Alley, D Coy. O.G.1, H.Q. Crescent Alley.
- Oct. 24—Contalmaison Cutting. In reserve. Battalion relieved by 12th H.L.I. Casualties: killed 3, wounded 5, shell shock 8.
- Oct. 27—"C" Area Starfish Line. Battalion relieved 10th Scottish Rifles. A and C Coy. Starfish, D Coy. Tyne, Tangle, H.Q. Martin Alley. Casualties: 4 wounded.
- Oct. 30—Front Line. Battalion relieved 10th Scottish Rifles in "A" area. B and D front line, A Coy. Sunken Road, C Coy. O.G.1, H.Q. 26th Avenue.
- Oct. 31—"D" Area, Reserve. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. B and D Coys. Swansea trench, A Coy. O.G.1, C Coy. Gourlay trench, H.Q. Bazentin-le-Petit. Casualties: killed 4, wounded 8, shell shock 3.
- Nov. 2—Becourt Hill. Battalion was relieved and moved into Camp.
- Nov. 5—Bresle. In Camp.
- Nov. 10—Bresle. Inspected by G.O.C.-in-C., who expressed himself as greatly pleased with appearance of Battalion, and thanks them for work done.
- Nov. 20—Bresle. Brigade was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir W. P. Pulteney, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd Corps.
- Nov. 21—Bresle. Brigade Sports.
- Nov. 26—Bresle. In Camp. Inspection by G.O.C. 15th Division.
- Dec. 1—Albert. Proceeded *via* Lavieville and Millencourt to billets. Whole Battalion on working parties.
- Dec. 7—Camp X23. Central. To camp *via* La Boisselle and Contalmaison. Found working parties. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. about X23. Central.
- Dec. 16—Shelter Wood Scott's Redoubt North. In camp. Transport at C Hapes Spur. Relieved 8th Worcester's at Shelter Wood Scott's Redoubt North.
- Dec. 17—Shelter Wood Scott's Redoubt North. Found working parties.
- Dec. 19—Acid Drop South. Battalion relieved 6th Camerons.
- Dec. 21—Front Line 26th Avenue. Relieved 8/10th Gordons, Right Sub-Section C Coy. Scotland trench, Warlincourt and Gilbert Alleys, A Coy. O.G.1 B Coy. and H.Q. 26th Avenue, D Coy. Martinpuich. Officers missing 1, wounded 1, O.R. wounded 4.
- Dec. 23—Front Line 26th Avenue. C relieved D, D relieved B, B relieved A, A relieved C.
- Dec. 25—Acid Drop Camp South. Relieved by 8th Seaforths and proceeded by platoons to Acid Drop camp south, 100 yards interval.
- Dec. 26—Shelter Wood South. Relieved by 10th Scottish Rifles. Finding working parties.
- Dec. 31—Front Right Sector. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. B Coy. right front, C Coy. left front, A Coy. support Sunken Road, D Coy. reserve Flers line. Q.M. Stores Pioneer Camp.

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- Jan. 2—Front Right Sector. A and D Coys. relieved C and B Coys. respectively.
- Jan. 4—Support Area. Relieved by 4th Seaforths. A Coy. moved to Prue trench, C Coy. to Starfish, D Coy. to Seven Elms, B Coy. to Starfish, H.Q. Seven Elms.
- Jan. 5—Support Area. Dug new communication trench near Spur trench.
- Jan. 7—Pioneer Camp. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons.
- Jan. 8—Scott's Redoubt North. Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles less B Coy. forming Brigade working party at R.36.c.
- Jan. 12—Villa Camp Copse. Moved to Villa Camp.
- Jan. 14—Acid Drop. In reserve, relieved by 8/10th Gordons.
- Jan. 16—Front Line. Relieved 9th Black Watch: Right Section left Sector A Coy. on right, C on left, B in support, 3 platoons in O.G.I., one platoon Destremont Farm, D Coy. in reserve 26th avenue.
- Jan. 18—Front Line. B and D Coys. relieved C and A Coys. respectively.
- Jan. 20—Scott's Redoubt North. Relieved by 12th H.L.I. Killed 1, O.R. wounded 1 officer, 4 O.R.
- Jan. 24—Front Right Sector. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. in left sub-sector, C Coy. left, A Coy. right, B support, Sunken Road, D Coy. Flers line.
- Jan. 26—Front Right Sector. D and B Coys. relieved A and C Coys. respectively.
- Jan. 28—Support Line. Relieved by 8th Seaforths, A Coy. Prue trench, C Martinpuich, B Starfish, B Coy. and H.Q. Seven Elms.
- Jan. 30—Pioneer Camp. Relieved by 9th Black Watch.
- Feb. 1—Becourt Camp. Relieved by 18th Australian Battalion. The 5th Australian Brigade.
- Feb. 4—Contay. In billets training.
- Feb. 14—Beauval. Moved to Beauval route Herressart, Le val de Maison Vert, Grand Fare.
- Feb. 15—Gézaincourt. Moved here at 11 A.M.
- Feb. 16—Bouquemaizon. Moved here at 8 A.M.
- Feb. 17—Croisette. Moved here less two Coys. to Framécourt at 7.45 A.M.
- Feb. 18—Moncheaux. Moved here at 9.15 A.M. *via* Framécourt, Houvin Station, Buneville.
- Feb. 22—Moncheaux. Working party of 16 officers, 544 other ranks sent to Milly.
- Feb. 24—Maizieres. Moved here less working party.
- March 2—Maizieres. Working party rejoined Battalion.
- March 6—Maizieres. The 44th Brigade inspected by Commander-in-Chief at Ambrine.
- March 11—Arras. The 44th Brigade relieved the 45th Brigade. Battalion in reserve. 1.3. Sector. Route: Penin, Tilloy, Hermaville, St Pol-Arras Road. A Coy. relieved 8/10th Gordons as permanent Garrison of the Cemetery Defences. Men in Arras only allowed out between 5.45 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. Transport and Q.M. Stores at Duisans.
- March 15—Front Line. Battalion relieved 8/10th Gordons in right sub-sector of 1.3. sector. Disposition: D Coy. Front Line, C Coy. 2 Platoons support trench, 1 platoon reserve trench, 1 platoon in billets near H.Q., B Coy. billets 78.79. Grand Place. Casualties: killed, 9 O.R., wounded 16 O.R., died of wounds 50 O.R.
- March 16—Front Line. Cleaning trenches. B Coy. relieved D Coy. in front line.
- March 18—Arras, Front Line. (1). D Coy. raided the enemy's trenches between points G.21.d.5½.4.-2½.3.-0½.5.-3.5½. Zero hour 2.50 A.M. (2). The 9th and 12th Division co-operated at zero hour by similar raids on their divisional fronts. Casualties were 18 O.R. wounded.
- March 19—Arras, Front Line. Battalion relieved in right sub-sector 1.3. section by the 12th H.L.I.
- March 20—Harbarcq. Moved to Harbarcq at 7.15 P.M. Reserve. Casualties: killed, 1 O.R., missing believed killed, 1 O.R., wounded 1 officer, 35 O.R., died of wounds 2 O.R.
- March 26—Arras. In support. Relieved 9th Black Watch and were attached to the 46th Brigade Infantry.
- Found working parties. Casualties: 4 O.R. wounded. Transport at Duisans.
- March 31—Front Line. The 144th Brigade relieved on the right sub-sector of the 1.3 sector. Battalion relieved the 12th H.L.I. A Coy. front line. D Coy. 3 platoons support line, 1 platoon reserve line. C Coy. in cemetery defences. B Coy. in billets.

April 3—Arras, Grand Place. Reserve. Relieved by the 8/10th Gordons and moved into billets in cellar Grand Place. 2 O.R. wounded.

April 8—Arras Battle. In support. At 11.30 P.M. Battalion moved out of cellars in the Grand Place, *via* the sewer and communication trenches to assembly trench in front of the Cemetery. H.Q. in cellars in Rue-de-Douai.

April 9—Arras Battle. Battalion reported in support position ready for attack. At 5.30 A.M. (zero hour) under intense barrage assaulting battalions (8/10th Gordons on right and 9th Black Watch on left), supported by 7th Camerons, attacked the first system of enemy trenches. The Black Line gained. Battalion occupied O.G.1 and O.G.2.

At 7.50 A.M. attack on the second objective began. The 9th Black Watch on the left held up by the Railway Triangle, so also were the 8/10th Gordons. With the assistance of a tank the 9th Black Watch captured the Rail-Triangle (Blue Line).

At 3 P.M. received orders to relieve the 9th Black Watch on the left. Reorganised in Hermes trench.

April 10—Front Line. B and D Coys. moved forward, 2 platoons into Hecq trench and 2 platoons into Helle trench. A and B Coys. moved to Cable trench.

At 1 P.M. Battalion ordered to proceed to the east side of Feuchy to support the 45th Infantry Brigade. Move completed by 4 P.M. Relieved by 6th Camerons, Battalion proceeding to trenches previously occupied.

April 11—Front Line. At 3 A.M. received orders to occupy part of the Brown Line. A Coy. right front. C Coy. left front. B Coy. right support. D left support. Move completed by 4 A.M. Received orders to take objective line running through I 22.23.24. At 11 A.M. Coys. moved from their position in artillery formation to the attack, moving half right for Orange Hill. Battalion then occupied a system of trenches about H.29 Central. Orders received that at 2.50 P.M. a barrage was commencing in Lone Copse, and that at 3 P.M. the Brigade was to attack. Despite heavy fire Battalion succeeded in reaching a position running between Lone Copse and Monchy.

At 7.30 P.M. orders received from Brigade that Battalion was to be relieved by a Battalion of the 50th Brigade. The greater portion of the Brigade reached Monchy. The men of the Battalion in and around Monchy ordered to place themselves under the command of the C.O. Essex Yeomanry, then in charge of the defences of Monchy.

April 12—Front Line. At 3.30 A.M. O.C.'s Coys. ordered to link up with the 8/10th Gordons and to form a line about 100 yards in front of the Sunken Road. This movement completed, relieved by a company of the Worcester Regiment. Battalion moved back to Helle trench, arriving there about 5.30 A.M., where it remained till 3 P.M., when it moved back into billets at Arras. 23 officers and 521 men proceeded to attack, 11 officers and 346 men returned. Therefore the total casualties were 12 officers and 175 men.

April 14—Arras. In reserve. 4 O.R. killed, 2 officers and 21 O.R. wounded, 1 O.R. missing. Died of wounds 1 O.R. Casualties during the operations during 9/12th April: killed 5 officers, 19 O.R., wounded 7 officers and 128 O.R. Missing 24 O.R.

April 22—Front Line. Battalion relieved 8/10th Gordons, taking over the Left Sub-Section, leaving the Grand Place billets at 6.30 P.M. Route *via* St Saviour, Tilloy, N.15.d.7.9. N.16. C.1.8. N.10.d.5.1 and thence by trolley line to front line. Disposition: A Coy. on right. D Coy on left. C Coy. in support about N.11.a.2.6. B Coy. in reserve, and H.Q. about N.11.a.5.2. O.R. killed 3, wounded 1.

April 23—Front Line. The 15th Division attacked the enemy, their objective being the Blue Line Bridge at O.14 Central to O.8 Central to small wood in O.8.B.1.2.

At zero hour 4.45 A.M., under an intense barrage, the Battalion attacked the front line trench. At Bullet trench we captured about 40 prisoners and a machine gun at N.18.b.9.8. Finding ourselves out of touch, we dug ourselves in. At 5.45 A.M. the centre of the Battalion moved up, fortifying a post about the sunken road (N.18.b.9.5.)

At 10.30 A.M. the trench up to the Cambrai Road was cleared. At mid-day, under a new barrage, we were enabled to push forward, forming a new post about N.13.a.2.6, probably part of Hammer trench. At 6 P.M. the 46th Brigade advanced through us, enabling our Lewis Guns to do good work as the Germans retired from the trenches.

April 24—Arras Front Line. At 2 A.M. after reorganisation the Battalion moved back to behind the Brown line, N.15.b. Central, the 44th Brigade becoming supports.

- April 25—Arras Front Line. Battalion relieved the 10th Scottish Rifles in front line from Cambrai Road to about 300 yards south, the Coys. from left to right being C, D, B and A Coys.
- April 26—Arras Front Line. At 10.30 A.M. the 44th Brigade advanced to the attack, one objective being Cavalry Farm and the German trenches to the east of it. The advance was made in 2 waves, A and B in first wave, and C and D Coys. in second wave, 20 yards between waves. The advance reached the farm without much difficulty, where they found the trench very strongly held, and at the same time a machine gun opened fire on the left, coming from the trenches which the 46th Brigade had failed to capture. The Battalion was forced to withdraw, leaving a strong point on the German line and another small post to the east of the farm. The remainder withdrew to our original position.
- April 27—Arras Front Line. About 2 A.M. orders were received to try and reorganise the attack. This idea was given up when it was learnt that the 46th Brigade on our left had failed to attain their objective. Officers and patrols were sent out to try and establish posts to link up with the Black Watch, who had advanced and made posts. This endeavour failed. At 10.30 P.M. the Battalion was relieved by the Seaforths moving into support in the O.B. trenches and Shovel trench.
- April 28—Arras Front Line. Support line. The Battalion was relieved from the support line by the A Coy. of the 3rd London Regiment at 9.30 P.M. Casualties: 13 officers and 570 men went into action; 6 officers and 191 men returned, the total casualties being 7 officers and 369 men; of these 64 N.C.O.'s and men were killed.
- April 29—Simincourt. In rest. Battalion moved from Arras to Simincourt at 2.45 P.M., via Rue St Aubert, L.29.d. Danville, L.34.c. Bernville.
- April 30—Simincourt. In rest cleaning up, &c.
- May 1—Simincourt. In rest. Training under Coy. arrangements. Casualties in operations 23rd to 28th April. Killed, 4 officers and 78 O.R. Wounded, 249 O.R. Missing 42 O.R. Died of wounds 3 O.R.
- May 8—Grand Rullecourt. In rest. Battalion moved to billets in Grand Rullecourt at 8.2 A.M.
- May 21—Vacqueril le Boucq. The 15th Division was transferred to the XIX. Corps. Battalion moved to Vacqueril at 5.45 A.M.
- May 22—St Georges. Moved to St Georges at 7.30 A.M. via Conchy and Wail. Battalion training.
- June 21—Croix. Moved at 3.15 A.M. to Croix with 1 Coy. at Siracourt. Route: Willeman, Oeuf, Siracourt.
- June 22—Pernes. Moved to Pernes at 3.15 A.M. St Pol-Pernes Road.
- June 23—Bourecq. Moved to Bourecq. C and D Coys. with A and B Coys. at Ecquedue at 9.20 A.M.
- June 24—Bourecq. Major-General H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G., assumed command of the 15th Division (17/6/17).
- June 26—Steenbecque. Moved to Steenbecque at 7 A.M.
- June 26—St Sylvestre Cappel. Moved to billeting area, S.E. of St Sylvestre Cappel at 4.20 A.M.
- June 27—Vlamertinghe. Moved into 9th Army area camp about 2 miles S.W. of Vlamertinghe at 3.15 A.M.
- July 1—Vlamertinghe Eerie Camp. In reserve.
- July 2—East of Ypres-Menin Road. Battalion moved into Brigade support as follows: C Coy. Half Moon trench. D and B Coys. in the Ecole. A Coy. in the Convent. H.Q. in the Menin Road (19.d.05.45). Battalion went into line 600 strong with 1 Coy. Commander and 3 officers per Coy.
- July 3/4—East of Ypres-Menin Road. In support. Finding working parties. O.R. killed 2, wounded 8.
- July 5—Front Line Dragoon Farm. Battalion relieved the 9th Black Watch in the left sub-section right sector. Disposition: C Coy. in front line (left). B Coy. in front line (right). A Coy. in St James' trench. D Coy. Millcotts (1 platoon). Potiize defences (1 platoon), Potiize Road (2 platoons). H.Q. at Dragoon Farm. Finding working parties. Casualties: wounded, 2 officers and 8 O.R.
- July 8—Front Line Dragoon Farm. Front line. Patrols. A patrol of 1 officer and 10 O.R. proceeded at night across No Man's Land to the Stables. No enemy encountered. Casualties: killed 7 O.R., wounded 11 O.R.
- July 9—Vlamertinghe. In reserve. Battalion relieved by 13th Royal Scots. Relief

- platoons proceeded independently to Eerie Camp. Casualties : O.R. 1 killed and 2 wounded.
- July 10—Rubrouck Training Area. Battalion marched to Poperinghe, trained to Arneke, marched to Le Cloche. Transport by road.
- July 17—Winnezele Billeting Area. In rest. Battalion moved by route march to Winnezele area, under orders of 46th Infantry Brigade at 7.30 A.M. Route : Esquelbecq, Wormhoudt, to billets half a mile north of L in Lodgehoek.
- July 18—Toronto Camp, Brandhoek. In reserve. Battalion moved at 12.30 A.M. to Toronto Camp by route march *via* Winnezele, Droganet, Watou, Poperinghe.
- July 21—Camp at H.16.a.5.8. In support. Battalion moved into support camp at H.16.a.5.8., relieving 8th Seaforths. O.R. 1 killed.
- July 23—Front Line Railway ; Dugout at South Lane. Front line. Battalion relieved 8th Seaforths in the right sub-section I Sector. Disposition : A Coy. in right front. D Coy. in left. B Coy. in support (Half Moon). C Coy. in reserve (Ecole). H.Q. at Dugout under Railway at South Lane. Strength of Battalion going into trenches : 15 officers, 342 O.R.
- July 24—Front Line Railway ; Dugout at South Lane. A raid on enemy's trenches by one officer and 12 O.R. captured 1 prisoner and a machine-gun. The party had one man slightly wounded. Casualties : wounded in action (2 gassed), 8 O.R., missing 1 O.R.
- July 25—Front Line Railway ; Dugout at South Lane. No Man's Land was patrolled. Casualties : wounded (1 gassed) 11 O.R., killed 10 O.R.
- July 28—Front Line Railway ; Dugout at South Lane. A raid was carried out upon the enemy's front line trenches by D Coy. and 3 platoons from A Coy. at 7 P.M. under an intense barrage. Simultaneous with this raid another party of 1 officer and 14 O.R. proceeded from the right of our line in search of suspected M/G. This party bombed Culvert and Dugout (where the suspected machine-gun was). Both parties returned about 7.30 P.M., having inflicted many casualties and taken prisoner 1 officer and 39 O.R. with 1 machine-gun. Our casualties were slight, being : killed 1 O.R., missing 2 O.R., wounded 1 officer and 6 O.R. At 9 P.M. the Battalion was relieved by the 8/10th Gordons.
- July 29—H.16.d.5.8. Returned to camp at H.16.d.5.8. Casualties : killed 2 O.R., missing 2 O.R., wounded 2 officers and 17 O.R., died of wounds 1 officer.
- July 30—H.16.d.5.8. In reserve. Battalion marched to position of assembly of attack, being 20 officers and 588 men strong. The Battalion was in reserve to the 44th Infantry Brigade. Disposition : A Coy. 2 platoons "A.R.A." Dump, 30 men "A.R.B." Dump (Thatch Barn), 30 men Half Moon trench, B Coy. St James' trench, C Coy. in Half Moon trench Right of West Lane, D Coy. Hedge trench south of West Lane. H.Q. I.10.d.5.5. (South Lane). Route to trenches *via* "F" Track.
- July 31—I.10.d.5.15. Brigade reserve. Zero hour 3.50 A.M. Shortly after zero hour Thatch Barn dump (A.R.B.) was blown up, inflicting considerable casualties to one platoon. This necessitated platoon detailed for A.R.A. Dump carrying forward to A.R.C. Dump. Heavy casualties among carrying parties. At 10 A.M. Battalion less A Coy. moved forward into German front system and came under heavy shell fire. At 1 P.M. H.Q. went forward to German reserve line. At 2 P.M. one platoon went forward to construct a strong point on Black Line under R.E. officer, but owing to heavy shelling it had to retire. One Coy. went forward into Blue Line, constructing and occupying 5 strong points.
- Aug. 1—German Reserve Line. At 5 A.M. the Battalion moved forward as Battalion in support. Disposition : 2 Coys. in trench immediately behind North Station Buildings, 1 Coy. in strong point in Blue Line. The enemy counter-attacked the right front of the Brigade, but they were driven back, 4 men being taken prisoner and many killed. We occupied the original front line. Relieved 8/10th Gordons in front line.
- Aug. 3—Camp H.16. Battalion was relieved by two Coys. of the Munster Regiment and went back into camp. Casualties during operations : officers, 6 killed, 1 died of wounds. O.R. 12 killed, 205 wounded, 23 missing believed killed. 17 missing believed wounded, 23 missing unknown, 5 died of wounds. Total : 7 officers, 285 O.R.
- Aug. 4—Winnezele. The 44th Brigade moved to Winnezele No. L 2 area by bus and billeted in tents.
- Aug. 8—Winnezele. Battalion was inspected by G.O.C. 15th Division at 9.30 A.M.

- Aug. 17—Brandhoek Camp. In camp. Moved to Brandhoek area No. L.3; route: Watou, St Janister, Biezen Switch Road. March off 12.15 P.M.
- Aug. 19—Brandhoek Camp. Battalion proceeded to training area, 17, 18, 23 and 24. Practising attack. At 5.30 P.M. Battalion moved to Bivouac Camp, H.17.A.1.9.
- Aug. 20—Bivouac Camp. The 15th Division was ordered to continue the offensive on "2" day. At 6.30 P.M. the Battalion moved to relieve the 8th Battalion Worcester Regiment at Pommern Redoubt on the night of the 20/21st. After completion of relief disposition of Battalion was as follows: 2 platoons A Coy. and 2 platoons B Coy. in Pommern Redoubt; 2 platoons A Coy. and 2 platoons B Coy., and C and D Coys. in shell-holes in neighbourhood of C.30.a. and C.29.b. H.Q. in Pommern Redoubt.
- Aug. 21/22—Pommern Castle. At zero hour 4.45 A.M. on the 22nd, disposition of Battalion was: A Coy. on right front; B Coy. left front; C Coy. right and support; D Coy. left and support. The attack was launched and the Battalion advanced to a line about 200 west of Hill 35, where it was held up owing to heavy fire. Further advance was impossible. On the night of the 22nd/23rd August, Battalion was relieved by the 9th Black Watch.
- Aug. 23—Rupprecht Farm. After relief Battalion proceeded to Rupprecht Farm.
- Aug. 23/24th—Eerie Camp. Battalion relieved by 8/10th Gordons and proceeded to Eerie Camp, reaching it about 6 A.M.
- Aug. 25—Eerie Camp. Casualties 20th to 24th August: killed 4 officers, 30 O.R.; wounded 5 officers, 132 O.R.
- Aug. 30—No. 2 Area Watou. Battalion moved to Watou No. 2 training area at 2.30 P.M.
- Sept. 1—No. 2 Area Watou. The 44th Infantry Brigade marched to and entrained at 8 A.M. at Caestre, and detrained at Arras at 9 P.M., marching back from Arras to billets at Montenescourt, arriving about 1 A.M. (2/9/17).
- Sept. —Montenescourt. In rest. Company training.
- Sept. 7—Blanchy Park. Battalion moved at 3.45 P.M. Route: L.2.C.2.4. St Pol, Arras Road, St Nicolas, and relieved the 10/11th H.L.I., 46 Brigade at Blanchy Park (G.24.b.3.6.). In reserve. Training.
- Sept. 14—Left Sector Trenches. Battalion relieved the 11th A. and S. H. 45th Brigade on the left sector of the Division, right sector Brigade front, finding isolated post J.25.b.10.25. C Coy. front line and scabbard support. D Coy., 2 platoons left front, 1 platoon scabbard support and 1 platoon Welford trench. B and A Coys. right and left reserves in Lancer Avenue. H.Q. in Johnstone Avenue about H. 30 d.1.4.
- Sept. 18—Left Sector Trenches. B and A relieved C and D respectively. Casualties: O.R., 4 killed, 6 wounded.
- Sept. 23—Middlesex Camp. Battalion relieved on the night 22nd/23rd by the 8th Seaforths and proceeded to Middlesex Camp at G.17d.80.95 near Arras. Battalion was in Brigade reserve. Company training and working parties.
- Oct. 1—Barossa Camp. Battalion was relieved by the 10th Scottish Rifles, 46th Brigade, and moved into Barossa Camp at 2 P.M. Company training and working parties.
- Oct 2/9—Monchy Trenches. Battalion relieved 13th Royal Scots, right Sector, Monchy. Disposition: D Coy. on right front, C Coy. on left front, B Coy. in support and A Coy. in reserve.
- Oct. 13—Monchy Trenches. A Coy. relieved C Coy., B Coy. D Coy. C Coy. moved on relief into Happy Valley. D Coy. moved into support in Musket Reserve and Curb Switch.
- Oct. 14—Monchy Trenches. In conjunction with a raid by the Division on our right, Battalion sent out two patrols each consisting of one officer and 4 O.R. Of No. 1 patrol only one man returned. No. 2 patrol was seen to enter enemy trench but never returned. Killed 1 officer, missing 1 officer and 7 O.R.
- Oct. 17—Rifle Camp. Relieved by 8th Seaforths and proceeded to Rifle Camp. Casualties: 4 O.R. killed, 6 wounded.
- Oct. 21—Rifle Camp. Battalion relieved 8/10th Gordons in support. B and A Coys. Johnstone Avenue, C and D Coys. Rifle Camp.
- Oct 25—Arras. Battalion (less A Coy.) relieved by 12th H.L.I. 46th Brigade. A Coy. relieved by B Coy. 10th Scottish Rifles. Battalion proceeded to Oil Works, Arras.
- Nov. 2—Front Line. The 44th Infantry Brigade relieved the 45th Infantry Brigade, left sector Divisional front. Battalion relieved one company of 6/7th R.S.F. and three companies of 11th A. and S. H. Disposition: D Coy. right front, C Coy. left front, B Coy. support, A Coy. reserve.

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- Nov. 7—Front Line. B and A Coys. relieved C and D Coys.
 Nov. 10—Rifle Camp. Battalion relieved by 8th Seaforths and proceeded to Rifle Camp. O.R. 2 wounded.
 In Brigade reserve.
 Nov. 14—Stirling Camp. Relieved the 8/10th Gordons as support Battalion. A Coy. in Railway Cutting. C Coy. in Embankment at Brigade H.Q. B Coy. in Lancer Lane finding K.L.M. posts. D Coy. in Stirling Camp.
 Nov. 18—Oil Works. Battalion in support to 44th Brigade. Relieved by 12th H.L.I. and proceeded to Oil Factory, Place St Croix, Arras.
 Nov. 26—Wilderness Camp. Relieved 6/7th R.S.F. at Wilderness Camp in reserve.
 Nov. 28—Oil Works. Relieved by 1st Battalion Lancashire Regiment and proceeded to Oil Works at Arras.
 Dec. 1—Trenches. Battalion relieved 13th Royal Scots in the left Div. Sect., front line. Disposition: A Coy. on right front, C Coy. on left front, D Coy. in reserve. H.Q. in Candix reserve (H.12.d.75.13).
 Dec. 8—In the Trenches. Inter Coy. Relief C Coy., relieved A Coy., and D Coy. B Coy.
 Dec. 13—In the Trenches. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons, Battalion becoming support Battalion H.Q. at H.11.c.7.9.
 Dec. 17—Ecole, Arras. The 46th Inf. Bde. relieved the 44th Inf. Bde. Battalion was relieved by the 10th Scottish Rifles and proceeded to the Ecole des Jeunes Filles at Arras.
 Companies occupied the Moat Range for rifle practice and Butte-de-Tir.
 Dec. 23—Pudding Trench. Battalion relieved the 11th A. and S. H. in Brigade Reserve in and about Corps Line. H.Q. in Pudding trench (H.16.C.7.5.).
 Dec. 27—Trenches. Relieved the 8th Seaforths. B Coy. on right front, C Coy. in centre, D Coy. on left front, A Coy. in support at Welford Reserve.

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- Jan. 2—Ecole, Arras. The 44th Inf. Bde. was relieved by the 2nd Guards Bde. Battalion was relieved by the 3rd Grenadiers and proceeded into billets at Ecole des Jeunes Filles at Arras.
 Feb. 5—Trenches. Relieved 1st Duke of Wellingtons and part of 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment. Front line.
 Feb. 8—Bois des Boeufs Camp. Readjustment of Brigade Front on night of 8/9th Feb. A Coy. relieved by D Coy. 8th Seaforths; B Coy. relieved by C Coy., 11th A. and S. H. C Coy. relieved by 1 platoon 13th Royal Scots; D Coy. relieved by 2 platoons 11th A. and S. H., B and C Coys. 8th Seaforths. On relief, Battalion became reserve Battalion in Bois de Boeufs Camp.
 Feb. 11—Trenches. Battalion in support relieving 8/10th Gordons. Disposition: D Coy. 3 pn. Fosse Farm, 1 pn. Brown Line. C Coy. B.C.D. and E strong points. B Coy. and H.Q. Fosse Caves. A Coy. Brown Line.
 Feb. 17—Front Line. Relieved 8/10th Gordons. A Coy. 3 pn. Fork Reserve, 1 pn. Saddle support, C.H.Q. Pick Caves. B Coy. 3 pn. Spade Reserve. 1 pn. Hoe trench, C.H.Q. Spade. C Coy. 3 pn. left front line, 1 pn. support, C.H.Q. Saddle support, D Coy. 3 pn. right front, 1 pn. support, C.H.Q. Saddle support.
 Feb. 20—Front Line. Inter Coy. relief. A Coy. relieved C Coy., B Coy. relieved D Coy.
 Feb. 23—Front Line. 1 officer and 28 O.R. raided the enemy's trenches at 3.30 A.M. There were no Germans in the trenches, although 4 were found in a saphead. 1 was killed and 3 made prisoners. Our casualties, nil.
 Feb. 23/24—Bois des Boeufs. Relieved by 8th Seaforths and became reserve Battalion. O.R. 2 wounded.
 March 1—Bois des Boeufs. Battalion relieved the 8/10th Gordons, becoming support Battalion in Les Fosse Farm. A Coy. B.C.D. and E. strong points. B Coy. 3 pn. Fosse Farm, 1 pn. Brown Line. C and D Coys. Brown Line.
 March 7—Front Line. Relieved in support by the 8th Seaforths, and on relief relieved the 8/10th Gordons in the front area. Disposition: A Coy. in left support, B Coy. in right support, C Coy. left front, D Coy. right front.
 March 10—Front Line. Inter Coy. relief. A and B Coys. relieved C and D Coys. O.R. 17 wounded.
 March 13—Reserve Line. Relieved 8th Seaforths, becoming reserve Battalion.
 March 19—In Support. Relieved 8/10th Gordons in support Battalion. A Coy. N.12.c.

- B Coy. 2 pn. N.12.c., 2 pn. North of Fosse Cave. C Coy. strong points B.C.D. and E. D Coy. 3 pn. Apple and Pear trench, 1 pn. Gordon Avenue. H.Q. Les Fosses Farm.
- March 22/23—In Support. Battalion ordered to withdraw to the Army Line in N.7.a. and b.
- March 23—In Support. Battalion moved forward to support the 8th Seaforths with their right on N.8.c.8.o, and their left on the Brown Line. This line was held with 2 Coys. in front and 2 Coys. in support. H.Q. at Shamrock Corner.
- March 25—Front Line. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. Moved forward and relieved 8th Seaforths in the front line. Disposition: A Coy. left front, D Coy. left support, B Coy. right support, C Coy. right front, H.Q. in N.9.c.8.5.
- March 27—Front Line. Inter Coy. relief. D Coy. relieved A Coy., B Coy. relieved C Coy.
- March 28—Front Line. About 3 A.M. the enemy started a heavy bombardment. About 7 A.M. enemy infantry attacked and gained a footing in the forward trench and commenced to work round our left in considerable numbers. To avoid being cut off D and B Coys. retired to rear of Brown Line, here holding the enemy attack until 1 P.M. About 3 P.M. the line was withdrawn to the Army Line in front of Tilloy. About midnight Battalion withdrawn from action and proceeded *via* Arras, Dainville to Wanquetin.
- March 28—Wanquetin. Casualties sustained during battle: Officers—killed, 4; wounded 3; missing 4; wounded and missing 4; wounded (believed P. of W.) 1. Other Ranks—killed 1; wounded 72; wounded (believed P. of W.) 22; wounded and missing 28; missing (believed killed) 6; missing (believed P. of W.) 28; missing 213. Total—16 officers; 372 other ranks.
- March 30—Arras. Battalion proceeded to Arras and were billeted in Petite Place.
- March 31—Arras. 44th Infantry Brigade relieved 45th Infantry Brigade in the line near Tilloy, Battalion being in reserve. Formed into 2 double Coys.
- April 1—Army Line. One Coy. of the 9th Gordons was attached to the Battalion, which occupied the old trenches in rear of the intermediate Army line with H.Q. at 9.35. D.15.90.
- April 4—Arras. Relieved by 13th Royal Scots and proceeded to billets in Petite Place, Arras.
- April 9—In the Trenches. Relieved 13th Royal Scots in reserve. B and D Coys. occupied the tunnel and A and B Coys. the large dug-out at 19.5.6.3.7.
- April 13—Arras. Battalion was relieved by the 6th Camerons 45th Brigade, and proceeded to Petite Place, Arras, where work parties were found. O.R.'s, 7 wounded.
- April 18—In the Trenches. Relieved the 8/10th Gordons at 9 A.M.
- April 20—In the Trenches. Battalion relieved the 6th Camerons in support. Disposition: A Coy. in London Avenue and Inverness Terrace (H.25.d.). B Coy. in Blangy Front and support lines between Pelves Lane and Cambrai Road inclusive. C Coy. 2 platoons in Tilloy Reserve (H.31.b), 1 platoon St Patrick's Road (H.31.a. central), 1 platoon with Coy. H.Q. at Devil's Wood. D Coy. in Blangy Front. H.Q. Imperial Cave.
- April 23/24—Berneville. The 44th Infantry Brigade was relieved by the 167th Brigade. Battalion was relieved by the 8th Middlesex Regiment and proceeded to Berneville *via* Dainville and Warlus.
- April 24—Berneville. In camp.
- April 25—Auchel. Battalion moved by bus to Camblain Chatelain and Auchel at 7.20 A.M., reaching Auchel about 1 P.M. Transport by road independently.
- May 4—Y Huts, Etrun. The 44th Brigade moved to the XVII. Corps area 8.30 A.M. Marched to Calonne-Ricourt, entrained to Acq, march to Etrun.
- May 6—Y Huts, Etrun. Brigade moved to support area. Disposition of Battalion: H.Q. Portsmouth Camp G.3.b.9.2. B and C Coys. in Collingwood Camp G.3.b.6.6. D Coy. Cinema Hut G.3.b.8.3. A Coy. Trafalgar Camp G.3.d.7.4.
- May 10/11—In the Trenches. Relieved 10th Scottish Rifles in Right Sector, Left Sub-Section H.Q. at H.16.d.1.8.
- May 13/14—In the Trenches. Battalion took over area held by 6th Camerons as far north as H.17.b.35.60. Disposition: A Coy. from H.17.d.o.8. to H.17.c.35.60 (3 platoons), 1 platoon in Cam. Avenue from H.17.c.10.70. B Coy. as at present. Coy. H.Q. H.16.d.5.2. C Coy. in front line from H.17.d.10.60 to H.23.a.30.90 (3 platoons). 1 platoon in a cellar at H.17.c.45.35. D Coy. in Pudding Trench (as far north as H.16.c.79.60).

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- May 14/15—In the Trenches. Inter Coy. relief. D Coy. relieved A Coy.
- May 17—In Support Area Stirling Camp. Relieved by 8/10th Gordons. Took over accommodation in Stirling Camp. A and C Coys. with H.Q. at Stirling Camp. B Coy. in Cam. Valley. D Coy. in cellars, and old gun pits Athies. O.R., 3 wounded.
- May 20—In Support Area Stirling Camp. 2 Camerons escaped from German Internment Camp and came through British lines.
- May 24—Roclincourt. Relieved by 13th Royal Scots going into Divisional reserve at Roclincourt Area. B and C Coy. Collingwood Camp. A Coy. Trafalgar Camp. B Coy. Cinema Hut. H.Q. Portsmouth Camp.
- June 1/2—In the Trenches. Relieved the 10th Scottish Rifles in left front line. Officers, 3 wounded; O.R.'s, 16 wounded, 4 killed.
- June 6/7th—Arras. Relieved by 4/5th Black Watch. Battalion withdrew to Petite Place, Arras. H.Q. at Rue des Trois Visages.
- June 10—Arras. The 7th Camerons were amalgamated with the 6th Camerons, Lieut.-Col. N. MacLeod, D.S.O., to command the new Battalion. 21 officers and 383 O.R.'s were absorbed in the 6th Camerons. 9 officers and 466 O.R.'s were transferred to the Base M (S) Depot, Lens Mardeuil. Formed into a Cadre Battalion for the purpose of training American Battalions. Establishment: 10 officers and 60 O.R.'s. Designation: 7th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Training Staff 118th Infantry Brigade, 39th Division B.E.F.
- Entrained at Mardeuil at 10 A.M. and proceeded to Barlin for Audruicq Hazebrouck.
- June 11—Hazebrouck. Arrived Hazebrouck at 6 P.M. (Audruicq at 4 P.M.) Billeted there for night.
- June 12—Calais. Left Nortkerque-Hazebrouck at 9 A.M. and marched to Rodelinghem, Calais, arriving 11 A.M.
- June 17—Calais. Left Rodelinghem for camp at Calais 13.3.F.86.75, arriving at 11 A.M. Affiliated to 3rd Battalion 119th Regiment A.E.F. Started training.
- June 21—Calais. Lieut.-Col. F. Anderson, M.C., late C.O. of the 6th Camerons, joined as C.O. of this Staff.
- June 22—Calais. Training Americans.
- July 1—Calais. General Pershing inspects 119th Regiment at training.
- July 2—Calais. American Division leaves area. Moved camp to a field in Veuse Village.
- July 26—Listergaux. Left Listergaux at 3.30 P.M. for VII. Corps Reinforcement Camp, Watten, by march, arriving about 7 P.M.
- July 29—Watten. Received orders to receive 823 O.R. arriving Watten 30/7/28.
- July 30—Arneke. Left Watten at 12.30 P.M., arriving Arneke about 4 P.M. In billets about 8.30 P.M. Battalion made up of Black Watch, Seaforth's and Gordons. Dropped 350 O.R. at Cassel to join A. and S.H. Our Battalion are reinforcements for 51st Division to be called XIX. Corps Reinforcement.
- July 31—Arneke. Left Arneke and marched *via* Cassel to a staging camp in St Eloy Area, Hazebrouck. Map 3 H. 30.85.
- Aug. 1—Arneke. A and D Coys. left camp at 1 P.M. and marched to L.33.C. area, where they billeted. H.Q., B and C Coys. marched to 28 A.24.c.6.6., arriving at 10 P.M.
- Aug. 2—St Eloy Area. Moved back to old Chinese camp at Sheet 28.G.14.A.05.70.
- Aug. 3—St Eloy Area. Found working parties.
- Aug. 6—St Eloy Area. 310 O.R.'s conducted by officers left for 51st Division.
- Aug. 7—St Eloy Area. 248 O.R. conducted by 6 officers left for 51st Division. Remainder of reinforcements entrained at Remy Siding for La Cloche, reaching there at 8.30 P.M.
- Aug. 8—La Cloche. Cleaning up.
- Aug. 10—La Cloche. 7 officers and 71 O.R. leave for 51st Division, only 7th Camerons now left.
- Aug. 13—La Cloche. Leave La Cloche and march to Esquebecq, entraining there at 8.30 A.M. for Audruicq. Embus at Audruicq for Listergaux, arriving about mid-day. Received orders that the 7th Camerons are to break up and proceed to the 6th Battalion. Lieut.-Col. F. Anderson to command 8th Seaforth's.
- Aug. 14—Listergaux. Marched from Listergaux to Audruicq and entrain at 11.30 A.M. for 15th Division *via* Etaples.

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1914.

TOWARDS the end of October orders were issued by the War Office for the formation of a new unit under the designation of the 8th (Service) Battalion The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and on similar lines to those prescribed in the case of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Service Battalions which had already been formed.

This New Army or "Kitchener" Battalion—popularly known at the time as a "K 4" Battalion—was at its birth a Service Battalion, but after six months the recruiting difficulties throughout the country generally were such that the rôle of all the "K 4" Battalions was changed. Thus the 8th Battalion became the 8th (Reserve) Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, while on 1st September 1916 its official designation was changed to the 40th Training Battalion, and later on, about 1st September 1917, to the 286th Infantry Battalion; and finally, in November 1917, to the 52nd (Graduated) Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, under which title the unit was demobilised at Glencorse on 31st March 1920.

The mention of these changes of designation may be of interest, as each change records a step in development in Schemes of Army Organisation during the period of the Great War. Though the fates decreed that the 8th Battalion was not to have the opportunity of emulating the heroic achievements of the sister battalions in the fighting line, yet it may be claimed that much valuable work was done in recruiting and training officers and men, in providing reinforcements, and generally in acting as foster-mother to the other battalions of the regiment, to whom the 8th Battalion gave its life blood. Thus the 8th Battalion may claim to have contributed in some measure to the many successes, honours, and distinctions so nobly won by the fighting battalions of the regiment.

Towards the end of November 1914 the nucleus of the battalion was formed, and attached to the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, then at Invergordon, when the two companies designated "G" and "H" were formed. The first two officers who joined at Invergordon were the Quartermaster, Lieutenant A. J. Macdonald (formerly R.S.M., 1st Battalion), and 2nd Lieutenant A. F. Purvis. At this juncture heavy demands were made on the 3rd Battalion for reinforcements for the 1st Battalion, thereby delaying the formation of the 8th Battalion.

On the 14th December 1914 the separate existence of the 8th Battalion as a unit may be said to have begun. On that date the nucleus of the battalion, consisting of Lieutenant and Quartermaster Macdonald, 2nd Lieutenants A. Morrison, J. Lamb, Lovelock, Barry, and Wilkinson, with 300 other ranks, moved from the 3rd Battalion camp at Inver-



COLONEL GILBERT GUNN.

gordon to the Cameron Barracks at Inverness, there to be quartered for the next five months. Lieutenant H. Burn-Murdoch and 2nd Lieutenant Purvis moved to Inverness about a week before this date. With the recruits already collected at the depot, the total of all ranks numbered over 500. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gunn (from Commandant Queen Victoria School and formerly Major, 1st Battalion) took over command from the date of arrival at Inverness.

Service dress not being available at this time, the men were dressed in suits of navy blue of a semi-civilian pattern.

At the Cameron Barracks the Depot Instructional Staff assisted in the training of the men pending the training of officers and N.C.O.'s of the battalion. Recruits were now arriving daily in considerable numbers. The men, who were of a high standard, entered on their work with much keenness and enthusiasm. Lieutenant Hector Burn-Murdoch took over the duties of Adjutant, and C.S.M. P. B. Anderson (formerly 1st Battalion) joined from the 5th Service Battalion and was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major. C.S.M. Instructor G. Russell, Army Gymnasium Staff, joined at this time, and did valuable work. Of the first batch of fifteen men to be promoted to corporal, twelve were certificated school teachers in Scotland or university graduates. By the end of December the strength of the battalion went up to about 700.

1915.

At this point the 3rd Battalion could not meet the demands for drafts required for overseas as well as for the Service units in training in England, and the 8th Battalion had to supply two large drafts of about 400 men in all, the men being taken from those most advanced in training. In January 1915 a third company was formed, a fourth following soon after.

Although the accommodation at the Cameron Barracks had been considerably increased by the erection of additional hutments and in other ways, there was barely room accommodation for all these men, and the O.C. Depot obtained sanction to have one company detached to Fort George. "B" Company, under Captain Kenneth MacIver, with Lieutenants A. J. Maclean and A. Morrison, 2nd Lieutenants J. Lamb, A. K. Tod, and A. G. M. M. Crichton, proceeded on the 18th January to Fort George, being there attached to the Depot Seaforth Highlanders for accommodation.

Throughout the winter season of 1914-15 the citizens of Inverness did everything possible to make the lot of officers and men pleasant and agreeable. Concerts and entertainments were organised for their benefit, and all ranks deeply appreciated the many acts of kindness and hospitality shown them.

During this period intensive training never ceased ; yet the keenness of officers and men of the New Army could not be excelled, and all ranks showed an excellent spirit throughout. The conduct of the men was exemplary, and this may have accounted for the undoubted popularity of the battalion in the Highland capital.

As showing some of the initial difficulties met with, it may be mentioned that for a couple of months or longer after the battalion moved to Inverness, only fifty drill rifles of an old pattern were available for the use of the battalion. These and other difficulties notwithstanding, rapid progress was made.

In May, Brigadier-General Jameson at his visit announced to all the assembled officers that orders had been received that the 8th Battalion, as well as the other units in the brigade, were to be formed into reserve units—that while individuals, the C.O. excepted, would go to the front, they would not go as a unit. This news came as a bitter disappointment to all ranks. The change took effect from 1st July 1915.

The acute difficulties of the recruiting problem were now much felt, and were responsible for the fortunes of the 8th Battalion. In the Cameron regimental area and other sparsely populated districts of the Highlands the young men had been quickly swept up, and so recourse had to be taken to the populous areas of Scotland. Glasgow and other large centres sent in large numbers, many being Highlanders, or descendants of Highlanders. The battalion had to do most of its own recruiting through its own members and friends. The Highland Associations of Edinburgh and Glasgow gave much valuable help, and it may be affirmed that the best type of recruit from those cities joined the Camerons for choice, and the 8th Battalion can claim to have had a larger proportion of Gaelic-speaking officers and men than any Highland Service Battalion.¹ The members of the Glasgow Stock Exchange sent the battalion a large quota. But among the most efficient recruiting agents at this time were the recruits themselves. As soon as these men were initiated in their work, they were sent back to their towns and villages to get their friends to come with them. Among the most notable recruits the name of George Currie of Motherwell should be mentioned. Later on Sergeant Currie distinguished himself in the field, but the value of his recruiting campaign in the populous centres of Lanarkshire will not readily be forgotten. He secured several hundred recruits of a superior type. Captain Kenneth MacIver, Lieutenant Dickie, and others were most successful in their recruiting efforts ; while Captain Gow, as President of the Inverness-shire Association in Glasgow, used his influence in Glasgow and the West of Scotland to further the recruiting interests of the battalion.

¹ While at Cambusbarron in 1916-17, there were about a dozen Gaelic-speaking officers in the battalion.

Lieutenant John Morrison (killed in action with the 1st Battalion in 1918) was in civilian life the United Free Church minister of Kin-craig, Inverness-shire. He enlisted in 1914, and soon afterwards was commissioned and appointed to the 8th Battalion. During the working of the Derby Scheme and subsequently, he rendered most valuable services in recruiting in the regimental area. His intimate knowledge of the Western Isles and the county of Inverness, with his personal influence, was of the greatest assistance.

By the month of April the navy blue serge clothing was replaced by khaki service dress, and the battalion was now fully equipped and armed. On the 21st April 1915 the battalion was inspected at the Cameron Barracks, Inverness, by Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., G.O.C.-in-C. Scottish Command, and Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders. About this time Lieutenant A. Morrison¹ and 2nd Lieutenants A. G. M. M. Crichton and T. Barry were transferred to the 5th Service Battalion. On the 18th May three officers were ordered to embark at Liverpool for special service—viz., Captain A. C. Donaldson, Lieutenant W. A. Hunter, and Lieutenant L. G. Lieben-thal. These officers at the close of their voyage found themselves at Gallipoli, where they were attached to the Essex Regiment. Lieutenant Lieben-thal was killed in action on 4th June on landing, and Lieutenant Hunter was dangerously wounded. Captain Donaldson was killed in action on 6th August. On 18th May, also, the battalion moved from the Cameron Barracks at Inverness to the brigade camp on the Morrich Mor at Tain. The units composing the 101st Brigade were: 11th Black Watch, 10th Seaforths, 8th Cameron Highlanders, 13th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, also the 11th Gordons who were camped at Dornoch. The O.C. Brigade was Brigadier-General S. B. Jameson, late Seaforth Highlanders. While located in the north the brigade came under the orders of the G.O.C. Cromarty Defences. At Tain, entrenching and the more advanced branches of training were energetically taken up and satisfactory progress made, musketry being carried out at Golspie. The battalion, owing to recruiting efforts already referred to, continued to be the strongest unit in the brigade, while inspecting officers acknowledged from time to time that in training and efficiency the battalion led the way in the brigade. Even now there was a lingering hope that the battalion might be utilised as a Service Battalion. In June and July a large number of junior officers were posted to the battalion, almost all of whom had been promoted from the ranks of the other Scottish Service Battalions. These officers, with those of other battalions in the brigade, were formed into an O.T.C.

The training of the battalion had been progressive and rapid,

¹ Sandy Morrison, as he was popularly known, was Colonel Gunn's first recruit officer for the 8th battalion in 1914. A Gaelic-speaking Highlander of a splendid type, he belonged to a notable family

of North Uist, and his name was familiar to many as a Watsonian and Scottish International Rugby player. He fell in the attack at Loos in September.

and all ranks were so fit that by the month of August the unit had reached a standard of efficiency fully equal to that of the new Service Battalions that had already gone overseas. After the battle of Loos in September, orders were received to despatch a draft of 30 officers and over 200 men overseas. This was the first fully trained body despatched from the battalion, and it is of interest to record that the draft, under Major Sir Arthur Campbell-Orde, Bart., created a most favourable impression on arrival in France. They were paraded before the French Minister of War, who complimented all ranks on their splendid appearance.

In the following list of Cameron officers, Warrant Officers, and N.C.O.'s who served with the 8th Battalion up to August 1915 are included the names of those who took a prominent part in the formation of the battalion, and who rendered valuable service in various capacities :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gunn.	2nd Lieutenant M. S. Mackay (killed).
Major Sir A. J. Campbell-Orde, Bart.	2nd Lieutenant A. K. Tod.
Major W. R. D. Mackenzie.	2nd Lieutenant A. G. M. M. Crichton.
Captain A. D. Forbes-Gordon.	2nd Lieutenant H. A. Young.
Captain K. MacIver (killed).	2nd Lieutenant S. C. MacKinnon.
Captain H. Burn-Murdoch, Adjutant.	2nd Lieutenant J. Crawford (killed).
Captain J. B. Lorimer (killed).	2nd Lieutenant G. Hathorn.
Captain A. Gow.	2nd Lieutenant J. W. Grant.
Captain E. G. MacDougall (killed).	2nd Lieutenant D. C. MacGregor.
Captain A. C. Donaldson (killed).	2nd Lieutenant J. Macsween.
Lieutenant L. C. R. D.-J. Cameron.	2nd Lieutenant M. Murchison.
Lieutenant L. G. Liebenthal (killed).	2nd Lieutenant M. N. Maclean.
Lieutenant A. Morrison (killed).	2nd Lieutenant D. Forbes.
Lieutenant A. J. Maclean.	2nd Lieutenant D. M'Donald.
Lieutenant F. W. Colledge, Assistant	2nd Lieutenant A. Macaulay.
Adjutant.	2nd Lieutenant T. Milne.
Lieutenant W. A. Hunter.	2nd Lieutenant H. Munro.
Lieutenant A. R. Lovelock.	2nd Lieutenant R. Dickie.
Lieutenant W. M'Donald.	2nd Lieutenant J. G. Rankin.
Lieutenant D. H. Wallace.	2nd Lieutenant A. Hunter (drowned
Lieutenant I. R. M'Leod.	in s.s. <i>Leinster</i> , in Irish Sea).
Lieutenant J. Fraser.	2nd Lieutenant Allan R. Macdonald.
Lieutenant M. C. Pearson (killed).	2nd Lieutenant D. W. Milligan.
Lieutenant E. Cameron.	2nd Lieutenant J. V. Campbell-Orde
2nd Lieutenant A. F. Purvis.	(accidentally killed).
2nd Lieutenant D. S. Wilkinson.	2nd Lieutenant J. Morrison (killed).
2nd Lieutenant T. Barry.	2nd Lieutenant J. A. Luke.
2nd Lieutenant J. Lamb.	2nd Lieutenant C. W. D. Mackay
2nd Lieutenant W. Wilson.	(killed).
2nd Lieutenant N. Morrison.	2nd Lieutenant A. Gardner.
2nd Lieutenant R. Lorimer.	2nd Lieutenant A. M. Black (killed).
2nd Lieutenant J. W. Mackay	2nd Lieutenant J. W. Anderson
(killed).	(killed).

2nd Lieutenant J. K. Mackenzie.	2nd Lieutenant R. Jardine.
2nd Lieutenant J. More.	2nd Lieutenant H. T. R. Kerr (died of wounds).
2nd Lieutenant R. H. Cameron.	2nd Lieutenant R. D. Lambert.
2nd Lieutenant W. J. Lowe (killed).	2nd Lieutenant S. L. Macdonald.
2nd Lieutenant D. S. D. Clark.	2nd Lieutenant L. Mackinnon (killed).
2nd Lieutenant J. Findlay.	2nd Lieutenant J. R. Maxwell.
2nd Lieutenant J. G. Black.	2nd Lieutenant A. H. Munro.
2nd Lieutenant D. Buchanan.	2nd Lieutenant T. Orr.
2nd Lieutenant A. W. Burgess.	2nd Lieutenant J. W. Sheridan.
2nd Lieutenant T. J. C. Crawford.	2nd Lieutenant I. A. Sinclair.
2nd Lieutenant H. H. T. Davies.	2nd Lieutenant A. C. Wilson.
2nd Lieutenant A. J. Elphinstone.	2nd Lieutenant R. Macgregor.
2nd Lieutenant J. L. H. Fraser (died of wounds).	2nd Lieutenant J. H. Caldwell (died).
2nd Lieutenant N. Jones.	2nd Lieutenant M. C. Muir.
2nd Lieutenant A. Turnbull.	2nd Lieutenant J. B. Foulis (killed).
2nd Lieutenant D. J. B. Wilson.	2nd Lieutenant J. Boyle.
2nd Lieutenant H. D. Alexander.	2nd Lieutenant C. B. M'Alpine.
2nd Lieutenant T. P. Blades.	2nd Lieutenant A. C. MacLeod.
2nd Lieutenant J. C. Cattnach.	2nd Lieutenant J. Richardson.
2nd Lieutenant A. Chalmers.	Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. J. Macdonald.
2nd Lieutenant H. B. Goudie (killed).	

Warrant Officers.

R.S.M. P. B. Anderson.*	C.S.M. K. M'Rae.
A/Sergeant-Major J. Mackay.	C.S.M. Instructor G. Russell, Army
R.Q.M.S. J. Tomney.*	Gymnastic Staff.*
C.S.M. P. M'Laughlin.	Staff Instructor (Musketry) R. Eustace, Hythe Staff.*
C.S.M. W. Blues.	
C.S.M. A. Hay.	

Non-commissioned Officers.

C.Q.M.S. D. M'Innes.	Sergeant J. Taylor.
C.Q.M.S. A. Young.	Sergeant J. Little.
C.Q.M.S. R. Clark.	Sergeant D. M'Kendrick (killed).
C.Q.M.S. T. Anderson.	Sergeant A. W. H. Macdonald.
C.Q.M.S. T. Lockhart.	Sergeant R. Pearson.
C.Q.M.S. A. Henderson.	Sergeant M. Forbes * (A/Q.M.S.).
Sergeant Drummer W. Ross.*	Sergeant A. Temple.
Sergeant Piper J. M'Millan.*	Sergeant R. Hammond.
Orderly Room Sergeant J. Hart.*	Sergeant W. Cassie.
Sergeant Cook R. Bremner.	Sergeant C. Horne.
Pioneer Sergeant J. M'Kendrick.*	Sergeant A. Johnstone.
Pioneer Sergeant Henderson.*	Sergeant G. Currie.*
Sergeant Tailor A. Fulton.	Sergeant V. Briggs.
Sergeant A. Thallon.	Sergeant J. Stephen.
Sergeant J. Logan * (A/Q.M.S.).	

Sergeant J. Jamieson.*

(In civil life a famous vocalist and leading tenor singer in Scotland, he distinguished himself in the field, was awarded the D.C.M., and subsequently promoted to a Commission and killed in action.)

Sergeant R. M'Kenzie.*

Sergeant A. Gardner.*

Sergeant Bowman.*

Sergeant W. Ross.*

Sergeant J. M'Leod.

Sergeant R. Small.

Sergeant A. Campbell.

Sergeant F. Scott.

Sergeant G. M'Kenzie.

Sergeant R. Spinks.

Sergeant D. Anderson.

Sergeant J. Bradshaw.

Sergeant W. Fisher.

Sergeant V. Ballard.

Sergeant J. Kay.

Sergeant A. Robertson.

Sergeant A. Black * (killed).

Sergeant J. M'Leay.

Sergeant W. Nisbet.

Sergeant T. Hume.

Sergeant T. Hempseed.

Lance-Sergeant W. Laing.

Lance-Sergeant W. M'Ginnes.

Lance-Sergeant R. W. Jerratt.

Many of the foregoing were subsequently promoted to commissioned rank.

Those warrant and non-commissioned officers marked * rendered notable and exceptional service.

The battalion was fortunate in having during the summer of 1915 such an ideal camping and training ground as Tain offers. The people of Tain and the neighbourhood were as appreciative of the exemplary conduct and high moral of the battalion as were the citizens of Inverness. In September the battalion games were held and passed off most successfully; they were attended by a large concourse of friends and people of the neighbourhood. Before leaving the burgh the officers were entertained by the Provost and Town Council of Tain at a public banquet.

On the 16th October the 101st Infantry Brigade moved to Catterick (Hipswell) Camp near Richmond, Yorkshire, in the Ripon training area, commanded by General Sir Bruce Hamilton; the strength at this date was 110 officers and 796 other ranks. Here extensive lines of reinforced concrete, providing accommodation for two infantry divisions, had been (or were being) created. The weather was now wintry, and the conditions of the new "E" lines were trying. The hutments were built on soft agricultural ground; the buildings were practically finished, but drains were still open and paths and roads unmade. The lines were consequently in a muddy and water-logged condition. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, good progress was made, and the work involved in preparing and despatching drafts went on. At this time a number of convalescent wounded Cameron officers and men from the Service Battalions were posted to the battalion, and for these partially unfit men special courses of training had to be arranged.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. SCOTT-KERR.

1916.

At the end of January Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gunn vacated the command. He had been offered the command of a Highland Territorial Brigade at Ripon, but, electing to go overseas, was transferred to the command of the 14th (S) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, then due to embark for France. He was succeeded by Major F. L. Scott-Kerr, the second in command (formerly of the 1st Battalion), who had recently been posted from the 6th Battalion. Captain H. Burn-Murdoch vacated the Adjutancy on transfer to the 14th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was succeeded by Captain F. W. Colledge. Lieutenant R. Dickie also transferred to the 14th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at this time. Lieutenant P. B. Anderson (formerly R.S.M.) was appointed Assistant Adjutant on 29th January.

2nd Lieutenants R. D. Macpherson and W. Macpherson joined the battalion at Catterick early this year. They were the sons of a well-known Scotsman, and leader of the British community at Petrograd, and came direct from Russia. They were noted linguists, and were afterwards employed in the Intelligence Branch of the War Office. 2nd Lieutenant R. D. Macpherson accompanied Lord Kitchener in H.M.S. *Hampshire* as his Russian interpreter, and with his chief was drowned at sea on 5th June off Marwick Head, Orkney.

On 3rd April the 101st Brigade moved from Catterick to Scotland, when the 8th Battalion was located at Stirling, and billeted with the 11th Gordons in the Hayford Mill buildings at Cambusbarron. The battalion passed *en route* through Edinburgh on the morning after the memorable German air raid on that city.

It may be worthy of notice that in the history of the Cameron Highlanders this was the third occasion on which a battalion of the regiment had been stationed at Stirling. The first was when the 79th under Alan Cameron arrived from Fort William in 1794, and the second when the same battalion under Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule came home from Canada in 1851. Stirling offered many advantages which Catterick lacked, and "the City of the Rock" proved a popular station. Schemes of training were improved and extended, and the high reputation for efficiency of the battalion was well maintained, while the work incidental to preparing and despatching drafts to the overseas units of the regiment never flagged. On August 22nd the five Reserve Battalions of Jameson's Brigade were assembled at Dunfermline for inspection by Viscount French, G.C.B., Commanding the Home Forces. This magnificent body of men, representing the five kilted regiments, made a great impression as they marched past the Field-Marshal.

From the 1st September the battalion was designated the 40th Training Reserve Battalion, and before the year was up had disappeared from the monthly Army List as a Cameron unit.

Up to September this year six men had died at home and one on the Western Front ; see Rolls of Honour, General Appendix D. 2nd Lieutenant D. A. Stuart died in October of injuries received in an aeroplane accident.

1917.

In the spring the battalion was selected as a training unit for young soldiers—*i.e.*, for lads of 18 years of age who were called up under the new Military Service Act. It should be noted, however, that thanks to the good fight put up by the Commanding Officer and the Quartermaster with the Ordnance Department, the unit up till March 1918 continued to wear the Cameron uniform instead of the authorised drab kilt, while all the officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s, and staff belonged to the Cameron Highlanders.

The battalion was also specially selected out of the brigade for the training of young officers, and a special company was formed under the command of Captain MacIver, into which was drafted only the best class of recruits, men who would be likely to become efficient officers. This company was composed almost entirely of young men about to enter the Scottish universities, principally Glasgow, and it would have been hard to find at that time in the British Isles a finer lot of boys both as regards physique and education. This company unfortunately had to be left behind when the battalion moved south, and was drafted into other battalions of the brigade. Its commander, Captain MacIver, was killed in action only a few months after joining one of the Service Battalions at the front.

The influx of a new special type of recruit involved many changes in administration, training, and interior economy. These young soldiers quickly attained to a high standard of efficiency. Field-Marshal Lord French, commanding the Home Forces, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, inspected the battalion on 26th June, when 1420 of all ranks were on parade. Lord French was greatly impressed with the magnificent appearance of the battalion, and expressed his appreciation in complimentary terms, remarking to Sir Spencer, "I am not surprised that as a Cameron Highlander you are proud of them."

In September the battalion moved from Stirling to join the 67th Division, which formed part of the East Coast defences in Kent. The designation of the battalion was now changed to 286th Infantry Battalion, only to be again changed within a short period to the 52nd

(Graduated) Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, greatly to the chagrin of all ranks. The 101st Brigade had now been broken up, the former Black Watch, Cameron, and Gordon Highlanders Battalions becoming the 51st, 52nd, and 53rd (Graduated) Battalions Gordon Highlanders respectively, while the 10th Seaforths and the 13th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Battalions were disbanded. Lieutenant J. V. Campbell-Orde died in October of injuries accidentally received.

The battalion was in camp at Barham, and subsequently billeted in Canterbury, and was again inspected by Lord French, having been selected out of the division for that honour; the strength of all ranks on parade on 13th December 1917 was 1272. While here, much to the regret of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott-Kerr resigned the command, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies of the Glasgow Highlanders.

1918.

Hitherto the battalion had been both in appearance and sentiment entirely Cameron, though its designation had been changed to Gordon. The battalion moved from Canterbury to Colchester in February, and in the following month Lieutenant-Colonel Menzies vacated the command, and was succeeded in April by Major W. B. T. Mitford, Gordon Highlanders, who held it till June.

Following the assumption of command by Lieutenant-Colonel Mitford, efforts were made to convert the battalion into a *de facto* Gordon unit in the early summer. At this juncture most of the Cameron officers, warrant officers, and N.C.O.'s who formed the battalion staff had left, the majority being reposted to the 3rd Cameron Highlanders, then on service in Ireland. The battalion was selected in May to occupy a defensive line at St Osyth Camp, Essex, where it remained till June. At the end of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Laing, Seaforth Highlanders, was appointed to command the unit. He was succeeded in the following month by Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Forbes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who held the command for about three months. At the date of the Armistice the battalion was at Colchester, when it was selected for service with the Scottish Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany. At this juncture, Major P. B. Anderson, D.C.M., who had frequently been in temporary command for short periods, was now in command for about three months. Lieutenant-Colonel Hume-Gore, Gordon Highlanders, was in command of the battalion on joining the Army of Occupation.

1919.

The last officer gazetted to command the battalion was Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cameron Highlanders, who held the command from January this year till March 1920, when Major P. B. Anderson, D.C.M., again took command till date of demobilisation. The battalion moved from the Army of Occupation in Germany and was stationed for the second time at Catterick, Yorkshire. Later in the year it went to Glencorse, Midlothian.

1920.

The battalion now found itself the last remaining unit raised for the Camerons during the war ; it had outlived all the others and now its turn for disbandment had arrived. Officers and men were demobilised on 31st March.

Major P. B. Anderson, D.C.M., who, as already stated, joined the 8th Battalion in December 1914 as Regimental Sergeant-Major, served continuously with it. He obtained his commission on 30th September 1915, was appointed Assistant Adjutant on 29th January 1916, did excellent work in training the battalion, and became Major and Second-in-Command. For considerable periods he commanded the battalion, and was its C.O. at the date of demobilisation.

It will be observed from these notes that, notwithstanding changes in official designation, the battalion originally designated the 8th Cameron Highlanders in 1914 continued to be *de facto* a Cameron unit till early in 1918. Soon afterwards, however, the anomaly of transforming by a stroke of the pen a Cameron battalion with strongly inherited regimental traditions and esprit de corps into a unit of another regiment became apparent to the authorities, and a telegram was sent down from the War office intimating that the unit was to be redesignated as a battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. By this time, however, a number of officers, warrant officers, and N.C.O.'s of the Gordon Highlanders had joined the unit, and after careful consideration on the part of the authorities it was deemed inadvisable to proceed with a further change.

As the great majority of officers who originally belonged to, and were trained in, the 8th were posted to and served with the overseas units of the regiment, the record of their services will be included in the history of those units, and need not be recapitulated here. Indirectly, and in a very real sense, the 8th Battalion, like the 3rd, had shared in all those great achievements of the war which are now so honourably emblazoned on our Colours.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. J. GRANT-PETERKIN, O.B.E.

War Narrative of the 9th (Labour) Battalion.

THE following particulars regarding the short life of the 9th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders during the late war have been furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant-Peterkin, who commanded the unit.

The battalion was raised at Blairgowrie, Perthshire, in the month of August 1916, and consisted of officers and men drawn from the category classified as B 2. On the 4th of September of that year it was inspected at Blairgowrie, on completion, by Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, commanding in Scotland, and it entrained for Southampton on the following day. Kilts were not issued to the battalion, the N.C.O.'s and men of which were clothed in ordinary service dress and flat khaki bonnets, with Cameron tartan patches and our regimental badge. The officers wore the uniform of their respective regiments. On arrival at Southampton, on 6th September, "A," "B," and "D" Companies embarked for Le Havre on board the s.s. *Mona Queen*, and "C" Company, with the transport, in the s.s. *T. H. Miller*. The following officers and staff accompanied the unit to France:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Grant-Peterkin, Cameron Highlanders, Commanding.

Captain the Hon. R. I. Macdonald, Cameron Highlanders, "A" Company.

Captain H. Stocken, Royal Fusiliers, "C" Company.

Lieutenant A. Borwick, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, "B" Company.

Lieutenant R. M. Dewar, Royal Scots, "D" Company.

2nd Lieutenant A. C. Wilson, Cameron Highlanders, "A" Company.

2nd Lieutenant C. A. Gordon, Royal Scots, "D" Company.

2nd Lieutenant W. M. Neilson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, "A" Company.

2nd Lieutenant R. L. T. Richardson, Royal Scots, "B" Company.

Lieutenant and Adjutant L. M. Dinwiddie, M.C., Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. Kerr, Royal Scots.

Captain H. Quigley, R.A.M.C., in medical charge.

R.S.M. R. M'Neill, Cameron Highlanders.

Q.M.S. T. Cairns, Cameron Highlanders.

No. S/16656 Orderly Room Sergeant W. H. Irvine, Cameron Highlanders.

No. R/7160 C.S.M. J. M'Donnell, Cameron Highlanders, "A" Company.

No. R/15144 C.S.M. J. Simpson, Seaforth Highlanders, "B" Company.

No. R/5256 C.S.M. A. Smith, Cameron Highlanders, "C" Company.

No. S/16656 C.S.M. W. H. Bruce, Highland Light Infantry, "D" Company.

The strength on embarkation was 12 officers, 916 other ranks, 16 A.S.C. drivers, and 26 horses.

Captain Sir James Home, Bart., Black Watch, joined the battalion in France on 19th October 1916, vice Captain Hon. R. I. Macdonald, posted as a Military Landing Officer.

During September and October of that year, Headquarters, with "A" and "D" Companies, were accommodated in No. 5 Dock's Rest Camp at Le Havre, and were employed upon work in connection with the landing and forwarding of R.E. stores and A.S.C. supplies; the other two companies, "B" and "C," proceeded to Boulogne, and were placed under canvas in Henriville Camp, where their services were utilised at the docks and in the repair of roads.

On the 2nd of November 1916, Headquarters, with "A" and "D" Companies, moved from Le Havre to Calais, and were quartered there in No. 1 Camp; one company proceeded to Mautort, and one company to Zeneghem. During the period between December 1916 and April 1917 the different companies did duty at Abancourt, Dunkirk, Audruicq, St Pierre Brouck, and Les Attaques, the battalion being disbanded, as Cameron Highlanders, on the 14th of May 1917 upon the formation of the Labour Corps, in which organisation the men of the 9th Battalion became Nos. 7 and 8 Labour Companies, and the former Regimental Headquarters was designated "No. 3 Labour Group Headquarters."

At a later date, in the summer of 1917, a considerable number of casualties occurred in these Labour Companies when employed near the front, but, for the period during which the unit bore the title of Cameron Highlanders, the Rolls of Honour record only one name, viz.:—

No. S/23594 Private Alexander M'Lean, died of wounds, 20th November 1916.

For a description of the presentation of a King's Colour to the 9th Battalion in September 1920, see pages 348 and 349 in the 7th Battalion narrative. The Colour was placed in the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle, on 21st June 1928; see page 453.

War Narrative of the 10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion.

IN the autumn of 1916, as infantry units were required rather than mounted men, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Scottish Horse, then at Abbassiyeh, Cairo, were amalgamated to form a battalion, which for official and administrative purposes was designated, from the 15th of October of that year, as the 13th (Scottish Horse) Battalion of the Black Watch. Similarly, and at the same time, the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Lovat's Scouts, then also in Egypt (after service at Gallipoli), together with one company of the 3rd Scottish Horse, were formed into a battalion called the 10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. In each case the men of these two regiments were transferred to the Black Watch and Camerons respectively, whilst the officers were only attached to these infantry formations.

The new units proceeded from Egypt to Macedonia, where the 10th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders was incorporated with the 27th Division, of which our 2nd Battalion also formed part, and it remained in that country from the late autumn of 1916 until the spring of 1918. In June it moved to France, and there took over duties from the other personnel of Lovat's Scouts employed in doing observation work for the various Army Corps. Both these regiments, though thus affiliated to the Black Watch and Cameron Highlanders and styled in all official correspondence and records as the 13th Black Watch and 10th Cameron Highlanders respectively, had permission to retain their own uniforms and badges, and continued to be known generally, as before, as the Scottish Horse and Lovat's Scouts.

It would have given us great pleasure to have included in these war records of the Cameron Highlanders some account of the work of Lovat's Scouts during the period in which they figured in the Army List as our 10th Battalion, but, as they have furnished us with no particulars, we can only refer for some appreciation of their doings to the story of the fighting of the 27th Division as given in our history of the 2nd Battalion. The official list published by the War Office shows that during these Macedonian operations the 10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders lost 29 N.C.O.'s and men killed, 13 died of wounds, and 16 died—total, 58. See Rolls of Honour, General Appendix D.

The monthly Army List of April 1918 gives the names of the following officers under the heading 10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion (Territorial) of the Cameron Highlanders :—

Honorary Colonel, Lovat, S. J., Lord, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Captain K. M'Corquodale, M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Baillie, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Lieutenant J. A. Cameron, M.C.
Major J. P. Grant, M.C.	Lieutenant W. G. Paterson, M.C.
Major J. F. Fraser-Tytler, D.S.O.	Lieutenant D. W. Grant.
Captain G. L. Craik, M.C.	Lieutenant W. H. Morrison, M.C.
Captain The Hon. A. T. J. Fraser, D.S.O.	Lieutenant The Hon. J. Pease.
Captain D. Coles.	Lieutenant J. Robson.
Captain A. J. A. Kennedy, M.C.	Lieutenant H. R. Leonard.
Captain W. Mackintosh, M.C.	Lieutenant W. F. Bird.
Captain N. E. Macgregor.	Lieutenant W. Paul.
Captain J. Forbes.	Adjutant, Captain H. A. Campbell (Argyll and Sutherland High- landers).
	Adjutant, Captain A. H. Bowhill.

The Army List of a year later shows 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, and 1 Quartermaster, all Lovat's Scouts, posted to the 10th Battalion Cameron Highlanders. In addition to these there were 3 Captains and 2 Lieutenants from the Scottish Horse serving with the battalion.

The battalion was commanded in Macedonia for some time by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Macdonald, D.S.O., of Blarour, Spean Bridge, who served at one time as a subaltern in the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders. He left Salonika in 1917.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. ODO R. VIVIAN, D.S.O., M.V.O.
GLAMORGAN YEOMANRY.
(Now LORD SWANSEA).

War Narrative of the 11th Battalion.

1918.

THE following particulars regarding the 11th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, which existed from the 9th of June 1918 to the 1st of June 1919, are compiled from its War Diary and from information supplied by Captain R. M'Erlich.

The nucleus of the unit, 130 strong, was formed at Etaples on the first-named date, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Odo R. Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O.,¹ Glamorgan Yeomanry, who had with him :—

Major J. T. Gracie, Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Scottish)
(second in command).

Captain and Adjutant J. Neilson, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant T. J. Bruce, Gordon Highlanders (Assistant Adjutant).

Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Lewington, Essex Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant J. J. Conlon, Royal Irish Regiment (Machine-gun Officer).

2nd Lieutenant H. Taylor, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Bombing Officer).

2nd Lieutenant R. Williams, Army Service Corps (Transport Officer).

R.S.M. H. C. Turner, 6th Yeomanry Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

R.Q.M.S. J. E. Williams.

On 10th June the Regimental Headquarters, with this nucleus, moved to Les Cinq Rues, where, on the 11th, it was joined by 751 other ranks, formed into four companies, with the following officers :—

" A " Company.

Captain A. Clermont, London Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Lebon, Labour Corps.

2nd Lieutenant G. G. Norman.

" B " Company.

Lieutenant W. L. Morris, Black Watch.

Lieutenant R. Pearce, Royal Fusiliers.

" C " Company.

Major A. E. S. Curtis, Suffolk Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant F. L. Megson, Labour Corps.

2nd Lieutenant A. H. Lyon, Labour Corps.

" D " Company.

Captain R. O. Lunn, Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant H. R. Day, Labour Corps, later Transport Officer.

Lieutenant R. W. Scott, Labour Corps.

¹ Now Baron Swansea.

The men were of Category B, and were drawn from twenty-nine different Labour Companies. The new unit received the title of the 11th (Labour) Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, but the men were not as yet clothed in the usual service dress and kilt of the regiment. As the majority of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were, at the outset, Englishmen and Irishmen, it is not apparent why the battalion should have been given this designation. One can hardly, however, feel surprised at anything when one learns that there was so much local ignorance about the identity of the Scottish regiments at the time that the unit was alluded to more than once in orders as "The Kilted Battalion of the Cameronians." No. 4 Company contained a number of men who had served in the Highland Light Infantry, but the Scottish element in the other three companies was inconsiderable.

Training was commenced on the 14th of June, and two days later the battalion was joined by Lieutenant K. R. Young, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Russell, Labour Corps, who was appointed Intelligence Officer.

On the 23rd of June the battalion moved to Blaringham (La Belle Hotesse), where strenuous training was continued. It was attached to the 120th Brigade of Major-General Ponsonby's 40th Division, the other battalions of the brigade being the 10th King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 15th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. In these new quarters the authorities made some effort to give a more Scottish character to the new formation, 251 Scotsmen joining on the 29th of the month in exchange for 221 Englishmen and Irishmen, who were distributed to other units. These Scotsmen had been given the option of transferring to the 11th Camerons, or of adopting the uniform of the English battalions to which they were then attached. On the same day the following arrived to replace a similar number of officers who were not Scotsmen :—

Captain R. M'Erlich, 4th Camerons.	2nd Lieutenant J. Baxter, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant A. C. Stevenson, King's Own Scottish Borderers.	2nd Lieutenant J. Sutherland, Labour Corps.
Lieutenant C. Anderson, Gordon Highlanders.	Lieutenant A. Hamilton, M.M., Black Watch.
Lieutenant W. D. Winchester, Royal Scots.	

Ten officers of the Black Watch also joined about this time—viz. :

Lieutenant D. S. Guthrie.	Lieutenant J. B. Third, later Assistant Adjutant.
Lieutenant F. Coutts.	2nd Lieutenant J. E. Scratcherd.
Lieutenant W. Dickson.	2nd Lieutenant G. R. Hunter.
Lieutenant W. H. Pilcher (wounded accidentally).	2nd Lieutenant J. T. Purdie.
Lieutenant J. Kinloch, Signalling Officer.	2nd Lieutenant E. G. Hunter.

On 2nd July the 11th Battalion, with its brigade, was inspected near La Belle Hotesse by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and on the 13th of the month it was inspected by Major-General Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., who had assumed command of the 40th Division.

On the 16th of July the word "Labour" was eliminated from the title of the battalion, and about this time the men were clothed in the regimental service dress and kilt. On the 19th the 11th Camerons moved to Sercus, where training was continued, and where, on the 8th of August, the battalion was inspected by General Sir Herbert Plumer, G.C.B., General Officer commanding the 2nd Army. After this inspection the 120th Brigade moved up into the sector west of Vieux Berquin, the 11th Camerons relieving the 23rd Battalion Cheshire Regiment in the supporting line.

During the month of August Corporal Piper J. Munro of the 4th Camerons was posted to the battalion as Pipe-Major, but he had great difficulties to contend with. Although several men were found in the ranks who could play the pipes, only two sets of pipes were available, and it was not until after the Armistice that the battalion was able to organise a band consisting of four pipers and six drummers.

On the 13th of August the battalion sustained its first casualties from shell-fire, the unit having been directed that day to relieve the 15th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Two days later the 120th Brigade was side-slipped to the right, and the 11th Camerons occupied the reserve line in the Bois d'Aval, which forms the north-eastern spur of the Nieppe Forest. On the 17th the battalion took over the outpost line in the vicinity of Gars Brugge, and on the 20th attacked the position which had been held for a considerable time by the enemy along the east bank of the Plate Becque, in the vicinity of Pont Rondin on the Estaires-Strazeele road. This operation, carried out in face of a heavy artillery and machine-gun barrage, was entirely successful, and caused the enemy to evacuate his last position in the vicinity of the Nieppe Forest.

On the evening of the 22nd the battalion moved back into its former position in the Bois d'Aval.

On the 28th of August the 11th Camerons again occupied trenches in the front line, relieving the 15th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry once more near Vieux Berquin, and on the following day the battalion was engaged with the enemy in an advance from Bishop's Corner to Rue Provost. On the 31st of August it moved back into camp at Wallon Cappel, having had 14 N.C.O.'s and men killed, 4 died of wounds, 33 wounded, and 33 gassed during the course of the above-mentioned operations. Nearly all these casualties occurred between the 18th and 20th of the month.

Training was resumed at Wallon Cappel, but on the 12th of September a move was made to Steenwerck, where the battalion entered

the Pont-Nieppe-Jesus Farm sector in relief of the 13th Battalion East Lancashire Regiment. Here, on the 18th of the month, Lieutenant I. Campbell (3rd Camerons) was reported missing. This officer and his orderly had been visiting the outposts at night near the river Lys, opposite to Armentières, and, as he did not return, it was assumed that he had been killed or taken prisoner, the latter supposition being correct. It was ascertained later on from Lieutenant Campbell that he was finding his way back to his own lines when his orderly was shot through the leg. Campbell got the latter into some bushes and dressed the wound. It was now daylight, and, being in view of the enemy on the opposite bank of the river, he decided to remain beside his orderly, who was unable to walk. Just after dark the next evening, as he was preparing to get away, he was seized from behind by a party of the enemy, and conveyed across the Lys in a "float." He had evidently been marked down in the morning and stalked as soon as darkness came on, his captors having improvised the float to cross the river. What became of his orderly he could not ascertain, but, from the fact that the unfortunate man's body was subsequently discovered with the head smashed in, it may be surmised that he was killed in cold blood when the Huns found that he was unable to travel.

On the 23rd of September the battalion was back again at Steenwerck, and on the 3rd of October it proceeded to Erquinghem-Lys. Two days later it moved into the front line near Armentières, and, during a stay in this position of eleven days, had two officers—Lieutenant H. R. Day and 2nd Lieutenant A. Mactavish—wounded, one man killed in action, one man accidentally killed, four other ranks wounded, and twelve other ranks gassed. Amongst the wounded was Pipe-Major J. Munro, who had volunteered to assist in carrying rations out to the front trench.

On the 16th of October the battalion marched back to Erquinghem, on the 19th it moved to St André, and on the 28th to Lannoy, 2 miles south of Roubaix.

On the 7th of November, when at Estampuis, the battalion received its last battle orders. The town of Herrines, on the east bank of the Scheldt, a few miles north of Tournai, was held in strength by the enemy, and several attempts to dislodge him were unsuccessful. These orders detailed a plan of attack to take place at dawn on the 11th. After an intense bombardment by a large concentration of artillery, moved into that sector for the purpose, the 120th Brigade was to force a crossing of the river from Warcoing, the 11th Camerons being in close support of the leading line in the attack. As the bridges across the canalised portion of the river were destroyed, and as the causeway through the half mile of swamp on the east side was covered by the enemy's machine-guns, some strenuous work was anticipated. On the morning of the 9th, however, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position, and the battalion, then on the left bank,

crossed the river immediately. The 11th Camerons moved that day to Warcoing instead of on the following night as originally contemplated in orders, and they were still there when, at 8 A.M. on the 11th, news was received that hostilities had ceased. Two days later the battalion marched to Nechin, 4 miles south-east of Roubaix, where General de Lisle inspected the division, returning to Lannoy on 20th December.

1919.

Early in January Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian proceeded on leave of absence, and he did not return, as he was demobilised on the 21st of the month. He was succeeded in command by Major Gracie (Tyne-side Scottish), who had acted as second in command since the formation of the unit. Major Gracie continued in command until the arrival, early in February, of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. M. Micholls, a Hussar officer, who had been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Vivian.

On the 20th of January, at Roubaix, the battalion received its King's Colour, which was trooped on parade. The presentation was made by General Sir Beauvoir de Lisle, commanding the 15th Corps, the Guard of Honour receiving the Colour being commanded by Captain M'Erlich. A number of French officers were invited to dinner in the evening in honour of the occasion.

On the last day of the month 3 officers and 199 other ranks of the unit were demobilised and sent home.

On the 1st of March the battalion moved to Croix, and from here, on the 3rd of the month, a draft of 5 officers and 90 other ranks was sent to join the 5th Camerons. On the same date 12 more officers and 145 N.C.O.'s and men were demobilised and struck off the strength.

On the 24th of May what was left of the battalion entrained at Croix for Dunkirk, where on the 30th of the month the cadre embarked for Southampton in the s.s. *Clutha*. From Southampton, Lieutenant-Colonel Micholls, three other officers, the Colour,¹ and an escort proceeded by rail to Inverness, where the remainder of the cadre was finally broken up.

So ended the 11th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders. It had been formed under peculiar circumstances and confronted by many difficulties, but it can truly be said that, during its somewhat brief existence, all ranks worthily maintained the traditions of the regiment and lived up to its fine reputation. This was all the more creditable, because, though there is no doubt whatever that the men regarded it as an honour to wear the Erracht tartan, most of them had previously served in other corps, and in many cases had gained honourable scars in their service; and anyone with the slightest knowledge of the

¹ The King's Colour of the 11th National War Memorial, Edinburgh Battalion was placed in the Scottish Castle, on 21st June 1928; see page 453.

British Army knows what a wrench it is to a soldier to be parted, against his will, from the regiment of his original choice.

Of the 11th Battalion twenty-seven N.C.O.'s and men lost their lives in France and Flanders. See Rolls of Honour, General Appendix D., II.

The following is a list of officers actually belonging to the Cameron Highlanders who at different times during its existence did duty with the 11th Battalion :—

Captain M'Erlich, R.	from 4th Battalion.
„ Legate, A. B. S.	„ 7th „
2nd Lieutenant Bantock, J. R. G.	„ 3rd „
„ Blackstock, W. P.	first commission from cadet, 14/8/18.
„ Brown, S.	from 3rd Battalion ; died of wounds, 28/9/18.
„ Cameron, D. W. A.	first commission from cadet, 14/8/18.
„ Campbell, I.	from 3rd Battalion ; taken prisoner of war.
„ Cooper, A. E.	„ 3rd Battalion.
„ Duguid, D.W.	„ 3rd „
„ Duncan, A. G.	„ 3rd „
„ Gunn, A. H. C.	„ 3rd „
„ M'Gregor, H. J. D. L.	„ 3rd „
„ MacLean, S. F.	first commission from cadet, 28/8/18.
„ Macleod, N.	from 7th Battalion.
„ Macmillan, J.	first commission from cadet, 28/8/18.
„ Macphail, W. D.	„ 28/8/18.
„ Mactavish, A.	from 3rd Battalion ; wounded.
„ May, R. K.	first commission from cadet, 28/8/18.
„ Mitchell, J. A.	„ 28/8/18.
„ Mollison, W. R.	from 3rd Battalion ; later Lewis Gun Officer.
„ Nichols, H. C.	first commission from cadet, 13/11/18.
„ Polson, T.	from 3rd Battalion.
„ Shields, R. St C.	„ 3rd „
„ Wilson, W. C. D.	„ 3rd „ (Captain and Adjutant after Captain Neilson's demobilisation early in 1919.)
„ Young, G. S., M.M.	„ 3rd „

Officers of other regiments who did duty with the 11th Battalion are not shown in the above list, but of them may be mentioned Lieutenants W. D. Lang, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and J. Abernethy, Gordon Highlanders, who latterly acted as Transport Officers to the battalion after Lieutenant Day was wounded.

Narrative of the Volunteer Battalion.

(The 1/1st Battalion of the Northern Counties Highland Volunteer Regiment.)

IN endeavouring to write a short account of the Volunteer Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders raised in course of the war, one's memory is thrown back to the eventful days in the end of July and the beginning of August 1914. The anxiety and strain of the few days prior to 4th August were so intense to one called from ordinary avocation to partial military duty that the actual declaration of war came almost as a relief—comparable to a man on the brink of a river who dreads the plunge and finds the actual immersion rather a relief.

Gradually the intense fighting swallowed up the vanguard of Britain's manhood. It became more and more difficult to find men to fill the gaps, if even a limited percentage of the ordinary civil occupations were to be left in being. The fear of an invasion laid a heavy hand on the imagination of the authorities, and large numbers of men were engaged in guarding and fortifying the Eastern Coast, while vulnerable internal points also absorbed a considerable number.

Long before 1916 it was seen that a victorious issue could only be arrived at by the country throwing its last ounce of strength into the struggle. In such emergency the idea of the old Volunteer movement was recalled, and efforts made to enlist the services of men over military age and men whose callings prevented their being called up for military service. If such men were willing to give a few hours a week to military training it was foreseen that they might within a limited time release others fit or partially fit for certain service abroad who were presently engaged in home service.

On 4th May 1916 a War Office letter of 25th April 1916, addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Inverness on the subject of the raising of a volunteer force, was considered by the Territorial Force Association, and it was resolved to inform the War Office that the conditions then prevailing in the Highlands were so exceptional that the formation of a volunteer force on the lines proposed was at present

impracticable in the county of Inverness. Apart from the question of grants (of which none were promised), it was thought that there was not then a sufficient number of suitable men available from which to form a Volunteer Corps. It was represented that all men between the ages of 18 and 41 inclusive physically fit to bear arms would either be called up for military service with the Regular and Territorial Forces, or be engaged in occupations exempting them from such service, but demanding their whole time for their civil work under existing war conditions; that all men over the age of 41 were practically required for emergency employments in civil life (in place of men taken from the Navy and Army) which would not leave them with any leisure for volunteer training. For these reasons the Territorial Force Association regretted that the proposed scheme was not feasible at the time.

On 19th December 1916 the Territorial Force Association of the county of Inverness considered a War Office letter of 12th December inquiring the number of volunteers it would be possible to recruit in the county, and stating that a modification of the regulations with regard to strength to meet the difficulties of the northern counties was being considered by the Army Council. The Territorial Force Association considered that Inverness-shire could raise 300 volunteers, and it was resolved to agree with a proposal to join with the counties of Ross and Cromarty and Nairn in order to endeavour to raise a volunteer corps.

At that meeting it was resolved to approach Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan Campbell, V.D., Kingussie, with the view of his accepting the appointment of County Commandant of the Volunteer Corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell had been in command of the 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at the commencement of the war, and was invalided through injuries caused by his horse falling with him during training operations at Bedford. He readily accepted office, and the success of the regiment was in a very great measure due to his enthusiasm, energy, tact, and military training.

1917.

On 2nd February the Territorial Force Association of the county of Inverness met, and it was intimated that the Ross and Cromarty and Nairn Associations had agreed to join with the Inverness Association in endeavouring to raise a Volunteer Corps 600 strong, and that proposal was submitted to the War Office. The War Office in reply stated that while it was not contemplated that more than two counties in combination should raise one corps, the War Office suggested that this difficulty might be surmounted by an offer of service to form a

volunteer regiment being submitted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness, the counties of Ross and Cromarty and Nairn being considered to be within the recruiting area of Inverness. The meeting was addressed by Colonel the Hon. W. G. Hepburne-Scott (Master of Polwarth), Staff Officer, Volunteers, Scottish Command, who explained the position with regard to the Volunteer Corps generally, and the meeting resolved that if the Ross and Cromarty and Nairn Associations concurred in the War Office proposal, the matter be finally brought up at a general meeting held on the same day.

Later in the day, at a General Meeting of the Territorial Associations concerned, the War Office proposals were submitted along with a draft summary of the instructions issued by the War Office, and after listening to explanations given by the Master of Polwarth, the proposals were agreed to. Two hundred sets of personal equipment (accoutrements) were to be issued to each battalion, and a very limited number of arms. Ammunition had to be paid for.

It was agreed that the Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire submit an offer to raise a Volunteer Corps from the three counties mentioned, the title of the corps to be the 1st Battalion Northern Counties Highland Volunteer Regiment; the War Office to be informed that the proposed grant of £2 per efficient in Sections A and B now promised was considered inadequate in so far as the Northern Counties were concerned, as it would be necessary to make some provision with regard to bringing in men for drill. The War Office was also informed that the proposal to make volunteers pay for ammunition required for their training was not feasible, and that unless an effort was made to issue arms as soon as possible it would be difficult to recruit men of the right stamp.

It was further agreed that each county should appoint its own County Commandant.

Major David Ross, 4th Cameron Highlanders, who was Staff Captain of the Seaforth and Cameron Brigade at the commencement of the war, and afterwards Brigade-Major 191st Infantry Brigade, was nominated as Adjutant, and after some delay he was appointed and took up his duties in April.

In addition to his appointment as battalion commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan Campbell was appointed County Commandant of the three counties, and this immediately raised considerable difficulties. Each of the other counties concerned claimed to have a County Commandant of its own, and ultimately Ross and Cromarty having undertaken to raise 600 men had its own battalion, commandant, and staff. This battalion was named the 2/1st Northern Counties Highland Volunteer Regiment.

Nairn County was in a different position. It could not raise a sufficient number of men to form a battalion owing to its limited population, but ultimately it was allowed its own County Commandant,

which necessitated the permanent staff acting as diplomatists as well as soldiers, for the difficulties were numerous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan Campbell as commanding officer of the 1/1st Battalion of the Northern Counties Highland Volunteer Regiment was responsible for the training of the Volunteers in both Nairnshire and Inverness-shire. He spared neither time nor trouble to make the scheme a success, and by 3rd May it was reported to the Territorial Force Association of the Inverness County that the enrolments numbered approximately 1000.

The work in connection with the enrolment was onerous. Each volunteer had to sign a form and be sworn in, had to be medically examined, and with everyone in the county working at high pressure it took a very considerable effort to have this work done. Officers fell to be appointed, and it was difficult to find officers who had military experience or time at their disposal.

In the counties of Inverness and Nairn there were ultimately no fewer than twenty-six drill stations, and as the men could only drill after their daily work was over, it took the commanding officer nearly a month to go round his battalion and see each section at drill!

Army Council instruction followed Army Council instruction, and it was difficult to keep note of the altering arrangements. The original arrangement was that a battalion of 1000 men should be considered to consist of four companies with the usual complement of officers, that when the numbers reached 1150 an additional company should be formed with additional officers and for every 150 another company.

By 19th July the counties of Inverness and Nairn had enrolled no fewer than 1487 men, and by 19th September the number had risen to 1600 with six companies, and then followed an Army Council instruction providing that there should be no more than four companies in each battalion with the officers proportionate to such establishment.

The number of rifles allowed per battalion was 940, but the battalion had secured from the Territorial Force Association 1300 rifles. When the battalion was at its highest strength the War Office decided to withdraw rifles beyond the establishment. It was represented that if the whole of the battalion were at one or two stations it would be possible to carry on the training with the establishment number of rifles, but that with twenty-six drill stations extending from Mallaig and Inverie to Beaully and Kiltarlity *via* Kinlochlaggan and Kingussie it was scarcely possible to transmit rifles by a wave of the hand from one drill station to another, and if the War Office insisted on their withdrawal several of the stations would be closed down and the men discharged. Ultimately the battalion was allowed to retain the excess rifles, and training was proceeded with, but the work was arduous and difficult.

The permanent staff allowed consisted of an Adjutant, a Regi-

mental Sergeant-Major, and a Colour-Sergeant of Musketry. Some considerable time afterwards a Q.M.S. was authorised. Fortunately an ideal R.S.M. was available in the person of H. Keates of the 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, which had been temporarily disbanded. R.S.M. Keates had been on duty in the county for a considerable time before the war with the Territorial Force, and was known to quite a number of the force. This was a considerable asset to begin with. He was one of the best drill sergeants in the Army, and was equally good at office work. Under him the force made wonderful progress.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Morrison of the 4th Cameron Highlanders was appointed Instructor of Musketry. He was wounded in France and permanently unfit for foreign service, but proved an excellent Instructor of Musketry.

The headquarters of the battalion were in the Lovat Scouts' Drill Hall at Inverness, and the final distribution of the companies was as follows: "A" Company had its headquarters at Inverness and had drill stations at Beauly, Kirkhill, Kiltarlity, and Teanassie under Lieutenant Paterson, who had served in the old county Volunteers, and who had seen service in South Africa with the Lovat Scouts. Later he was assisted by 2nd Lieutenant R. MacLagan. There were also drill stations at Croy and Dalcross under 2nd Lieutenant Mackinnon of Mackinnon, and at Tomatin under 2nd Lieutenant A. Junor.

Originally the company commander was Captain George Smith Laing, Town Clerk of Inverness, who was previously in charge of the local training corps. Captain Laing was appointed second in command of the battalion, and his place was then taken by Captain E. J. Williams. He again after a short interval was appointed Assistant Adjutant, and a more suitable officer could not possibly have been found for the appointment. His energy knew no bounds. He was at work early and late, apart from the fact that a great part of his time had necessarily to be taken up with the electrical supplies in the town, of which he was in entire charge.

Captain Williams was succeeded by Captain D. J. Tolmie, formerly a member of the 4th Cameron Highlanders. He was recalled from service owing to his being engaged in important civil duties as County Clerk Depute. The other headquarters officers were Lieutenant A. Matheson, who commanded the Hotchkiss Machine-gun Section; Lieutenant J. Coutts-Morrison, Musketry Officer; Lieutenant W. A. Bethune, Quartermaster; Lieutenant D. R. Munro, Signalling; and there were also Lieutenant H. H. Ward, 2nd Lieutenants Innes-Preston, J. M. Maitland, and D. H. Mackintosh. Several of the officers proceeded without delay to a School of Instruction under Scottish Command at Edinburgh Castle, where the drill was under the charge of a sergeant-major of one of the Guards regiments. If all reports are to be believed, they were regarded as young recruits on the barracks

square, and the language was sometimes forcible and strong. Some of the officers were well over fifty years of age, and found the intensive training somewhat strenuous. They all fell into their beds by 9 P.M., and could with difficulty be roused in time for next morning's parade.

"B" Company had its Headquarters at Nairn, with drill stations at Nairn, Cawdor, Auldearn, Glenferness, &c. The Cawdor section was under Lieutenant Allan. 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Sutherland was afterwards commissioned to assist here, but he was only gazetted a few days before peace was announced. The Auldearn section—one of the best in the battalion—was originally under Lieutenant T. H. Rutherford, who died on 5th July 1918.

The company was originally commanded by Captain R. W. E. Grant of Kincorth, who was compelled by ill-health to resign in December 1917. He was succeeded by Captain William Munro, factor for Glenferness, who proved a most efficient company commander. Other officers of this company were Lieutenant J. Urquhart, F. E. Gillieron, and H. G. Strachan.

The County Commandant of Nairnshire was Lieutenant-Colonel A. Robertson, Sheriff Clerk of Nairnshire, who had done an endless amount of work in connection with the enrolment of the Nairn company, and who took the greatest interest in every detail connected with its welfare from the outset.

"C" Company had its Headquarters at Kingussie, and had a drill station at Aviemore under Lieutenant J. P. Grant of Rothiemurchus, Sheriff-Substitute of the county of Inverness, who was formerly a major in the old Inverness-shire Volunteers. There was another drill station at Kincraig in charge of 2nd Lieutenant William Macbean, formerly an officer in the old Cameron Volunteers. There were also stations at Newtonmore, Cluny, and Kinlochlaggan, that at Cluny being in charge of Lieutenant A. C. Macpherson of Cluny, and that at Kinlochlaggan ultimately under 2nd Lieutenant Sweton Fraser.

When undergoing an efficiency test some of the Kinlochlaggan section, who had to travel considerable distances, and who had very limited opportunities for drill, were considered scarcely up to the required standard. The writer expressed the hope to Cluny that a similar disappointment should not await the Inspecting Officer at Cluny. Cluny suggested that we should wait and see. The Cluny section rather electrified the Inspecting Officer, and it turned out that Cluny had a nephew in one of the Guards regiments who got leave from the front, and Cluny had insisted on his devoting every spare moment to the training of this section—with eminently successful results. The company was commanded by Captain W. H. Macdonald, a former drill instructor of the Volunteer or Territorial Battalion of the Camerons, and under his skilled direction the company became wonderfully efficient.

"D" Company had its Headquarters at Fortwilliam, and was originally commanded by Captain R. C. Malcolm, Sheriff-Substitute of the county at Fortwilliam. He was one of the most capable and conscientious of company commanders, and no detail, however trifling, escaped his personal attention. These company commanders had an enormous amount of clerical work to overtake in connection with the training of their widely scattered sections, the issue of clothing, greatcoats, arms, equipment, and rifles, and each one had his own civil duties to attend to. Much midnight oil was burned in this connection.

Captain R. C. Malcolm was assisted by his brother, Lieutenant E. E. Malcolm, who afterwards succeeded to the command when the Scottish Office insisted on Captain R. C. Malcolm's retiral from military duty. It was considered that his civil duties, if an emergency occurred, would occupy his entire attention. But Lieutenant J. P. Grant of Rothiemurchus was not compelled to resign.

This company had drill stations at Fort Augustus under Lieutenant J. A. Bisset, at Invergarry under Lieutenant T. Mackenzie, at Mallaig and Inverie under 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Brander, and there were also stations at Spean Bridge, Roybridge, and Achnacarry. When it is stated that these stations were so widely scattered over so large an area that a distance of eighty miles by road, rail, and water separated some from others, some idea of the trouble and difficulty involved in inspecting, distributing equipment to, and otherwise keeping in touch with the sections may be formed.

At Mallaig the country was so exceedingly rough, rocky, and uneven that the only place for squad drill was the railway platform, and there the men passed their efficiency test. The only land available for drill was many miles away. Under Lieutenant Brander, however, they became an exceedingly good lot, and the Inverie section was specially commented on in connection with their musketry. One could not help thinking that their acquaintance with rifles did not commence with their Army training, but was part of their everyday life.

It was difficult to get men who had done their day's work to take a lively interest in drill. Some of them had to travel considerable distances—one indeed travelled twenty miles to drill and twenty miles back. He received a gift of a bicycle from a gentleman who attended one of the recruiting meetings, and it was well deserved.

The force was divided into numerous sections, "A," "B," "C," "D," "P," "R," &c., each requiring its own special form. Only "A" and "B" were profit-earning units, for each efficient in these sections drew a grant of £2.

Section "A" consisted of men over military age up to C.I standard, "free from serious organic disease, able to stand Service conditions in garrisons at home, to march at least five miles, to see to shoot with the aid of glasses, and to hear well." They had also to be free to vacate

their civil employment in the event of an invasion being imminent. These men had to sign an agreement binding them to perform certain duties, and rendering them subject to military law.

Section "B" consisted of men of military age of the same physical fitness as Section "A," who were able to vacate their employment on an emergency.

In Section "C" were boys under military age, but over seventeen years.

In "D" were men who were not eligible for or unwilling to become members of "A" and "B," and were not members of "P" and "R."

Section "P" consisted of special duty men, and "R" railway employees and men in suchlike employments.

The men were bound to put in fourteen drills a month for one hour each till they became efficient, and after they became efficient ten drills of one hour each per month. The drill was divided up as follows:—

Physical and bayonet training and elementary bombing, 3 hours; route marching, 1 hour; drill, 4 hours; musketry, 5 hours; extended order drill, 1 hour—total, 14 hours per month.

The efficient's drill consisted of—

Field drill, open order drill, outposts, &c., 3 hours; entrenching, 2 hours; musketry, 3 hours; route marching, 1 hour; bombing, 1 hour—total, 10 hours per month.

The battalion was from time to time inspected by several officers who had their own idea as to how they should be trained, and on at least one occasion the battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick M'Cracken, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Scottish Command. He saw the Fortwilliam platoon at drill, and also most of the Kingussie company.

Colonel The Hon. W. G. Hepburne-Scott (Master of Polwarth) frequently inspected the sections in the Inverness and Nairn districts, and the progress of the battalion and its strength caused him an agreeable surprise.

The battalion, in respect of discipline, was under the G.O.C. Cromarty Defences, who authorised a limited number of non-commissioned officers from the forces of his own command to assist in training. He himself made more than one tour of inspection, and was very satisfied with the results.

General Macfarlane, C.B., D.S.O., Inspector of Infantry, Scottish Command, also inspected certain companies of the battalion, and his visits were always helpful and encouraging.

When the battalion reached 1600 strong a difficulty arose in connection with its training owing to the scarcity of rifles, and owing to that difficulty suggestions were made for its sub-division into two battalions, one being allocated to Nairnshire and one to Inverness-

shire. This the War Office opposed, and wrote the Territorial Force Association on 31st August 1917 :—

“ It appears clear that this unit is rapidly becoming strong and highly efficient, and the existence of such a unit is in the Council's opinion much to be preferred to the alternative of two weak battalions.”

This proposal to sub-divide was backed up by Battalion Headquarters, as it was found almost impossible to supervise efficiently so many drill stations.

A difficulty also arose with regard to the limited supply of equipment, which was afterwards remedied. Cloth for the battalion was supplied by the Territorial Force Association, called serge volunteer cloth, and every efficient member of the battalion was supplied with a tunic, trousers of this pattern, and afterwards boots and equipment were provided for the entire battalion. The issue of such, combined with the training of the battalion, more than adequately taxed the capabilities of the limited permanent staff. Prior to the issue of clothing each man wore an armlet with the letters “ G. R.”

1918.

In May the War Office changed the name of the battalion to that of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the stamping of the identity discs commenced over again.

In June a request was made for a special service company of the Volunteer Force for special services, but it was found practically impossible to send more than a few men from the Inverness county. The officer sent was Captain D. J. Tolmie of the Inverness company.

During that month a camp was held at Fort George, the officers and men being in barracks there for a period of ten days. It was attended by a considerable number of officers and men with good results.

The G.O.C. Cromarty Defences came to see manœuvres carried out, and as there was one of his staff officers in attendance who was conversant with his likes and dislikes, and as the “ enemy ” allowed a certain manœuvre to be carried out on several occasions prior to his arrival, the same manœuvre came off under the G.O.C.'s eye without a hitch to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting General.

The G.O.C. Cromarty Defences detailed officers to inspect the battalion in their efficiency test, and by them 871 men were passed as efficient and eligible for the grant paid by the Territorial Army Association.

A travelling School of Instruction for Officers was arranged for at Inverness for all the Northern counties under Major W. J. Mabbott, K.O.S.B., detailed by Scottish Command, and officers from all the Northern counties attended. Several officers of the battalion from time

to time attended special courses of instruction at Scottish Command and elsewhere.

Lieutenant Coutts-Morrison attended a School of Musketry, and became a very efficient Instructor of Musketry.

Lieutenant A. Matheson attended a School of Instruction in the Hotchkiss Gun Section, and he had a remarkably efficient gun section under him.

The Signalling Section made good progress under Lieutenant D. R. Munro, who was afterwards called up for service.

The maintenance of discipline was not easy in such a force, but the men gradually began to understand that they were under military law, and to conform thereto. At length model rules were prepared, under which graduated fines were imposed as an alternative to more drastic measures for failure to attend drills and other lapses. The Orderly Room provided many amusing scenes. One minister of religion, who represented that he joined as an "example," was very indignant at being brought to the Orderly Room and admonished for failure to implement his contract. He was a considerable contrast to the Established Church minister at Glenferness in Nairnshire. He attended drill one Sunday forenoon adjoining the church, and, when the church bells sounded, the minister asked to be excused, and stepped out of the ranks to conduct service in the church. A very admirable example.

The permanent staff had few idle moments. They were engaged in office work from 9 A.M. until about 6 P.M. Then, after a hurried meal, they had to attend drill at Inverness or Nairn, Cawdor, Beaulieu, Tomatin, Aviemore, or elsewhere, getting home at a late hour. This was the programme week in, week out.

The organisation of an ordinary battalion is not easy, but picture the work connected with a battalion of at least 1600 men at nearly thirty drill stations extending from Beaulieu to Mallaig, with officers who had already more than enough to do in their ordinary civil callings. Their attention to duty was worthy of all praise. Few men in the front line longed more ardently for the end of the struggle than did the permanent staff of this unit. For those who took their task seriously and endeavoured to carry out the innumerable duties imposed on them, the strain was heavy. The monotony was almost equally trying.

At last the day of peace dawned. The rumour of an Armistice was current for some days earlier, and the prisoners in the Kirkhill Orderly Room had their trial adjourned. They never came up again!

1919.

Then came the squaring up. Rifles, coats, equipment, &c., had to be ingathered. Looking back now one is only surprised that the deficiencies were so limited, for the issue of clothing, rifles, equipment,

&c., to about 1000 men without much clerical assistance is by no means an easy task.

On 31st October all non-commissioned officers and men were disbanded. The Honorary County Commandant—Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead—entertained the officers of the battalion to dinner in the Station Hotel, Inverness. The recollection of all those present was that it was the best dinner they had ever attended; but, looking at the menu now, one is inclined to wonder whether it was due to the limited rations which for many years previously most people had become accustomed to.

1920.

The force was disbanded on 5th February, and on the 17th Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan Campbell, that outstanding figure who brought the battalion into being and guided its fortunes for three years, relinquished his command as Commanding Officer and County Commandant. The force had served its purpose, and released many men who helped to contribute to the final victory.

The officers who served with the battalion, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows:—

		Appointed.	
Lt.-Colonel	Robert Bovill Whitehead of Alvie.		Hon. County Commandant.
„	Ewan Campbell, V.D. (Inverness).	25/3/17	County Commandant and Battalion Commander.
„	Alexander Robertson (Nairn).	26/10/17	Nairnshire, County Commandant.
Captain	George Smith Laing (Inverness).	4/4/17	Second-in-Command 6/3/18
„	William Harold Macdonald (Kinguessie).	29/5/17	
„	Robert Wilfrid Eaton Grant of Kincorth (Nairn).	9/6/17	Resigned, 31/12/17.
„	Robert Carmichael Malcolm (Fort William).	9/6/17	Resigned, 20/9/18.
„	Edward John Williams (Inverness).	1/3/18	Assistant Adjutant, 5/7/17.
„	William Munro (Glenferness).	1/3/18	
„	David John Tolmie (Inverness).	2/3/18	
„	Edward Ellice Malcolm (Fort William).	20/9/18	
Lieutenant	David Ross Munro (Inverness).	4/5/17	Signals. Resigned, 4/3/18.
„	John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus (Aviemore).	29/5/17	
„	Albert Cameron Macpherson of Cluny (Newtonmore).	29/5/17	
„	Alexander Allan (Cawdor).	9/6/17	
„	John Alexander Bisset (Fort Augustus).	2/8/17	
„	John Coutts - Morrison (Inverness).	11/3/18	Musketry.
„	Henry Hull Ward (Inverness).	2/3/18	
„	Angus Matheson (Inverness).	2/3/18	Machine-guns.
„	Thomas Mackenzie (Invergarry).	2/3/18	
„	John William Paterson (Beauly).	2/3/18	

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		Appointed.	
Lieutenant	James Urquhart (Nairn).	2/3/18	
"	Frederic Emill Gillieron (Nairn).	2/3/18	Resigned, 10/4/18.
"	Thomas Henry Rutherford (Nairn).	2/3/18	Deceased, 5/7/18.
"	Hugh George Strachan (Nairn).	2/3/18	
"	Alexander Junor (Tomatin).	2/3/18	
2nd Lieut.	Francis Alexander Mackinnon of Mackinnon (Dalcross).	17/8/17	
"	Simon Innes-Preston (Inverness).	19/10/17	Resigned, 30/6/18.
"	John Metcalfe Maitland (Inverness).	26/11/17	Resigned, 25/3/18.
"	Duncan Houston Mackintosh (Inverness).	1/4/18	
"	William MacBean (Kincraig).	1/4/18	
"	James Alexander Brander (Mallaig).	1/4/18	
"	Robert MacLagan (Beaully).	30/6/18	
"	Sweton Fraser (Laggan).	2/10/18	
"	Archibald Tod Sutherland (Cawdor).	30/10/18	
"	Thomas Kilgour (Fort William).	13/11/18	
Major	David Ross, T.D., 4th Cameron Highlanders.	26/4/17	Adjutant.
Hon. Lieut.	William John Bethune (Inverness).	9/11/17	Quartermaster.

Medical Officers.

Captain	Duncan M'Fadyen (Inverness).	21/5/17	Resigned, 30/1/18.
"	Archibald Craig Balfour (Aviemore).	1/6/18	

Chaplains.

Rev. William Robinson Pirie (Nairn).	29/6/18
Rev. John MacEchern (Tomatin)	6/2/19

The following warrant and non-commissioned officers were serving with the battalion at the time of its disbandment :—

R.S.M. H. Keates, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

R.Q.M.S. A. Brownson, D.C.M., 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

R.Q.M.S. D. Fraser.

C.S.M. Wm. Morrison, Instructor of Musketry, 3rd Battalion Cameron Highlanders.

C.S.M. K. J. Mackenzie.	Sergeant C. Mann.	Sergeant F. M. Smith.
" J. Angus.	" J. C. Neil.	" J. Dewar.
" A. Cameron.	" R. MacDougall.	" G. Gray.
" R. Burnett.	" G. Crearer.	" J. J. James.
" A. A. Macdonald.	" J. Dallas.	" A. Joiner.
C.Q.M.S. A. M. MacIntyre.	" R. L. Shinnie.	" J. Cameron.
" D. S. Young.	" A. Robertson.	" R. Ferguson.
" D. G. Fraser.	" G. Macpherson.	" J. Dallas.
" A. Blackhall.	" A. Macdonald.	" R. R. Cumming.
" A. P. W. Bewglass.	" A. Cameron.	" D. Fraser.
"	" W. F. Davidson.	" A. Campbell.
A/C.Q.M.S. T. G. Gillespie.	" M. M'Coll.	" J. R. Mackenzie.
Sergeant J. W. Paterson.	" A. Stewart.	" Wm. Alexander.
" D. A. Mackenzie.	" J. Munro.	" Wm. Mitchell.
" W. P. Noel.	" D. MacLennan.	" J. Mitchell.
" J. Jackson.	" D. Mackenzie.	" F. M'Culloch.
" D. R. Macdonald.	" J. Gray.	" J. Macdonald.
" H. Maclean.		



MAJOR-GENERAL NEVILLE J. G. CAMERON, C.B., C.M.G.
COLONEL, THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

*[Here recommences the year-to-year plan of narrative
which was discontinued on page 20 of Vol. III.]*

1919.—1st Battalion.

On 15th May the command of the battalion was assumed by Colonel Neville Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. Colonel Cameron had, until a few days before, been commanding the 49th Division of the B.E.F., but on his division being broken up, he had been offered and accepted the command of his old battalion, the reorganisation of which he now took in hand with characteristic energy and thoroughness. Eight days later, Major G. C. Sorel-Cameron joined as second in command. The latter officer did not, however, stay long, for on 5th July he left Invergordon to take up, on promotion, the command of the 2nd Battalion.

On 8th June Battalion Headquarters were augmented by the advent of Captain H. C. Methuen, D.S.O., M.C., who now relinquished his temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and took over the duties of Adjutant from Captain David Douglas.

After twenty-seven years' service, R.S.M. Sydney Axten, M.C., D.C.M., left the Cameron Highlanders on 26th June to join the staff of the Navy and Army Canteen Board. He had served the regiment most faithfully throughout the whole war without a thought of himself or his own advancement, and he carried away with him the hearty good wishes of all ranks for his future happiness and prosperity.

On 8th July a Colour party, consisting of Lieutenants G. P. Miller, M.C., and A. A. Wilson, M.C.; C.Q.M.S. J. M'Laurin; Sergeant F. Rennie and Corporal G. Stirrat, left for Paris to participate there in the Victory March—a memorable pageant in which the Colours of all the different regiments of the Allies were borne along the streets, under the Arc de Triomphe, and past the President of the French Republic and the Allied Ambassadors. Amongst those present were Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Marshal Foch. The Colour parties on the occasion marched in lines four abreast, our section consisting of those of the Seaforths, Gordons, Camerons, and Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The parties arrived back at Victoria Station on their return from Paris on Thursday, 17th July, being accommodated for the night at Chelsea Barracks, and the following day took part in a similar march

through the streets of London, the length of the whole route traversed exceeding seven miles. The salute was taken by His Majesty the King outside Buckingham Palace, and everywhere, as the Colours were borne along, they were received with rapturous and enthusiastic cheers. Our party got back to Invergordon on the 22nd.

The new tour of foreign service of the old 79th commenced on 17th July, when an advanced party of twenty of all ranks under Lieutenant B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy and 2nd Lieutenant G. Dickson proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked the next day for India in the s.s. *City of Calcutta*. The remainder of the battalion followed on 6th August, embarking for the East at Liverpool in the s.s. *Brandenburg*, an ex-German steamer which had been handed over to Holt's Blue Funnel Line. The following officers embarked with the battalion: Colonel N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G.; Majors D. E. M. M. Crichton and J. Inglis, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Captains H. C. Methuen, D.S.O., M.C. (Adjutant), David Cameron (Quartermaster), A. P. Gordon-Cumming, M.C., C. A. Mackintosh-Walker; Lieutenants I. G. Macpherson, S. MacPherson, M.C., Allan R. Macdonald, A. D. M. Jameson, C. M. Barber, H. J. R. MacLeod, C. A. MacLeod, D. MacKinnon, R. Watson, A. F. Riadore, P. W. Lee, and H. K. Macintosh; 2nd Lieutenants M. A. Æ. Mackintosh, H. C. Abdy, K. C. P. Thomson, A. G. D. Cameron, and H. R. Martin; and R.S.M. J. Ford, D.C.M.

The voyage was uncomfortably hot, especially in the Red Sea, but uneventful, and the battalion landed at Bombay on 3rd September, proceeding in two trains to Lucknow, which was reached on the 5th. Hardly, however, had the men settled down in roomy and comfortable barracks, when the Cameron Highlanders were ordered to pack up again and to move to Rawalpindi, where they arrived on 9th and 10th November. Here the battalion was quartered in Roberts' Barracks, West Ridge.

A draft of 270 N.C.O.'s and men from the 2nd Battalion arrived on 15th December. It was under the command of Captain H. Bruce Johnstone and Lieutenant G. P. Miller, M.C., and included twenty-seven boys for the band, drums, and pipes.

1919.—2nd Battalion.

Very shortly after its arrival home, the cadre of the 2nd Battalion was moved to the hutments at Dreghorn, Edinburgh, for reorganisation, the Colours being escorted back to the battalion from the Depot at Inverness by 2nd Lieutenants M. J. H. Wilson and D. Macdonald, No. 6542 C.S.M. J. Halliday, No. 4902 Sergeant W. Salter, and No. 2921026 Lance-Sergeant J. Carse. On 7th September the unit, now much augmented in strength, entrained for Aldershot, where it was



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. C. M. SOREL-CAMERON, C.B.E.

quartered in Barrosa Barracks, Stanhope Lines. At this time the following officers were on the strength of the battalion, though several of them were on leave: Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. M. Sorel-Cameron; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O.; Major and Brevet Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. M'Call, D.S.O., M.C.; Captain and Brevet Major R. N. Stewart, M.C.; Captains A. Fraser, M.C., A. A. Gemmell, M.C., H. B. Johnstone, I. C. Cameron, I. J. C. Maxwell, and A. F. P. Christison, M.C.; Lieutenants D. Mackintosh, D.C.M., A. Macmillan, M.M., G. Fairbairn, G. S. Fraser, J. Gray, M.C., D. Forbes, F. J. Crawford, D. Douglas (Acting Adjutant), and A. F. MacGillivray; 2nd Lieutenants D. Macdonald, D. L. Hill, D. R. M. Cameron, R. Revell, I. Begg, W. B. Irvine, J. Martin Cameron, and C. S. Clarke; Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. E. Fraser, M.C., and Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. Dymore, M.C. (Royal Scots, attached).

1919.—4th Battalion.

The rebirth and reconstitution of the 4th Battalion, so harshly treated as we have seen during the war by those in authority, may be said to date from 1919, when the 4th Camerons, as if to make some amends to them, were honoured by an order that their Colours were to be carried in the Victory March through the streets of London. On this occasion, their Colour party was the only one present representative of the Territorial units of the north of Scotland. It was under the command of Captain William Mackay, who carried the King's Colour, whilst Captain H. D. Ross, M.C., was the bearer of the regimental one. These officers were accompanied by C.S.M. D. P. Fraser, D.C.M. (Kingussie), and Pipe-Major J. S. Ross (Inverness). Captain Mackay, who was himself wounded in the war, was a brother of Major Ian Mackay of the same battalion, who was killed in action, displaying so much gallantry before Arras, when attached to the 6th Service Battalion. Captain H. D. Ross was also wounded at Loos, so the bearers of the Colours in the Victory March were worthily chosen.

On 10th December a complimentary dinner was given in the Queen's Gate Hotel, Inverness, to the surviving Inverness men of the 1/4th Camerons who left Bedford for France in 1915, on which occasion a great tribute was paid to the fighting qualities of the regiment by Provost Sir Donald Macdonald, ex-Provost Birnie, Brigadier-General Duncan Macfarlane, Lieutenant-Colonel Murdoch Beaton, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Duff, formerly Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, who lost an arm in the war, Mr Evan M. Barron, and other speakers.

1920.—1st Battalion.

In the early hours of New Year's Day, Captain and Quartermaster David Cameron passed away after an illness of short duration due to malaria. This fine soldier, who had seen service with the regiment upon the Nile and in South Africa, went to France in 1915 as Quartermaster of the 5th Battalion, and shared in most of the hardest fighting on the Western Front. His death was much regretted by all ranks, for he was a most loyal and devoted regimental officer, and much sympathy was felt for his widow and three boys. He was succeeded as Quartermaster by Lieutenant David Douglas.

On that New Year's Day the battalion took part in the Annual Proclamation Day Parade, the salute at which was taken by General Sir Arthur Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., commanding the Northern Army.

On this occasion officers carried revolvers instead of swords, the battalion was in service dress, and sporrans were worn by officers, the band, drummers, and pipers. The pipers wore big plaids over their drab jackets, and carried pipe-banners.

At this period very little change had taken place in the dress of officers and men since the Armistice. All ranks wore boots instead of shoes, and half-puttees instead of spats. The khaki drill helmet and khaki puggree with a patch of 79th tartan on the left side was the full dress head-dress of all ranks, the drab Highland bonnet being worn after sun-down as a walking-out cap. The blue Glengarry bonnet was, unofficially, worn by officers and sergeants in the evening, and also by the band, drummers, and pipers.

Khaki drill jackets were worn in India, except in the few cool months of the Punjab, when drab serge was worn. The men had drab and drill trousers for fatigue dress, only officers and sergeants possessed tartan trousers. No red and green hose-tops were to be seen; the drab hose-top which came in during the war was still the official wear.

The red mess jacket was not worn by officers, the blue jumper with tartan trews or trousers being the mess dress of the period. In the very hot season white drill mess-jackets were worn, cut after the fashion of the old red mess-jacket.

On Saturday, 27th March, the Cameron Highlanders were inspected by General Sir Charles Monro, Bart., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India. The battalion was drawn up in mass and, after walking round the ranks, Sir Charles made a short speech, in which he expressed his pleasure at renewing his acquaintance with a regiment which he had known well formerly and in France at the beginning of the war. He described those present as "a fine body of Scotsmen," and declared

that, under the leadership of Colonel Cameron, he had no fear of the future of the Cameron Highlanders.

A move to the hills for the hot weather commenced on 6th April, when an advance party, under Lieutenant S. MacPherson, M.C., left Rawalpindi to take over barracks at Gharial and Murree. The remainder of the battalion left Rawalpindi for Gharial on 15th April, taking three days by march route to complete the journey to that station, where the regiment went temporarily under canvas. The 79th, however, were not destined to remain long in peace at Gharial. A week later a telegram ordered mobilisation and a move to the frontier, there being apparently some anticipation of an Afghan raid into British territory.

On the 30th of the month the battalion moved by the narrow gauge railway to Kohat, where it arrived on 2nd May. As the country between Kohat and the Waziristan border was then much disturbed, special precautions had now to be taken, armed guards being maintained day and night on either side of the train whenever it was stationary. Thal was reached on the 3rd, and from that point the Cameron Highlanders marched on for four days to Parachinar, an isolated and beautiful spot in the Kurram Valley. It was interesting to realise on arrival there that no British regiment had visited the place since the advance of General Sir Frederick Roberts' column by this route upon Kabul during the Afghan War of 1878, at which period the district formed part of the Ameer's dominions. Overlooking our camp was the well-known Peiwar Kotal, the scene of one of the engagements in that campaign; and the sound of our pipes brought down to our camp many of the hillmen of the surrounding district, who evinced the greatest interest in our proceedings.

Although this strategic move to the frontier led to no warlike operations, the Afghans being apparently in a peaceful frame of mind, still, no doubt, the concentration of a strong column in the Kurram Valley acted as a deterrent to any who may have felt inclined to cause trouble. The force assembled at Parachinar at this time consisted of, besides the Cameron Highlanders, two sections of the 127th Battery, R.F.A.; 23rd Pack Battery, R.G.A.; No. 20 Squadron, R.A.F.; one mechanical transport company; the 3/5th Gurkha Rifles; the 1/11th Gurkha Rifles; the Kurram Militia; and medical details.

While at Parachinar, Colonel Cameron was honoured by appointment to be A.D.C. to the King.

On 27th July there died in Edinburgh a staunch and sincere Cameron, Sergeant Master-Tailor John Robertson, who joined the regiment in January 1876, and whose service of over forty-three years was with the 1st Battalion. Well known to many generations of officers and men, he was by all held in the highest esteem. During his reign a visit to the tailor's shop was no mere matter of business; the caller received a welcome, and generally left chuckling over one

of the quaint and humorous remarks for which Johnnie was famous. He was buried in Piershill Cemetery, and left his medals, which form an epitome of his service, to the officers of the 1st Battalion :—

1. The British Egypt Medal, 1882, with clasp "*The Nile, 1884-85.*"
2. The British Soudan Medal, 1898.
3. The Queen's South Africa Medal, with clasps "*Cape Colony,*" "*Johannesburg,*" "*Diamond Hill,*" and "*Wittebergen.*"
4. The King's South Africa Medal, with clasps "*South Africa, 1901,*" and "*South Africa, 1902.*"
5. The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
6. The Meritorious Service Medal.
7. The Khedive's Bronze Star, 1882.
8. The Khedive's Medal, with clasps "*The Atbara*" and "*Khartoum.*"

On 17th October the regimental depot, which had been left at Gharial, moved back to Roberts' Barracks, Rawalpindi.

Ten days later the Camerons marched out of Parachinar, and after halting for the night at Shublan (27th), Sadda (28th), Alizai (29th), and Manduri (30th), reached Thal on the 31st. Here the battalion entrained on the light railway for Kohat, where it joined the broad gauge line to Rawalpindi, arriving at the latter place on 2nd November.

On the return of the regiment to its old quarters, Colonel Neville Cameron received a most gratifying letter written in October by Major R. M. Heale, Political Officer, in which the latter remarked :—

"The people of the Kurram Valley have much appreciated the exemplary conduct of your men towards the inhabitants since they have been in Parachinar,"

whilst the following extract from 'The North-West Frontier Diary' (No. 43 of 1920) may also be quoted with satisfaction :—

"Troops have been moving down from Parachinar this week. The Cameron Highlanders left on October 27th. . . . The conduct of the regiment towards the inhabitants of the Kurram Valley has been exemplary. No single complaint has been made against them."

On 8th November the battalion was inspected by General Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., who had become Commander-in-Chief in Northern India. All the officers were introduced to him, and he saw the different companies at their ordinary daily training.

In the ordinary course of events the period of command of Colonel Neville Cameron would not have come to an end until March 1921, but, having been appointed to command the 16th Infantry Brigade

at Fermoy, he and Mrs Cameron, to the great regret of all ranks, left Rawalpindi for the United Kingdom on 22nd November. The arduous and by no means simple task of reconstituting the 1st Battalion from its reduced cadre had been carried out by Colonel Cameron in a way that left nothing to be desired. By his hard work and the wise use of his wide experience, he was able to hand over to his successor a virile organisation, worthy of the old 79th, full of esprit-de-corps, and proud of its old traditions and history. Pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown, who was selected to succeed him, Major D. E. M. M. Crichton assumed temporary command.

1920.—2nd Battalion.

In January Brevet Major Donald Cameron, M.C., was appointed adjutant.

Early in the year it seemed probable that the battalion would be sent to Silesia or East Prussia. In fact, orders were received for it to start for Dantzig on 3rd February, and the advanced party under Lieutenant-Colonel E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O., had got as far as the Rhine, when it was recalled in consequence of the cancellation of the order. While in Cologne this advanced party was inspected by General Sir William Robertson, Bart., G.C.B., commanding the British troops in Germany, who commented very favourably on the fine physique of the men.

During the month of May the King and Queen paid a visit to Aldershot, making a short stay at the Royal Pavilion, where, on the day of their arrival, a guard was mounted under Lieutenant Haskett-Smith. The battalion also furnished a guard of honour on the day of their Majesties' departure. It consisted of 100 men, with the King's Colour, band, and pipers, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. M'Call, who had with him Lieutenants H. M. Grant and A. P. C. Hannay and C.S.M.'s Keith and M'Askill, D.C.M.

On 25th May sudden orders were received for the battalion to proceed to one of the most disturbed areas in the south-west of Ireland, and two days later it embarked, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sorel-Cameron, at Southampton for Queenstown, where it arrived on the 29th. Detachments were at once sent out to Ballincollig, Midleton, Killeagh, and Youghal, all hot-beds of sedition, full of treacherous Sinn Feiners, animated by the most fanatical hatred of everything British. The outlook was far from promising, and it was not long before the Camerons came into collision with parties of these rebels. An unsuspecting patrol was in the first instance suddenly surprised by an armed party and deprived of their rifles, Private Young, one of the patrol, being shot down and seriously wounded. Needless to say, the Cameron Highlanders were not caught napping a second time.

On 27th August, when a light car belonging to "C" Company was returning from Ballycotton through Churchton with an escort of one officer, one sergeant, six privates, and one A.S.C. chauffeur, it was suddenly fired upon by a number of cowardly miscreants concealed behind the banks of the road about 150 yards in front. This unexpected volley, fired by traitors upon fellow-countrymen who had no quarrel with them, struck down 2nd Lieutenant Begg (the officer in command), Driver Hall of the R.A.S.C. (the chauffeur), and Private Winterton; but Hall, though hit by three bullets and mortally wounded, gallantly stuck to his steering gear and got the car past the ambush, despite an attempt to fell a tree in front of it. He then collapsed, but 2nd Lieutenant Begg, though also grievously wounded in four places, endeavoured to steer the car, but unfortunately ran it into a wall. Sergeant Carse then alighted with three of the unwounded men and returned the rebels' fire, whilst Private Smith extricated and backed the car. The party then continued their way to barracks, where Driver Hall died three-quarters of an hour later.¹

These and other dastardly outrages naturally caused great resentment amongst the troops, and it was only the fine sense of discipline of the Cameron Highlanders and other regiments which protected these despicable ruffians from retaliation and reprisals.

During its stay in the south of Ireland, the time of the regiment was almost entirely taken up in patrolling the countryside and searching for arms, a duty which was not made more pleasant by the extremely dirty conditions under which the Irish live.

On 22nd September the battalion had the misfortune to lose Major Charles Christopher Grieve, who died in Cork Hospital as the result of an accidental fall.

On 12th December a party under Captain H. M'L. Morrison, M.C., and Lieutenants A. F. MacGillivray, D. Mackintosh and A. P. C. Hannay, M.C., when engaged upon patrol duty, were fired upon from some houses at Cloyne, where they were searching for arms, Corporal Ashton being wounded. Later on, as our detachment returned to barracks, it was seen that fifty or sixty rebels were lining a hedge along which the car would have to pass. Lieutenant Mackintosh thereupon promptly turned a Lewis gun on to them, upon which, very wisely, they all took to their heels, leaving one of their number dead behind them.

1920.—4th Battalion.

The new Territorial Army scheme, which was announced early in 1920, included resuscitation of the 4th Battalion, and in March of that year Lieutenant-Colonel P. M'F. Cram, D.S.O., was appointed

¹ For his gallantry on this occasion 2nd Lieutenant Begg was awarded the M.B.E.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. M'FARLANE CRAM, D.S.O.

to command, with Captain H. D. Ross, M.C., as Adjutant and Captain A. Whitton as Quartermaster. The following officers of the previous Territorial battalions were also approved for the new establishment: Major F. W. Fraser, O.B.E., T.D.; Major N. B. MacKenzie; Captain M. MacKenzie, M.C.; Captain A. M'P. Fletcher; Captain W. Mackay; Captain F. E. Laughton, M.C.; Captain Neil M'Arthur; Captain J. A. Symon, D.S.O.; Captain D. M. Fraser; Lieutenant A. Cattnach; Lieutenant F. W. Fraser; and Lieutenant A. H. Falconer. Twelve former N.C.O.'s also re-enlisted.

On 1st July of this year a great honour was conferred upon the battalion by the appointment as its Honorary Colonel of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Earl of Inverness in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, who resigned, feeling that he ought not to continue to hold the Honorary Colonelcy of the Territorial battalion as well as the full Colonelcy of the whole regiment, of which it formed a component part.

It may perhaps appropriately be here recorded that His Royal Highness's first appearance in the uniform of the Cameron Highlanders was made upon the occasion of a great gathering of Camerons past and present, veterans of the Great War and of previous campaigns, which was held at Inverness on 17th September 1920, when the Duke first presented Colours at the Depot to representative parties of the 7th and 9th Battalions of the Cameron Highlanders, and then took the salute at the Town Hall at a march past of all those present on parade.¹

Speaking of this memorable gathering, the Rev. Dugald MacEchern, in his work 'The Sword of the North,' thus writes:—

"Not since Culloden, and probably not even then, had Inverness beheld in one day so many battle-scarred warriors. They represented all the Highland clans, whilst there were many soldiers also who had become Highlanders by adoption, feeling their spirits to be akin to the spirit of the north. Here indeed was a gathering of heroes."

Amongst those present were the following officers:—

Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, K.G., K.T., &c., 4th Battalion.	Colonel J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment.	Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brigadier-General John Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Colonel J. M. Hunt, of Pittencrieff.
Colonel A. D. Mackintosh of Mackin- tosh, C.B.E., Lord-Lieutenant.	Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, C.M.G.
Colonel Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	Colonel Gilbert Gunn.
	Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Kemble of Knock.
	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Angus.

¹ See also pages 348 to 350.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Ewan Campbell, V.D.	Captain H. D. Ross, M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. M. Sorel-Cameron.	Captain A. Whitton.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. Mitford.	Captain J. A. Symon, D.S.O.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Duff, D.S.O.	Captain E. S. Dufton, M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C.	Captain W. Mackintosh, M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod of Dalvey.	Captain J. M. Patrick, M.B.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel Norman MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Captain J. D. Pollock, V.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Marsh, D.S.O., O.B.E., Indian Army.	Captain M. G. Davidson.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Scott-Kerr.	Captain A. Macaulay, M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Davidson of Dess.	Captain A. H. M'Bean.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Grant-Peterkin of Grange, O.B.E.	Captain A. L. Evelyn.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. M'F. Cram, D.S.O.	Captain F. W. Colledge.
Lieutenant-Colonel Murdoch Beaton, T.D.	Captain C. Macfarlane.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. M. M. Crichton, D.S.O., M.C.	Captain D. MacFadyen, M.C., R.A.M.C.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Yeadon, M.C.	Captain R. S. Fraser Mackenzie of Bunchrew.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Moir, M.D., V.D., R.A.M.C.	Captain T. Lively, The Black Watch.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C.	Lieutenant Stretton Lamb.
Major J. G. Ramsay, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Lieutenant R. P. Haig (3rd).
Major F. W. Fraser, O.B.E., T.D.	Lieutenant F. W. Kelly.
Major A. D. Mackinnon, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Lieutenant F. G. Rankine (3rd).
Major A. C. Maclean, O.B.E.	Lieutenant G. Fraser (5th).
Major R. Maclean, T.D.	Lieutenant W. M'Geoch, Rifle Brigade.
Major A. Gow, D.S.O.	Lieutenant C. F. MacGillivray.
Major W. Roberts.	Lieutenant A. M'Kendrick, M.C.
Major D. E. Mackintosh.	Lieutenant R. C. Strathern.
Major N. M'Leod, V.D.	Lieutenant H. Stuart Smith.
Major J. Cameron.	Lieutenant A. Cattanach (4th).
Major J. B. Black.	Lieutenant F. W. Fraser (4th).
Captain D. G. Davidson.	Lieutenant J. T. Bookless, M.C.
Captain I. F. Hussey Macpherson.	Lieutenant A. H. Falconer (6th).
Captain J. K. Cumming (9th).	Lieutenant H. J. D. L. M'Gregor (2nd).
Captain M. MacKenzie, M.C., T.D.	Lieutenant H. M. Grant, M.C. (2nd).
Captain W. Mackay.	Lieutenant J. P. Cran (7th).
Captain R. M'Erlich.	Lieutenant T. Cumming.
	Lieutenant G. Hathorn.
	2nd Lieutenant the Earl of Cawdor.
	2nd Lieutenant W. D. Macphail (11th).
	The Rev. Donald MacLeod, M.C., B.A., C.F.
	The Rev. Dr Allan Cameron, Depot Chaplain.
	The Rev. John M'Echern, Chaplain, 1st V.B. Cameron Highlanders.
	The Rev. David Scott, C.F.

Note.—A number in brackets after an officer's name indicates that on this occasion he carried a Colour of that battalion.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. CRAIG-BROWN, D.S.O.

1921.

On the 1st September His Majesty the King, our Colonel-in-Chief, was graciously pleased to approve of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders being permitted to adopt 'The Cypher of Queen Victoria within the Garter' as an additional badge upon the Colours of the regiment.

1921.—1st Battalion.

On New Year's Day the battalion, under command of Major Crichton, took part in the Annual Proclamation Parade, when the salute was taken by General Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding the Northern Army.

On 6th February Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown, D.S.O., who had left the battalion four years before at Warloy in France, rejoined it as successor to Colonel Cameron, and took over command from Major Crichton. In the middle of that month, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught visited Rawalpindi, being received at Circuit House, the residence assigned to him, by a guard of honour, with band and pipers, under Captain H. Bruce Johnstone and Lieutenants A. R. Macdonald and M. A. Æ. Mackintosh. The remainder of the battalion, with the rest of the troops in garrison, were employed in lining the royal route from the railway station to Circuit House.

The following day His Royal Highness presented new Colours to the 51st Sikhs and the 31st Punjabis in Topi Park, a ceremony at which the Cameron Highlanders were represented by a detachment of fifty men, under Lieutenant A. R. Macdonald, and their Colours, which were carried by Lieutenants B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy and M. A. Æ. Mackintosh.

On 18th February the battalion took part in a review by His Royal Highness of 20,000 men, held on the flat plain to the north of Chaklala. After the inspection and march past, the whole parade advanced in review order, giving a royal salute and three cheers for His Royal Highness. The Duke of Connaught then called for three cheers for the King-Emperor.

A draft of 9 N.C.O.'s and 148 men joined the 1st Battalion from the 2nd on 12th March.

The barracks on West Ridge were attacked on 1st April by a party of Pathans, while the Camerons and 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment were out at training. These tribesmen, who were presumably trying to steal rifles, occupied a covered position on the rifle range, and opened fire upon the quarter guards of the two regiments, two men of the Gloucesters and a camp-follower being wounded.

Patrols, hastily collected in barracks, were at once sent out to round up the aggressors, five of whom were taken alive and two killed.

On 10th April the Cameron Highlanders left Rawalpindi for the cooler atmosphere of the hill station at Kuldana. The change from oppressive heat to the really clean fresh mountain air was much appreciated by everyone.

At the beginning of May the regimental organisation was somewhat altered, a Headquarter Company, consisting of four specialist platoons, being added to the four double companies then in existence. The officers of this new formation were: Major D. E. M. M. Crichton (the second in command), Captain W. Veitch, Lieutenant A. R. Macdonald, and Lieutenant C. A. MacLeod.

On the 21st of that month General Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., inspected the battalion, Kuldana Barracks, and the married quarters. He also saw "B" and "D" Companies at training and musketry, and the remainder of the men on parade, speaking a few words to almost every man personally. At this time medals were taken into wear by all ranks, and swords by officers.

During the month of September the battalion provided a guard at Fairfields, the residence of the G.O.C.-in-C. Northern Command, and twice during its tour of duty this guard, which was successively commanded by Lieutenants C. A. MacLeod and A. R. Macdonald, was inspected by the Viceroy of India, who was paying a visit at the time to Murree.

The return to the plains took place in the last week of October, the battalion arriving at Roberts' Barracks, Rawalpindi, in three parties: first, under Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown, D.S.O.—27th October; second, under Major D. E. M. M. Crichton—29th October; and Rear party under Lieutenant G. P. Miller, M.C.—9th November.

1921.—2nd Battalion.

The opening days of the year found the 2nd Battalion, with headquarters at Queenstown, still engaged upon the uncongenial and almost hopeless task of trying to preserve order and protect the loyalists in one of the most disaffected districts in Ireland, the disposition of the companies being as follows:—

"A" Company, Captain A. L. Collier, M.C., Youghal; "B" Company, Captain J. M'K. Gordon, M.C., Queenstown; "C" Company, Captain I. C. Cameron, Queenstown, with one platoon at Spike Island; and "D" Company, Captain R. Letters, M.C., Queenstown.

The sudden death of Lieutenant V. B. Murray on Spike Island on 28th February was greatly regretted by all ranks; he was a popular and efficient young officer, and his demise was felt to be a serious loss to the regiment.



COLONEL F. E. LAUGHTON, M.C.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

On 3rd October a draft of 130 N.C.O.'s and men, under Captain Haskett-Smith, left Queenstown for the Depot at Inverness preparatory to embarkation for India to join the 1st Battalion. In this month also Captain D. N. Wimberley, M.C., succeeded Major D. Cameron as Adjutant.

1921.—4th Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Laughton, M.C., took over command of the 4th Battalion from Lieutenant-Colonel Cram at the commencement of the year. His distinguished services and varied experience during the war, together with his own personal qualities, made him eminently well fitted to fill the position of commanding officer.

A week-end class for officers and N.C.O.'s was held at the Cameron Barracks from 19th February to the 21st, and the battalion went under canvas there from 30th July to 13th August. About 200 of all ranks attended this camp, including about 80 men from Skye and Uist. The unit was inspected on 4th August by General Sir Francis Davies, K.C.B., commanding-in-chief in Scotland, and on the following day by Major-General Sinclair-Maclagan, commanding the 51st Highland Division. The officers present in camp were: Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Laughton, M.C.; Captain and Adjutant H. D. Ross, M.C.; Captain A. Whitton, Quartermaster; Captain D. M. Fraser (Portree); Lieutenants F. W. Fraser (Inverness), the Earl of Cawdor, and A. S. M'Vey (Nairn); and R.S.M. Halliday. The following old N.C.O.'s of the 4th Battalion were also back again with their former unit: R.Q.M.S. Gibson, C.Q.M.S. Gillies (Arisaig), C.S.M. Mackenzie (Portree), Pipe-Major Ross, Drum-Major Macdonald, Sergeants Mackintosh, M'Kinlay, Munro and Fraser (Inverness), and M'Millan (Fort William).

At the close of the year the strength of the resuscitated battalion had risen to 17 officers and 448 other ranks, a gratifying result largely due to a recruiting tour personally undertaken by the commanding officer to Skye, Uist, and Morar.

During the Coal Strike 10 officers and 86 other ranks volunteered for and were enrolled in the Emergency Defence Force, in which they served three months in Inverness, Perth, and Fifeshire.

1921.—The Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

Sir Douglas Colin Cameron, K.C.M.G., Hon. Colonel of the battalion, died in Ontario on 27th November, and was succeeded in that appointment by Major-General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who at that time was Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion.

1922.—1st Battalion.

On 9th March His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., paid a visit to Rawalpindi, the Camerons in walking-out dress with their married families giving him an informal welcome on the Peshawar road as he arrived by motor-car from Taxila. The following day the Prince, who wore the uniform of the Seaforth Highlanders, held a review of all the troops, at which the Cameron Highlanders marched past at the head of the 19th Indian Brigade. In the evening His Royal Highness was present at a ball given in his honour by members of the Rawalpindi Club, during which an eightsome reel of four sets was danced followed by foursomes. The set in which he took part consisted of—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Mrs Craig-Brown.
Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown and Lady Birdwood.
Major Crichton and Mrs Tollington.
Captain Methuen and Mrs Crichton.

On the 11th he presented Colours to five units of the Indian Army in Topi Park, the arrangements for the parade being extremely well stage managed. Amongst other parties taking part in this ceremony was one of twenty rank and file from the Cameron Highlanders under Captain A. P. Gordon-Cumming and Lieutenants G. P. Miller and H. K. Macintosh, the two latter officers carrying our regimental Colours. An affecting sight upon this occasion was the Colour party of the Connaught Rangers, which marched off the ground for the last time before the departure for home of the battalion prior to disbandment. At night there was a second ball given in the skating rink by the warrant officers, staff sergeants, and sergeants of the garrison of Rawalpindi, at which His Royal Highness was present. He again took part in a Cameron regimental reel, and danced every dance during his stay, amongst his partners being Mrs Craig-Brown and Mrs Jones, wife of our bandmaster. At the close of the ball the Prince left Rawalpindi by train, the Cameron Highlanders supplying one of the station guards under Captain Leah and Lieutenant I. G. Macpherson.

In April the battalion vacated West Ridge Barracks and moved into the Victoria Barracks in the old cantonment of Rawalpindi, left empty by the departure for home of the Connaught Rangers. The 79th had occupied Victoria Barracks once before in their existence—viz., from 1864 to 1866, but the building on the Peshawur road formerly used as an officers' mess had ceased to exist. At the same time "D" Company and the band proceeded on detachment to Upper Topa, near Murree, "A" Company subsequently relieving "D" Company at that station in May.

In June Captain A. P. Gordon-Cumming, M.C., succeeded Captain Methuen as Adjutant, and the regiment supplied an emergency detachment of 3 officers and 120 other ranks to act in support of the police, who were engaged in quelling riots in the city of Rawalpindi. On the 15th "A" Company and the band returned from Murree, and early in July "C" Company and half "D" under Major R. Campbell, D.S.O., went on detachment to Multan, where they remained until November.

At this period the battalion was composed of the following nationalities and religious denominations :—

Birthplaces.	Percentage.	Religious denominations.	Percentage.
Scottish	84.6	Church of Scotland	72.2
English and Welsh	13.3	Episcopalians	13.73
Irish	2.1	Roman Catholics	11.4
Others	None	Others	2.67
	100.0		100.00

In October the married families returned to Rawalpindi from Murree, where they had spent the hot weather.

General Sir William Birdwood inspected the battalion on 1st November, and two days later an advanced party left for Calcutta to take over quarters in Fort William. A fortnight later the 79th, having been relieved by the 2nd Sherwood Foresters, entrained for Calcutta, receiving complimentary farewell messages from the Northern Command, the Rawalpindi District (Sir Herbert Uniacke), and the 12th Infantry Brigade (Colonel Commandant Gwyn Thomas). General Sir William Birdwood also himself wrote : " I much regret losing the Cameron Highlanders from my command. I trust I may in time to come have the good fortune of serving with them again."

The battalion detrained at Howrah Station on the 20th and marched into Fort William (Calcutta) Barracks, which the Camerons had previously occupied for a few days when they landed there in 1857 for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. A few days later the detachment from Multan rejoined headquarters under Major Crichton. The 79th were now under Major-General T. Astley Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the district.

In December the red mess coatee was taken into wear by officers instead of the pre-war shell jacket.

1922.—2nd Battalion.

On 24th January, to the great relief of all ranks, orders were received for the battalion to leave Queenstown for Aldershot, and on 3rd February, Lieutenant-General Sir E. P. Strickland, command-

ing the 6th Division, motored over from Cork to say "good-bye." In addressing the officers and men on this occasion he remarked: "The Irish War has not only been an arduous and difficult duty, it has been the severest test of discipline. I had feared that, in face of this test, human nature might prove too strong, and that the army would tarnish its reputation for forbearance and discipline. You have, however, maintained the traditions of your regiment, and I can only say now the same to you as I said (in France) to your 1st Battalion. It has been a pleasure to me to see you before you leave for Aldershot."

Having handed over their quarters at Queenstown to the North Stafford Regiment, the battalion embarked on 6th February for the United Kingdom on board the s.s. *Banda*. The occasion was marked by a final attempt at outrage, Admiral Sir Ernest Gaunt and Colonel Commandant Higginson, who had come down to the quay to see the Camerons off, being fired upon on their way back to Cork by a party of armed ruffians who, however, were soon put to flight by the escort.

After an extremely boisterous and unpleasant passage the 2nd Battalion landed at Fishguard in South Wales, whence it proceeded in two trains to Aldershot, where it was met, at the station, by the massed drum and fife band of the Brigade of Guards and the pipers of our old friends the 93rd Highlanders, who played us to our new quarters in Corunna Barracks. The Camerons were to form part of the 1st (Guards) Brigade, then consisting of the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers, 3rd Battalion Coldstream, and the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards.

Their Majesties the King and Queen took up their residence at the Royal Pavilion from 18th to 25th May, during which period they witnessed various operations in which the Cameron Highlanders took part. And on the 24th of the month the Queen presented to our representatives the Aldershot Command Inter-unit Athletic Shield, with medals, which had been won by the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders in competition with sixteen other units, in presence of their Majesties.

During the Royal visit Pipe-Major J. Johnson, D.C.M., M.M., had the honour of playing upon several evenings at the Pavilion, the King congratulating him warmly upon the appearance and "turn-out" of the pipers at the Special Retreat Parade which was held before Their Majesties. Upon the occasion, too, of the departure of the King and Queen from Aldershot the battalion supplied a guard of honour of 100 men, with band and pipers, under Major J. Inglis, Lieutenant D. Macdonald (carrying the King's Colour), Lieutenant D. A. G. Bannerman, and C.S.M.'s Keith and M'Askil, D.C.M.

A few days later the King sent the following telegram to Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart in reply to a message of loyal devotion

and good wishes despatched to him by the officers, past and present, assembled for their Annual Regimental Dinner at the Café Royal, Regent Street, a dinner which was attended by H.R.H. The Duke of York (Earl of Inverness), Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion :—

“ I greatly appreciate the loyal message you have sent to the Queen and myself from the officers past and present of the Cameron Highlanders. In thanking them I wish to add what a pleasure it was to see the battalion at Aldershot win the athletic shield, and how impressed I was with their smartness and appearance. I am glad to think that my son is with you to-night at the Annual Dinner, of which I preserve the happiest recollections.

“ GEORGE, R.I.,
Colonel-in-Chief.”

On 4th September a draft left to join the 1st Battalion in India. It consisted of Sergeant Macdonald, Corporal Robertson, and 63 rank and file. Late in the autumn the Guard's Brigade was reconstituted, the three battalions of the Guards, already mentioned, being replaced by the 1st Battalion Grenadiers, the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, and the 2nd Battalion of the Border Regiment.

1922.—4th Battalion.

On 16th February a memorial to men of Portree and Snizort, who fell in the war, was unveiled at Portree by Colonel Kenneth Macdonald, D.S.O., of Tote, a guard of honour of the battalion being present, under 2nd Lieutenant N. M'N. Beaton. Most of the names on the memorial were those of Cameron Highlanders.

The battalion went into camp, under Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, at Tain from 17th June to 1st July: its strength had then risen to a total of 20 officers and 507 other ranks. The Camerons revived their old prowess in athletics and won the Brigade Sports Cup.

1922.—The Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

At the end of the year Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gillespie retired from command of the battalion and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Sinclair.

1923.—1st Battalion.

The Camerons took part in the Annual Proclamation Parade on the Maidan on New Year's Day, the other regular battalions present

being the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers from Barrackpore and the 2nd Battalion 8th Punjab Regiment. The salute was taken by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Colours presented to the 79th Highlanders by Queen Victoria in 1873 having become too worn to be carried in safety any longer, His Majesty the King, Colonel-in-Chief of the Cameron Highlanders, approved of the presentation of new Colours by General Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., A.D.C. G.O.C.-in-C. Eastern Command, who held a special ceremonial parade for the purpose on 9th January. The battalion was drawn up in line on the Maidan of Calcutta, with the following other troops disposed on either flanks so as to form three sides of a square: the Calcutta Light Horse, one Squadron Prince of Wales' Own Scinde Horse, No. 51 Company R.G.A., the 2nd Battalion 8th Punjab Regiment, and the Calcutta University Training Corps. In spite of the early hour, 7.30 A.M., fixed for the parade there was a large number of the civilian population looking on, including Her Excellency Lady Lytton. After the reception of the G.O.C.-in-C. with a general salute, and his inspection of the different units, the old Colours were trooped to the tune—originally selected for the purpose in 1873 by Queen Victoria—of "Logie o' Buchan." Major R. Campbell, D.S.O., commanded the escort, and the Colours were carried by Lieutenants I. G. Macpherson and A. R. Macdonald. The Colours had been placed in position on the left of the line by Sergeants W. Milne and A. Cooper, and were then handed to the two Subalterns by R.S.M. J. Ford, D.C.M., and R.Q.M.S. W. B. Smith, D.C.M., after which they were carried round the battalion to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne." On reaching the centre of the rear of the line the old Colours were handed to C.S.M.'s J. Price and J. Hardie, who cased them.¹

Mounted officers then dismounted, a pile of drums was made forty-four yards in front of the centre of the battalion, and C.S.M. A. Marr, D.C.M., and C.Q.M.S. R. Robertson, M.M., brought out the new Colours cased and laid them against the drums. Colonel Craig-Brown, with Lieutenant I. G. Macpherson and Major D. E. M. M. Crichton on his right and Lieutenant A. R. Macdonald and Major R. Campbell on his left, then advanced to the drums, where the two field officers uncased the Colours, whilst Sir Havelock Hudson and his Staff came forward from the saluting point and halted on the other side of the drums. The Rev. Andrew Macfarlane, D.S.O., Senior Church of Scotland Chaplain, and the Rev. J. P. Reid, Chaplain, having consecrated the Colours, the General then took them over in succession from Majors Crichton and R. Campbell and handed them to the two Subalterns, who received them on bended knee.

¹ The old Colours were placed in the burgh Castle, on 21st June 1928; see Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh page 453.

The two officers then stood up with the Colours flying, and the G.O.C.-in-C. made the following address :—

" Colonel Craig-Brown, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st Cameron Highlanders, the Colours, which by His Majesty's command I have had the honour of presenting to you, should serve as reminders of your duty to your country, your sovereign, and your God, to whose service they have been consecrated. They are emblems, too, of the corporate life of the regiment, of that which is sometimes called *esprit de corps*—in a word, its soul—a soul that nothing can destroy.

" On these Colours are emblazoned the names of many a fight to which the record of a score of your battles in the Great War will in due course be added. But those names represent but a tithe of your achievements. Each has its tale of glorious devotion to duty, of difficulties faced and overcome, of lives freely given to secure high ideals.

" Cameron Highlanders ! therefore, by His Majesty's command, I commit these Colours to your care in the full confidence that you will be as true to your trust in the future as in the past, and in the sure hope that the future may be even more glorious than the past."

Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown, D.S.O., commanding the battalion, made the following reply :—

" In the name of all ranks of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, I wish to thank you, sir, most warmly for the service you have done to-day in presenting our new Colours, the sixth set which the 79th has possessed since it was raised in 1793. The set which they replace dates back almost fifty years. In April 1873 her late Majesty Queen Victoria presented the King's Colour and the Green Regimental Colour which stands on parade by itself to-day. A few months later Her Majesty conferred on us the style 'Queen's Own' and changed our facings from green to blue. To suit the new facings, a blue regimental Colour was provided, which has ever since been carried in place of the green regimental Colour. Queen Victoria's interest in the regiment has recently been commemorated, when H.M. King George V., our Colonel-in-Chief, approved of the Camerons being permitted to adopt 'the cypher of Queen Victoria within the garter' as an additional badge upon the Colours.

" Our new regimental Colour, which you, sir, have presented to-day, bears this honour in each of its four corners.

" A knowledge of the history of the regiment and my personal experience as a regimental officer of the Cameron Highlanders enable me to assure you with confidence that these Colours will ever be displayed with pride, and that they will be jealously guarded by the battalion into whose keeping you have given them to-day.

" Again, sir, I thank you in the name of the battalion."

The parade concluded with a march past, General Sir Havelock Hudson taking the salute.

The old green regimental Colour, referred to in Colonel Craig-

Brown's reply, was carried upon this occasion by Colour-Sergeant A. Cochrane, Orderly Room Sergeant. It stood by itself under escort in front of the left flank of the line while the "trooping" was in progress, and was then brought forward and kept close to the pile of drums during the presentation of the new Colours.¹

The following officers and warrant officers were present on parade : Lieutenant-Colonel E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O., commanding ; Major D. E. M. M. Crichton, second in command ; Major R. Campbell, D.S.O. ; Captains J. Gray-Simpson, D.S.O., M.C., H. Bruce Johnstone, A. P. Gordon-Cumming, M.C. (Adjutant), F. S. Waldegrave, M.C., H. Leah, W. Veitch, and V. A. P. Haskett-Smith ; Lieutenants D. Douglas (Quartermaster), I. G. Macpherson, A. R. Macdonald, R. Watson, A. F. Riadore, G. Dickson, and A. G. D. Cameron ; 2nd Lieutenants R. D. M. C. Miers and L. A. D. Leslie ; Lieutenant L. K. Spencer, M.C. (Army Education Corps, attached) ; R.S.M. J. Ford, D.C.M. ; Bandmaster D. W. Jones ; R.Q.M.S. W. B. Smith, D.C.M. ; C.S.M.'s J. Price, J. Hardie, T. Mitchell, A. Marr, D.C.M., G. Chapman.

In April 320 men went to the hills for the hot weather, and were quartered at Lebong, near Darjeeling, till July, when they were relieved by a similar party, which did not return to Calcutta till November.

For the second year in succession the battalion won the Gwalior Shield at the All-India Ambulance Meeting in December. Our band entered two teams, which were first and second.

1923.—2nd Battalion.

From 18th to 25th May the King and Queen were again in residence at the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, a guard being mounted there the day of their arrival under Lieutenant Donald Mackintosh, who, together with Colonel and Mrs Sorel-Cameron, had the honour of dining with their Majesties. The band under Mr Griggs and the pipers under Pipe-Major Young played that evening during dinner.

In the course of the royal visit the battalion took part in a review upon Laffan's Plain, upon which occasion, to quote the 'Aldershot News,' "the wearers of the Erracht tartan carried themselves as worthy descendants of the warrior clans who have played so noble a part in British military history." The Camerons were also chosen to assist in a demonstration before their Majesties representing "an attack by tanks supported by infantry."

On the 24th of the month the King and Queen paid a special visit to the barracks of the Cameron Highlanders, going round the men's rooms, the officers' and sergeants' messes, the married quarters, library, corporals' room, transport lines, dining-hall, and cook-houses. They

¹ The green regimental Colour is preserved in the officers' mess, Cameron Depôt, Inverness.



COLONEL G. I. FRASER, C.M.G., D.S.O.

took the greatest interest in the many trophies and historical objects which they saw in the messes, and were photographed with the officers in their mess garden. His Majesty remarked that he had now been twenty-one years Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, and that Queen Victoria had always wished him to occupy that position. He closely questioned R.S.M. Templeton, D.C.M., in regard to his war record, and sent for Sergeant Murdo Grant, who had been in charge of the Visitors' Book at the Pavilion, to thank him for his services.

On 25th May Lieutenant-Colonel Sorel-Cameron left the battalion at the conclusion of his four years' tenure of the command and embarked for Mesopotamia to join the local forces in Iraq. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. I. Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O. Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Stewart, second in command, also retired about the same time, his place being taken by Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

On 4th September an advance party of the regiment left Aldershot for Mullheim, near Cologne, in Germany. It consisted of Lieutenant J. J. Mitchell, M.C., Lieutenant T. P. Saunders, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. E. Fraser, M.C., with twenty other ranks. The remainder of the battalion left the Government siding for Dover on 2nd October in two trains, being played to the station by the pipers of the 2nd Royal Scots and the band of the 2nd Border Regiment. Dover Pier was reached about mid-day, and the men were then marched up to the castle for a meal while the baggage was being transferred from the train to the steamer. Much hospitality was shown to the Camerons by the Green Howards during their short stay, kindness which was very much appreciated. From Dover the battalion had a smooth passage in a Belgian steamer to Ostend, whence it entrained at once for Cologne, which was reached at 11.30 A.M. on the 3rd. An hour's march took it to Mullheim, where the Camerons were to share quarters with the West Yorkshire Regiment.

There can be no doubt that the 2nd Battalion left Aldershot for the Rhine with a wonderful record for military efficiency and skill in manly games, having carried all before them in the athletic line. Speaking on 7th September, in presenting the Connaught Shield to its representatives, General Sir Philip Chetwode, commanding-in-chief at Aldershot, thus referred to the Camerons: "A magnificent battalion. . . . It is certainly a splendid performance to pull off both the Evelyn Wood Cup and the Connaught Shield in the same year," whilst the 'Aldershot News' thus referred to the departure of the regiment for the Rhine: "Aldershot has lost a magnificent battalion, which, during its stay in the Command, has proved itself one of the best all-round units in the British Army."

It must also be mentioned that earlier in the year representatives of the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant A. G. L. Maclean, took a prominent part in the Military Tournament at Olympia, features

of which were a pageant designed to depict the uniforms worn by Scottish regiments from the sixteenth century down to the present time, and to provide a great display of Highland dancing. The Black Watch, ourselves, and the 93rd were each asked to produce thirty-two representatives, exclusive of pipers and drummers. In the pageant parties, each sixteen strong, represented the uniform worn by the 79th when the regiment was raised in 1793, and also the regimental dress of the Crimean period. One hundred and twenty-four pipers and drummers, drawn from the Scottish regiments, formed the massed band, and presented a striking appearance as they marched into the arena. Great praise for the success achieved by our representatives, especially in the Highland dancing, was due to Lieutenant A. G. L. Maclean and his principal assistants—Pipe-Major Young, Drum-Major Patterson, Colour-Sergeant Sinclair, Colour-Sergeant Campbell, Sergeant Mackenzie, Corporal Smart, and Piper Wright, but all did well.

In his farewell speech at the close of the tournament, General Sir P. Wallis King said that in his twenty-eight years of management it was the finest pageant he had seen put on, and financially the most successful, while the conduct and bearing of the troops was easily the best in his experience.

At Buckingham Palace, on 21st November of this year, a silver statuette, subscribed for by past and present members of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Cameron Highlanders of Canada as a wedding present to the Duke of York, was presented to His Royal Highness by a deputation consisting of Lieutenant-General Sir J. S. Ewart (Colonel of the Regiment), Colonel J. W. Sandilands, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Haskett-Smith, Captain A. L. Collier, and Mr R. Finlay.

The statuette represented a corporal of the Cameron Highlanders in the fighting kit worn during the Great War, and was modelled by Mr H. J. Gamley, R.S.A., the work in silver being carried out by Messrs Hamilton & Inches.

1923.—4th Battalion.

On 3rd April Captain H. D. Ross, M.C., vacated the appointment of Adjutant. He was succeeded by Captain I. C. Cameron from the 2nd Battalion.

The annual camp this year was held at Delnies, Nairn, the battalion being inspected there by Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Braithwaite, K.C.B., commanding-in-chief in Scotland, and Major-General A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Highland Territorial Division, both of whom expressed satisfaction with what they had seen. The Brigade Championship was retained.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, M.C., and Lieutenant The Earl of Cawdor represented the battalion at the wedding of its Honorary

Colonel, H.R.H. The Duke of York. They were also present by special invitation at a garden party held at Buckingham Palace on the day before the wedding.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton was at this time granted two years' extension in command, and was advanced to the rank of Brevet Colonel.

Towards the close of 1923 an Army Council Instruction authorised the battalion to bear on its regimental Colour the pre-war battle honours won by the Cameron Highlanders, and on its King's Colour the honours of the Great War awarded to the regiment. This intimation gave the liveliest satisfaction to all ranks.

1923.—Canada.

In April 1923 the regimental circle of the Cameron Highlanders was enlarged by the alliance of the Ottawa Highlanders, formerly the 43rd Regiment (the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles). This unit of the Canadian Militia was raised over thirty years ago, amongst the well-known officers who have commanded it being Colonel W. P. Anderson, C.M.G.; Brigadier-General R. A. Helmer, C.M.G.; and Colonel Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G., A.D.C.

After the visit to Canada of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York in 1901, the regiment was honoured by the conferment upon it of the title of "The Duke of Cornwall's Own"—a title which it still bears. At the outbreak of the war in 1914, it was hoped that the regiment might be permitted to form a service battalion under its own name and number, but owing to the manner in which the Canadian Expeditionary Force was organised, this became impossible, and the unit formed from it became known as "The 38th Ottawa Battalion, C.E.F."

This battalion embarked for Bermuda on 8th August 1915, and continued to garrison that island until 30th May 1916, when it proceeded to England, crossing subsequently to France, where it formed part of the 12th Brigade of the 4th Division. It took part in all the principal engagements of the Canadian Force, including the battles of the Somme, 1916, and Vimy Ridge in April 1917, the attacks on La Coulotte and Avion in the following May, and the battles of Passchendaele, Amiens (August 1918), Bourlon Wood, and Valenciennes. Upon the reorganisation of the Canadian Militia after the war, a request was made by the commanding officer, Colonel Cameron M. Edwards, that the regiment should be converted from Rifles into Highlanders, and at the same time an application was submitted for affiliation to the Camerons. This was granted, and the Ottawa Highlanders, as our comrades of Winnipeg had done, adopted our uniform and the Erracht tartan. The alliance, as had been the case with the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, was very warmly welcomed by the Camerons of the Mother Country, and has already been fruitful in happy

results, a very cordial feeling having sprung up between the two regiments.

In November the Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg, had the words "Queen's Own" added to their title.

1924.—1st Battalion.

The battalion took part in the Proclamation Parade on 1st January, and on the 9th it was inspected by General Sir George Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the Eastern Command, who remarked to Colonel Craig-Brown: "I like the officers, I like the men, and I like the 'turn-out.'"

During the year the move of the battalion during the hot weather to the hills was carried out in three reliefs, which enabled everyone to have two months in the comparatively cool atmosphere of Lebong. His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, inspected the first of the detachments to visit Lebong, and expressed his high approval of the appearance of the men and the condition of their barracks.

In June the regiment suffered the loss of two of its warrant officers, C.S.M. Pollock and R.Q.M.S. W. B. Smith, D.C.M., both of whom died in Calcutta, and were buried with military honours.

When the battalion was in Kuldana in 1921, it was considered that the time had arrived for something to be done towards replacing the 42nd-79th (wooden) St Andrew's Cross, which had been erected at the High Wood on the Somme, by some less perishable memorial. A letter upon the subject, with a rough drawing of a design as a suggestion, was therefore sent to the officer commanding the 1st Black Watch, then also in India, with a result that the design was approved and a Joint Committee was appointed in the United Kingdom to raise subscriptions and to carry the work through. The Committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonels Victor M. Fortune, D.S.O., the Black Watch, and J. G. Ramsay, D.S.O., O.B.E., Cameron Highlanders, entrusted the work to Messieurs Albert Roze and Marcel Gogois of Amiens. It consisted of a square slab of dark grey granite with a St Andrew's Cross carved on either face together with the crests of the two regiments.

Upon the Cameron side the inscription ran:—

LXXIX.

CUIMHNICH NA SUINN NACH MAIREANN.

"In memory of the officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders who fell in action near this place in September 1916, and throughout the war, 1914-1918."

On the opposite face an inscription similarly worded was headed by the numeral XLII., and the Gaelic title of the Black Watch—AM FREICEADAN DUBH.

The plot of ground, 4 metres square, upon which the memorial stands was generously gifted free of all charges by the Vicomte Guy Dauger, the owner of the Bois des Foureaux (High Wood).

On 13th July this permanent memorial was unveiled by Major-General Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who commanded the 1st Division on the Somme; and the three 1st Brigade chaplains, who originally took part in the dedication of the old wooden cross, were again happily reunited upon this second occasion—viz., the Rev. Donald MacLeod, M.C., B.D. (Inverness), Church of Scotland; the Rev. Arthur F. Longden, M.C., Church of England; and the Rev. J. L. Whitfield, D.S.O., Roman Catholic.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of representatives of both the regiments concerned, of the London Scottish, who came to mark their feeling of comradeship due to association with the 1st Brigade in the field, of the Prefect of the Somme, the Bishop of Amiens, the French General commanding the district, the Mayor of Longueval, the Pastor of Amiens, and the local schoolmaster and school-children.

The care and maintenance of the memorial have been endowed by the 42nd and 79th with the Imperial War Graves Commission.

On 27th October, at the request of the Commissioner of Police, who feared trouble in the Hindu quarter, the battalion marched through part of the city of Calcutta.

Major-General Sir William Thomson, M.C., late Seaforth Highlanders, succeeded to command the District.

The Cameron Highlanders furnished a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, under Captain Leah, on 2nd December, upon the occasion of a durbar held by the Viceroy at Government House. A letter expressing His Excellency's appreciation of its smart turnout was subsequently received by the commanding officer.

On the same day the death occurred in hospital of C.S.M. J. Hardie, A/R.S.M. at the time; he was the third warrant officer lost by the regiment within a period of six months.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India inspected the battalion on the Maidan on 18th December. As "B" and "C" Companies were absent at the time at Barrackpore for musketry, the parade strength was only 400. Lord Rawlinson expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of the unit.

On the 20th of the month a statue was unveiled to Lord
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Ronaldshay, who had been Governor of Bengal from 1919 to 1922. To attend the ceremony the regiment was called upon to furnish a guard of honour of 100 men, under Captain A. P. Gordon-Cumming, M.C.

Next day, to everyone's regret, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Craig-Brown left for the United Kingdom at the termination of his period of command. They had a great "send-off" from the battalion and the band at Fort William, and were accompanied at the railway station at Howrah by all the officers and the pipes and drums.

1924.—2nd Battalion.

During the month of April two companies proceeded to Solingen to take over charge of barracks from the York and Lancaster Regiment, and on 10th May the remainder of the battalion marched twelve miles from Mullheim to Wahn for company training, the quarters occupied there being some hutments used during the war by the Germans for the internment of British and French prisoners of war. On the 30th of the month the Cameron Highlanders took part in a parade at Somme Camp, six miles from Wahn, which had been arranged for Mr Stephen Walsh, the new Labour Secretary of State for War, who was having his first experience of the inspection of troops, and on 12th June the battalion moved to a camp at Leidenhausen, where the annual course of musketry was carried out. On 10th July it returned to Mullheim, to be inspected by the new G.O.C.-in-Chief on the Rhine, Lieutenant-General Sir John Du Cane, K.C.B. Later on, during the month of August, the Camerons again took the field for battalion and brigade work in the vicinity of the villages of Vlaten and Zulpich.

During July, the pipers and drummers, twenty-nine in number, under Captain A. F. P. Christison, paid a visit to Paris in connection with the participation of the British Olympic Association in the eighth Olympiad. The party was housed during its stay in the French capital at the Hotel D'Aubigny, playing daily at all the entertainments, banquets, and soirées given by the members of the British Association. The pipe band was also present at the Gare du Nord on the occasion of the arrival for this athletic gathering of the Prince of Wales, and Corporal M'Leod, Lance-Corporal Mackenzie, Piper Macdonald, and Piper Knight played "The Flowers of the Forest" when His Royal Highness deposited a wreath at the Arc de Triomphe upon the tomb of the French Unknown Warrior. It may also be mentioned that our pipers played by request to the Swedish and American athletes, and at the garden party given by the British Ambassador. Altogether the visit was a distinct success, the pipers and drummers upheld the good name of the regiment right well, and at the same time

thoroughly enjoyed seeing so much of Paris under such advantageous conditions. The following are extracts from letters subsequently received by the commanding officer :—

From Lord CADOGAN,
Chairman, British Olympic Association.

“ I am asked by my Council to convey to you our sincerest congratulations on your Pipe Band. They were the greatest success imaginable in Paris, and their behaviour was, without exception, exemplary. They won golden opinions from all in Paris.”

From Brigadier-General KENTISH, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Honorary Secretary, British Olympic Association.

“ Your Pipe Band is indeed a credit to your splendid regiment, and I have nothing but admiration for them.”

In October, Captain A. F. P. Christison, M.C., succeeded Captain Wimberley as Adjutant.

On 21st November, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Du Cane, K.C.B., paid a visit to the battalion and inspected the new officers' mess. All the officers were assembled in the billiard-room when he presented to 2nd Lieutenant Victor D. G. Campbell the gold medal won by him by passing out at the head of the list from Sandhurst.

On 27th November a guard of honour consisting of Captain H. B. Law, Lieutenant H. J. D. L. M'Gregor, and 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Fausset-Farquhar (carrying the regimental Colour) was mounted at Cologne main railway station in honour of the arrival of General Guillaumat, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces on the Rhine, who was met by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Du Cane and received with a salute, the band playing the “ Marseillaise.” After inspecting the guard of honour, General Guillaumat complimented it on its appearance, remarking that he had seen Highlanders in war, but never before met them in peace.

At the request of the British Ambassador at Prague, Sir George Clarke, himself a Scotsman, Piper John Fraser was sent to the British Embassy there to play on St Andrew's night. During his stay in the Czecho-Slovakian capital, Piper Fraser had the privilege of playing also at the castle for President Masaryk, for the officers and their wives of the Prague garrison, for a number of regiments of the army, and at an official dinner given by the American Chargé d'Affaires. Subsequently His Excellency Sir George Clarke wrote to Colonel Fraser :—

“ Both from what I have seen and what I have heard, the success of Piper Fraser's visit has been in large measure due to his own personality and excellent bearing.”

whilst Major Oldfield, the British Military Attaché, in a letter said :—

“ His visit has done an enormous amount to help me with the Czecho-Slovakian Army . . . His turn-out upon all occasions was beyond reproach, and the tact which he showed in his interviews with the President and other distinguished officials of the country was charming.”

At the end of the year Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., succeeded Colonel A. D. Macpherson as second in command, the latter leaving to command the 1st Battalion in India.

1924.—3rd Battalion.

In October the Colours were sent to the Royal School of Needlework in London, and had the ten selected Great War honours emblazoned on the King's Colour and Queen Victoria's cypher on each corner of the regimental Colour.

1924.—4th Battalion.

During January and February seventy recruits were raised, most of them coming from Inverness, Lochaber, and Nairn. In April Captain Norman M'Iver succeeded Captain Alexander Whitton as Quartermaster.

The Annual Camp was held at Delnies, Nairn, from 14th to 28th June, the strength present being 14 officers and 442 other ranks, which constituted the unit the strongest in the brigade by a considerable margin. At the sports held on the 11th of the month, the Camerons won the brigade championship for the third year in succession, thus securing the cup as their own property.

During the period of training the battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Braithwaite, K.C.B., commanding in Scotland, and Major-General A. B. Ritchie, commanding 51st Division, both of whom expressed themselves well pleased with all they had seen.

C.S.M. A. Mackenzie (“C” Company, Portree) represented the battalion at the unveiling on 28th September of the memorial erected at Beaumont Hamel to the 51st (Highland) Division. On 14th November Pipe-Major John Sutherland Ross died in the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, his death casting a gloom over his friends and comrades in the battalion. He had a distinguished record in the war, and was one of those who took part in the Victory March in London.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. D. MACPHERSON, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

1925.—1st Battalion.

The troops in the district paraded for the usual Proclamation Review on New Year's Day, the Royal Navy being represented by a 6-gun battery manned by members of the crews of H.M.S. *Chatham* and *Colombo*, then lying in the Hoogli. The salute was taken by His Excellency the Viceroy, a military innovation on the occasion being the transmission of the words of command of the general officer commanding by means of a "loud speaker."

On the 23rd of the month, Colonel A. D. Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., arrived from the United Kingdom and assumed command in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Craig-Brown, D.S.O. In June Captain C. M. Barber succeeded Captain Gordon-Cumming as Adjutant, and R.S.M. John Ford, D.C.M., was promoted Lieutenant and Quartermaster *vice* Captain David Douglas who went to the Depot.

During a visit paid to Calcutta by the King and the Queen of the Belgians in September, a regimental guard of the Cameron Highlanders was mounted at Government House, and on the 18th of the month His Majesty King Albert honoured the officers' mess with a call.

The regiment having been ordered to Burma, the move was made in three parties from Calcutta to Rangoon on board the s.s. *Angora*, leaving the Hoogli on 25th October, 2nd November, and 15th November respectively. From Rangoon the first detachment proceeded by boat up the Irrawaddy River, executing several demonstration marches *en route* for the benefit of the natives, who had not seen British soldiers for a considerable time, and were thought to be a bit restless. The band, married families, and the second and third parties made the journey to our new station, Maymyo, by rail from Rangoon. "B" Company, under Captain F. S. A. Anderson, was sent upon detachment to Mandalay. Maymyo, which stands high, appeared to be a good and cool quarter with airy bungalows, the cantonment being located about three miles from the native bazaar.

On 21st November the battalion heard with deep regret of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and the following cable was at once despatched to the Equerry-in-Waiting, Buckingham Palace:—

"All ranks send deep condolence, 1st Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders."

To which the following reply was received by the commanding officer:—

"I am commanded by the King to thank you and all ranks for your kind message of sympathy.

"STAMFORDHAM."

On the 27th the battalion attended a Memorial Service for her late Majesty.

1925.—2nd Battalion.

The battalion left Mullheim at the end of March for a camp at Leidenhausen, where the cold and wet made everyone most uncomfortable. After firing the annual musketry course, it moved on on 2nd May to Wahn for company training, and on 4th June it returned to Mullheim.

Whilst at Wahn Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Drew, D.S.O., M.C., succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Robertson as second in command, the latter leaving the battalion on promotion.

Pipers of the Cameron Highlanders, sent specially for the purpose, played at a dinner party given on 14th May at the British Embassy in Brussels, at which the King and Queen of the Belgians and Princess Marie José were guests of our Ambassador (Sir George Grahame); and at a dance which followed Pipe-Major T. K. Marshall and Lance-Corporal A. Mackenzie performed the Sword Dance, which was greatly appreciated, Their Majesties warmly congratulating them on their piping and dancing. Subsequently the commanding officer received a letter from Sir George Grahame, in which he wrote :—

“ I am greatly obliged to you for having kindly permitted Pipe-Major Marshall and Lance-Corporal Mackenzie to come to my royal dinner party and dance last night. The King and Queen of the Belgians, who had seen and heard the pipes at a State banquet at Buckingham Palace, were delighted, and so was the general company.”

On 3rd June the pipes, drums, and band, under Major Methuen, left Cologne for Paris to fulfil an engagement on behalf of the British section of the Exposition des Arts Décoratifs. During their stay there they played at a reception and luncheon arranged by the British Legion in Paris in honour of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, and also gave a musical programme in the garden of the Tuileries, where they met with a most enthusiastic reception. Together with a French band they also marched at the head of the British Legion to the Arc de Triomphe, where wreaths were deposited on the tomb of the Unknown French Warrior, one, a regimental tribute from the Cameron Highlanders, which was borne by Bandsman Lloyd, being placed in position by Major Methuen.

Early in June, to the great regret of his many friends and comrades, Captain A. Fraser, Quartermaster at the depot and formerly of the 2nd Battalion, died at Millbank Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. The son of a veteran of the Cameron Highlanders, Mr A. O. Fraser, and brother of Lieutenant E. E. Fraser, Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion—for both of whom much sympathy was felt,—he had seen a great amount of service with the regiment in Gibraltar, Malta,

South Africa, Hong Kong, North China, India, France, Macedonia, and Caucasia, and his death was recognised as a great loss to the Camerons. On the 27th the battalion supplied a guard of honour on the arrival at Cologne of General Pétain, and on 9th and 10th July other similar guards were furnished on the occasion of the arrival of the Secretary of State for War and the departure of General Guillaumat.

On 24th August the battalion marched from Mullheim to Gertrudendorf Farm, fifteen miles from Cologne, for brigade training, and subsequently, in September, it took part in more extended manœuvres near the town of Stommeln, getting back to barracks in October. It was with the greatest regret that the Camerons learnt, next month, of the death of Queen Alexandra. The following telegram was sent to H.M. the King :—

“ Equerry-in-Waiting, Buckingham Palace. All ranks 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders desire respectfully to convey to their Colonel-in-Chief their deep sympathy and regret in his great sorrow.

“ COMMANDING OFFICER.”

The following was received in reply :—

“ O.C., The Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

“ Please convey to all ranks my sincere thanks for their kind message of sympathy.

“ GEORGE, R.I.”

The battalion, under Captain Gray Simpson, paraded for a Memorial Service for Queen Alexandra, which was held on Friday, 27th November, in the church in the Regentem Strasse. It was conducted by the Rev. Alan Davidson, Regimental Chaplain. A party, under 2nd Lieutenant V. D. G. Campbell, also attended the Rhine Army Church of England service.

The 2nd Camerons left Cologne for Wiesbaden on 23rd December, arriving at the latter town at 2 A.M. on the morning of the 24th, when, amidst falling snow they marched to barracks.

1925.—4th Battalion.

The annual camp was held at Grantown-on-Spey from 13th June to 27th June. On the day of assembly Colonel Laughton received the following message from H.R.H. The Duke of York :—

“ In sending my best wishes to all ranks of the 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, I am glad to take this opportunity of conveying my congratulations to the officers and other ranks under your command on the progress the battalion has already made. I hope you will have a

pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable time in camp and that, when you leave, you will have got to know each other better. I know that you will employ your time profitably in making yourselves efficient and renewing your enthusiasm to do everything in your power to preserve and continue the splendid record of the unit to which you belong. Though I am unfortunately unable to come and see you in camp, I shall think of you during the next fortnight, and both now and in the future I wish you all success.

“ (Signed) ALBERT.”

Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Braithwaite, K.C.B., G.O.C.-in-Chief Scottish Command, visited the camp on 18th June, and witnessed a demonstration of the “ Assault and Reorganisation.”

1925.—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Sinclair retired in the autumn and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Hossie, V.D.

1926.—1st Battalion.

The battalion proceeded to camp for battalion training at Ye-tha-lauk-kon on 26th January, returning to Maymyo on 12th February.

On 5th April the Cameron Highlanders paraded, together with the Royal Artillery, the Governor's bodyguard, and the Burma Rifles, for the reading of the Proclamation announcing the assumption of the Viceroyalty by Lord Irwin. At the conclusion of the Proclamation a salute of thirty-one guns was fired, followed by a march past His Excellency the Governor.

On 1st December His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Maymyo and dined with the officers. He inspected the battalion on the 5th.

1926.—2nd Battalion.

The death occurred in Edinburgh at the beginning of January of Captain George A. M'Gregor, M.C., who had recently left the 2nd Battalion to take up the Adjutancy of the 7/9th (Highland) Battalion of the Royal Scots, in which he had originally served as a private. His loss was much regretted by his brother officers, who held him in high esteem. He was a good athlete, being keen upon all forms of sport, and had played in the Army (Rugby) Football XV.

The battalion proceeded to Sonnenberg Camp for musketry on 28th June. During the summer it was successful in winning the Rhine Army Athletic Championship, thereby maintaining the high reputation it had acquired at Aldershot.

On 6th October General Sir John Du Cane, K.C.B., inspected the battalion for the last time, and complimented it highly on its appearance. In a brief speech he recalled the athletic achievements of the battalion, remarking that "its record was unsurpassed by any unit under his command," and wishing it every success on its departure for Scotland. No less complimentary was the brigade commander's farewell address. Colonel Maxwell-Scott's parting advice to all ranks was: "Work well, play well, pray well." The first two he knew we were able to do, the last we alone could answer for, but the third and last must be remembered. The battalion, relieved by the 2nd Berkshire Regiment, left Wiesbaden for Edinburgh in four parties on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th November, being played to the station by the bands of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the Berkshires. An abominable passage across the Channel was experienced.

On arrival at Redford Barracks much kindness and hospitality were shown to all ranks by the 13/18th Hussars. A detachment was sent to Edinburgh Castle to supply the guards there and at Holyrood Palace.

On 19th November Lieutenant-General Sir William Peyton, commanding in Scotland, held his "marching in" inspection, all the officers being subsequently introduced to him in the orderly room. The strength of the unit was 741 of all ranks.

1926.—4th Battalion.

In March Captain J. M'K. Gordon succeeded Captain Cameron as Adjutant.

The General Strike and the Coal Strike rendered it impossible to hold any Annual Camp during the summer, but the loss was partly compensated for by the collection of 185 of all ranks to undergo a week's training at the Cameron Depot, Inverness, from 12th to 18th July. "D" Company (Uist) also formed a special camp near Lochmaddy. At this time the total strength of all ranks was 577, only 63 short of the new peace establishment, which had now been fixed at 640.

1926.

In October T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York visited the Cameron Club in Albany Street, Edinburgh.

1927.—1st Battalion.

The battalion moved from Maymyo to Ye-tha-lauk-kon for annual training, and remained there from 15th February to 1st March, "C" Company, under Captain G. P. Miller, being on detachment at Mandalay.

On 3rd May Colonel A. D. Macpherson left Maymyo for Cairo to take up command of one of the infantry brigades in Egypt. The whole battalion turned out to line the road to the station, and the Colonel's car was preceded by the band and pipers playing "Auld Lang Syne" and "Happy we've been a' the'gither." Everyone in the regiment regretted his departure. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, D.S.O.

The following officers were serving on the strength of the battalion on 1st October: Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, D.S.O.; Majors J. Inglis, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. A. Colville, M.C., and Gray-Simpson, D.S.O., M.C.; Captains I. C. Cameron, C. S. MacNab (on leave), F. S. A. Anderson (on leave), G. P. Miller, M.C., E. P. B. Cameron, C. M. Barber (on leave), D. Mackintosh, D.C.M., and A. F. Riadore; Lieutenants C. A. MacLeod, R. P. Haig, P. W. Lee (on leave), A. G. Fairrie, M.B.E., M. G. Parsons, P. G. C. Peddie (on leave), R. M. Riach, R. D. M. C. Miers, J. F. de Sales La Terriere, J. Ford, D.C.M. (Quartermaster), G. Stirrat, A. A. Ferguson, and M. G. O. Hill (on leave); 2nd Lieutenants K. C. Campbell-Meiklejohn and F. Shaw.

A draft of 202 of all ranks joined the 1st Battalion from the 2nd on 9th November.

"C" Company during the summer was relieved at Mandalay by "D" Company, but the latter rejoined headquarters at Maymyo towards the close of the year preparatory to a move of the battalion to Rangoon. "B" Company left Maymyo for Port Blair in the Andaman Islands on 18th November, a detachment having to be furnished to that outlandish spot by the battalion stationed at Rangoon. Under Major Gray-Simpson and Lieutenants Riach and F. Shaw, it proceeded by train to Rangoon and there embarked for the Andaman Islands in the s.s. *Maharajah*, and after a call at Moulmein, where six elephants were shipped for Stewart Sound, reached Port Blair two days later. Much to the regret of all his comrades, 2nd Lieutenant Shaw died of sunstroke on 12th December.

In a speech to the detachment shortly after its arrival, the Chief Commissioner commended it for the clean and smart turn-out of all the guards furnished to Government House, remarking that in his period of service in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands no such smart body of men as "B" Company of the 1st Camerons had ever been stationed at Port Blair.

1927.—2nd Battalion.

At the commencement of the year the following officers were serving in Edinburgh with the 2nd Battalion: Lieutenant-Colonels G. I. Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., J. S. Drew, D.S.O., M.C., and R. L. McCall,



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. CAMPBELL, D.S.O.



COLONEL J. S. DREW, D.S.O., M.C.

D.S.O., M.C. ; Captains H. B. Law, I. A. S. H. Monro, B. F. R. Fairfax-Lucy (Adjutant), and A. Anderson, M.C. ; Lieutenants A. P. C. Hannay, M.C., D. Mackinnon, M. J. H. Wilson, D. Macdonald, D. R. M. Cameron, T. P. Saunders, R. S. Nisbet, C. S. Clarke, C. S. Duncan, A. Fausset-Farquhar, and V. D. G. Campbell ; 2nd Lieutenants J. J. S. Dudgeon, J. D. Houison-Craufurd, J. F. MacNab, B. D. Hope Dunbar, and J. H. Moller ; Captain and Quartermaster E. E. Fraser, M.C. ; R.S.M. J. Ross, D.C.M. ; and Mr C. W. Griggs (Bandmaster).

On the 25th May Lieutenant-Colonel Drew succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser in command.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and Princess Mary stayed at Holyrood from 9th to 18th July, guards being found daily at the palace by the battalion, those on the 9th, 12th, and 15th being commanded by Major J. A. H. Gammell, D.S.O. ; on the 10th, 13th, and 16th by Major F. Keith Simmons, M.V.O., M.C. ; and those on the 11th, 14th, and 17th by Captain H. S. S. Pringle-Pattison, M.C. Each day the commanders and subalterns of the guards had the honour of lunching or dining with the King and Queen. The band and pipers played on several occasions at the palace, and at the conclusion of the royal visit, Pipe-Major T. K. Marshall received from His Majesty's hands the medal of the Royal Victorian Order. During his final inspection of the last guard of honour furnished by the battalion the King remarked that he was very pleased indeed that the guard had been found during his visit by his "own Cameron Highlanders."

On 14th July the battalion took a prominent part in the solemn and moving ceremony of the inauguration of the Scottish National War Memorial by the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness being received on arrival in the Crown Square of Edinburgh Castle at 10.30 A.M. by a guard of honour of the regiment with the band and pipers, under Captain A. Anderson, M.C., and Lieutenant D. R. M. Cameron (who carried the King's Colour), and by the Colour parties of the whole of the Scottish regiments, which were drawn up on either flank of the guard. The King's Colour of the 2nd Battalion being thus in use, the Colours of our 3rd Battalion, with the concurrence of Colonel Mackintosh of Mackintosh, were carried with our Colour party by Lieutenants A. P. C. Hannay and M. Wilson, as representative emblems of the Cameron Highlanders on this historic occasion, and were temporarily deposited inside the Hall of Honour on either side of our regimental "bay," where they remained in position for several days.

The arrival of the Prince was followed by a short religious service, with appropriate hymns, which was conducted by the Moderators of the several Scottish Churches, the musical arrangements being in the hands of Mr Griggs and our band and the choir of St Giles' Cathedral. At its conclusion the actual ceremony of inauguration was briefly

carried out by His Royal Highness, who said in a loud clear voice as he opened the door of the building :—

“ I now declare the Scottish Memorial to be open, to the glory of God and in memory of those gallant Scotsmen and Scotswomen who gave their lives in the Great War.”

Then came the most impressive and stirring moment of the whole proceedings, when, as that grand old tune “ Scots Wha Hae ” was played by our band and sung by the choir, the Colours and guidons of all our national regiments filed past the Prince in slow time and entered the Hall of Honour, where they were placed in position by their bearers. It was a soul-moving scene which will never fade from the memory of those who witnessed it. The Colour and guidon parties present were drawn from :—

The Royal Navy.	Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Scots Guards.	Ayrshire Yeomanry.
Royal Scots.	Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Lothian and Border Horse.
King's Own Scottish Borderers.	Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Yeomanry.
Cameronians.	Fife and Forfar Yeomanry.
Black Watch.	Lovat's Scouts.
Highland Light Infantry.	Scottish Horse.
Seaforth Highlanders.	Liverpool Scottish.
Gordon Highlanders.	London Scottish.
Cameron Highlanders.	

The guidons of the Scots Greys were unfortunately abroad at the time.

The Prince of Wales at once followed the Colours into the memorial, being preceded by the Lyon King of Arms (Captain G. Swinton), the Duke of Atholl (Chairman of the Memorial Committee), Sir John Gilmour (Secretary for Scotland), Dr Norman Maclean (Moderator of the Church of Scotland), Bishop Robberds (Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church), and General Sir William Peyton (commanding in Scotland), and took up his position inside the Shrine ready to receive the Rolls of Honour of the different Scottish regiments, corps, and departments.

Then, to the sad strains of “ The Flowers of the Forest,” played by Pipe-Major Marshall and our pipers, the Colonels of regiments and the representatives of other units and services, starting from the Crown Square, walked slowly, two and two, up the steps into the memorial, entered the Interior Shrine, and handed the Rolls to His Royal Highness, who received the handsomely bound volumes and placed them reverently in the beautiful carved steel casket, gifted to the memorial by the King and Queen, where they will rest for all time.

The following were the bearers of the Rolls of Honour :—

Royal Navy and Royal Marines—Admiral Sir E. Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B.
 Scots Greys—General Sir Philip Chetwode, K.C.B.
 Royal Artillery—General Lord Horne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Royal Engineers and Labour Corps—Major-General H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G.
 Scots and Foot Guards—Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Royal Scots—Lieutenant-General Sir E. A. Altham, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major-General Sir Hugh Trenchard, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 King's Own Scottish Borderers—Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., O.M., G.C.B., &c.
 Cameronians—Major-General Sir Philip Robertson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Black Watch—General Rt. Hon. Sir John Maxwell, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Highland Light Infantry—Major-General G. Egerton, C.B.
 Seaforth Highlanders—Major-General Sir Colin Mackenzie, K.C.B.
 Gordon Highlanders—General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Cameron Highlanders—Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B.
 Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Major A. R. G. Wilson, D.S.O. (representing Major-General Sir Alexander Wilson, K.C.B.).
 Royal Air Force—Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.
 Army Service Corps—Colonel R. H. L. Cutbill, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Machine Gun and Tank Corps—Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B.
 Royal Army Medical Corps—Colonel L. Wood.
 Royal Army Veterinary Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Aitken, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Royal Army Pay Corps—Colonel F. M. Watkins, C.B.E.
 Royal Army Ordnance Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. Walker.
 Army Chaplains Department—Rev. A. R. Yeoman, C.M.G.
 Scottish Yeomanry, Remounts, &c.—Colonel Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Liverpool and London Scottish—Major-General Sir Archibald B. Ritchie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 South African Scottish—Major J. R. Green, O.B.E., M.C.
 Women's Services—The Duchess of Atholl.

It may be mentioned that the Roll of Honour borne by Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart contained the names of 49 officers and 1181 other ranks of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, in addition to our own regimental names, and it seemed most appropriate in every way that the Roll of Honour of our allied Canadian battalion should thus be included and bound up with our own.

After a short pause following upon this solemn act of depositing the rolls within the Shrine, the Primus of the Episcopal Church recited a prayer inside the building, at the close of which the Moderator (Dr Norman Maclean) pronounced the Benediction, both in English and Gaelic, from the steps of the Hall of Honour outside the porch.

During the interval of waiting for the arrival of the King and

Queen, our band and pipers played a selection of stirring Scottish airs, while wreaths were laid in the place appointed on either side of the doorway leading into the memorial by individuals and representatives of corps, regiments, and regimental associations. Some of these floral tributes were very beautiful, amongst them being one deposited by the Prince of Wales himself. The wreath sent by our 2nd Battalion was placed in position by Lieutenant-Colonel Drew; that provided by the Edinburgh Branch of our Association by Captain Arnot and Mr Stewart; whilst a third regimental wreath, carried by R.S.M. J. Ross, bore the inscription: "From the Cameron Highlanders, in proud remembrance of their comrades of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada who fell in the Great War." A handsome wreath was also brought by Admiral Burrage of the United States Navy, who happened to be on a visit to the Forth in the U.S.S. *Detroit*.

Their Majesties the King and Queen arrived punctually at noon, being met at the entrance to the Crown Square by the general officer commanding and the Rear-Admiral commanding on the coast of Scotland. His Majesty, who wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, at once inspected the guards of honour of the Royal Navy, Cameron Highlanders, and Air Force which were present to receive him, and then deposited, outside the memorial, a beautiful wreath formed of white and purple heather, oak leaves, and thistles, which bore the inscription: "From their Majesties the King and Queen. Holyrood Palace, July the 14th, 1927." H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, who accompanied her parents, was also the bearer of a wreath on behalf of the Scottish Red Cross Branches. Their Majesties then entered the Shrine, where the King received the Roll of Honour of the Royal Navy from Admiral Sir E. Alexander Sinclair and placed it himself in the casket, whilst similarly the Queen took from the hands of the Duchess of Atholl the Rolls of the women's services and placed them in position.

Leaving the Shrine the Royal party walked slowly round the Hall of Honour, accompanied by the Duke of Atholl and the Architect (Sir Robert Lorimer), who explained every feature of the memorial. Pausing before each of the regimental "bays," the King and Queen asked a number of questions, and our Colonel, Sir Spencer Ewart, supplied information to them as to the number of casualties incurred by the Cameron Highlanders, both of the Mother Country and Canada, and explained the meaning of the Gaelic inscription on our memorial and the significance of the Lochaber axes. To General Ewart our Colonel-in-Chief expressed his gratification that the Roll of Honour of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada had been included with our own, remarking that he attributed very great importance to regimental affiliations with Dominion units.

After leaving the memorial the King and Queen inspected the building from outside, being accompanied by the Prince of Wales

and Princess Mary. They also paid special attention, before their departure from the castle, to a group of blinded soldiers from Newington House and to other parties of wounded men, distinguished veterans, Red Cross and nursing detachments, and representatives of regimental associations who were appropriately disposed all round the memorial. The whole ceremony was in every respect a great success, and reflected much credit upon the Duke of Atholl and his many assistants, amongst whom we may mention regimentally: Lieutenant-Colonels Drew and M'Call, Captain Anderson, Captain Law (Staff Captain at Headquarters), Mr Griggs, Pipe-Major Marshall, and Captain Colledge. The last-named officer, who had the capable assistance of his daughter, acted as Secretary on the occasion to the Duke of Atholl, and his tact, kindness, and consideration in connection with the difficult distribution of tickets and seats were very widely appreciated.

The appearance of our guard of honour left nothing to be desired, and the Colonel of the regiment was the recipient of some warm compliments from some of the distinguished officers present on its smart turn-out and the precision with which the men handled their arms. A thoroughly representative gathering of well-known Scotsmen and Scotswomen witnessed this memorable and never-to-be-forgotten episode of Scottish military history.

Hardly had the War Memorial been opened, when all ranks were surprised and incommoded by a sudden order that the battalion was to proceed in a few weeks' time to Malta, an order which was cancelled shortly afterwards with similar promptitude; but not unfortunately until some of the married officers and sergeants had disposed of their quarters, furniture, and belongings. This unexpected prospect of immediate foreign service having thus passed away, the 2nd Camerons proceeded, somewhat later in the year than had been intended, to Stobs Camp, near Hawick, for battalion training, which lasted from 12th to 30th September. At its conclusion they returned to Redford.

1927.—3rd Battalion.

On 18th January Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O., relinquished the command of the battalion.

1927.—4th Battalion.

The annual camp was held this year at Inshes, four miles from Inverness, the property of Mr R. L. Mackintosh, who was at one time an officer in the battalion. Every facility was granted by local land-owners for manœuvres, and the camp was a great success, apart from the weather, which was marked by persistent cold and rain. Nineteen officers and 344 other ranks attended the camp, which was held in

the latter part of June, the following officers being present : Colonel F. E. Laughton, M.C., commanding ; Major Neil M'Arthur (second in command) ; Captain and Adjutant J. M'K. Gordon, M.C. ; Captain and Quartermaster N. M'Iver ; Captains J. A. Symon, D.S.O., A. Cattanach, F. W. Fraser, and A. H. Falconer ; Lieutenants N. M'N. Beaton, the Earl of Cawdor, S. H. Hill, A. Chisholm, and C. J. R. B. Stewart ; 2nd Lieutenants W. A. Macleay, Viscount Fincastle, L. H. Davie, and R. Wotherspoon ; Captain J. Robertson and Lieutenant D. C. Coutts, R.A.M.C. ; also Lieutenants D. A. G. Bannerman, R. S. Nisbet, and R. E. Hickson from the Cameron Depot.

On 11th November, to everyone's regret, Colonel F. E. Laughton completed his period of command. The battalion had made excellent progress under his influence and guidance. He was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Neil M'Arthur. At the close of the year the strength of the unit was 19 officers and 486 other ranks.

1927.—Ottawa Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Wood, D.S.O., relinquished command on 31st May and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Megloughlin, M.C., V.D.

1928.—1st Battalion.

On 23rd January the battalion left Maymyo by train for Rangoon, where it occupied Sale Barracks, the new cantonment at Mingaladon, thirteen miles distant, being not yet ready for occupation. Two platoons of "A" Company were left temporarily on detachment at Mandalay. On 15th February His Excellency Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Burma, dined with the officers.

"C" Company, under Captain D. N. Wimberley, M.C., proceeded to Port Blair on 17th May to relieve "B" Company, which returned to Rangoon from the Andaman Islands on the 23rd of that month.

In June Captain A. F. Riadore succeeded Captain Barber as Adjutant.

Major-General F. E. Cunningham, C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., the General Officer Commanding the Burma district, inspected the battalion on 10th July, and dined with the officers in the evening.

On 31st October the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who was vacating his appointment and quitting office, addressed the following letter to Major-General Cunningham :—

D.O. 4898.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PORT BLAIR,
31st October 1928.

"MY DEAR GENERAL,—I should like before leaving Port Blair to tell you how well the Cameron detachments have behaved here. I have had experience of two companies (B and C), and the conduct of both has been



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. M'ARTHUR

Ar. It is, I think, all the more admirable as Port Blair is a dull place for British troops, who are cooped up in a small island. It has been a great pleasure and a great privilege to have to deal with such a fine body of officers and men."

Signed by the Chief Commissioner.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Innes and a large number of other guests were present at the Regimental Games, which were held on 16th November, and proved most successful.

On the 19th the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Rangoon upon an official visit, being received at the Sule Pagoda Wharf, where they landed, by a guard of honour of 100 men under Captain R. P. Haig, Lieutenant A. G. L. Maclean, and Lieutenant M. G. O. Hill (carrying the King's Colour). From the landing-place Their Excellencies drove in state to Government House, at which, during their stay, a guard was mounted daily by the regiment, the subalterns successively in command of it being Lieutenants P. W. Lee, A. G. Fairrie, and M. G. O. Hill, and 2nd Lieutenant K. C. Campbell-Meiklejohn.

On the 21st Lord and Lady Irwin honoured the officers of the Cameron Highlanders by lunching with them at their mess, after which they went round barracks before attending a garden party at Government House, where music was supplied by our band and pipers.

The following evening the Viceroy attended a dinner given in his honour by the Caledonian Society at the Gymkhana Club, when our pipers were again much in evidence.

On 6th December "A" Company, under Captain Leah, embarked in the s.s. *Maharajah* for Port Blair to relieve "C" Company, which returned to Headquarters; and at the close of the year the battalion, leaving a detachment in Rangoon, moved out to the new cantonment at Mingaladon, which, in addition to being "up to date" in the matter of accommodation, was cooler than our old barracks at the former station.

1928.—2nd Battalion.

During the opening days of February the sad but honourable duty devolved upon our 2nd Battalion of taking part in the final ceremonial observances connected with the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., and of rendering the last honours which were paid to the remains of the great soldier before interment in Dryburgh Abbey. On 3rd February a memorial service was held in St Giles', at the commencement of which our band, under Mr Griggs, gave a fine rendering of Chopin's "Funeral March" and of the "Funeral March and Hymn of the Seraphs." It was attended by Colonel Drew and Major Gammell, who, as the special representatives of the Cameron Highlanders, wore full-dress uniform, and the remainder of the battalion was also present under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Call.

At midnight on the 3rd our pipers, under Pipe-Major Marshall, were posted at the entrance to the platform at the Caledonian Railway Station, when the remains of the late Field-Marshal were received on arrival from London by General Sir William Peyton, the Staff of the Scottish Command, and a number of other officers, and they played "The Flowers of the Forest" as the coffin was transferred from the train to the gun-carriage, which was then escorted to St Giles' by two squadrons of the Scots Greys under Lieutenant-Colonel Readman, D.S.O. On arrival at the cathedral the cortège was met by a guard of honour of the British Legion, under Captain Duncan M'Nicol, formerly of the Black Watch, by the Dean of the Thistle, and by the representatives of the Lyon Court in their handsome and picturesque tabards. Again the sad and plaintive strains of the "Flowers of the Forest" played by our pipers were heard round the old church as the coffin was borne into St Giles' and was placed on the catafalque under the Central Tower, where, covered by the Union Jack, the body of the dead Field-Marshal was to lie in state until the morning of the 7th.

Directly the coffin had been deposited upon the catafalque a guard of the Cameron Highlanders, under Lieutenants D. R. M. Cameron and Dudgeon, consisting of twenty-four of all ranks, was mounted in St Giles' to keep watch over the Field-Marshal's remains, four men with arms reversed being mounted at a time round the catafalque. This guard was relieved during the 4th by a similar one under Lieutenants Nisbet and Victor Campbell, and on the 5th the duty was taken over by a party of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who in turn were replaced on the 6th by men of the Scots Greys.

On the morning of the 7th the body was borne in solemn procession from St Giles' Cathedral to the Waverley Station for transfer by rail to St Boswells, whence the interment at Dryburgh was to take place in the afternoon. The route taken by the funeral cortège from the High Street was by way of Bank Street, the Mound, Princes Street, and Waverley Bridge, and it will be a long time before the citizens of Edinburgh witness a more moving and impressive spectacle than that presented by the troops as they marched in slow time down the hill and past the Picture Galleries into Princes Street.

The procession moved in the following order :—

The Scots Greys, mounted, under Lieutenant-Colonel Readman, D.S.O.
 The 2nd Cameron Highlanders, with arms reversed, under
 Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, D.S.O., M.C.
 The Band and Pipers of the Cameron Highlanders.
 The Gun-carriage
 (With escort of the King's Own Scottish Borderers).
 Ex-Service men carrying wreaths.

Representatives of the Royal Horse Guards, 7th Hussars, 17th Lancers,
King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Seaforth Highlanders
bearing wreaths.
The Chief Mourners.
The Heralds and Pursuivants.
General Sir William Peyton K.C.B., Admiral Bowring, and
their respective staffs.
Other Naval and Military Officers.
A representative detachment of the British Legion under
Brigadier-General Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C.
Rear party of the Cameron Highlanders.

At Waverley Station our pipers again played a lament as the coffin was borne from the gun-carriage on to the platform, and the whole battalion stood with bowed heads, resting on their arms reversed, while our band played a funeral march as the train steamed slowly out of the station under a salute of nineteen guns fired from the Castle. It thus fell to the Scots Greys and to the Cameron Highlanders to render the last military honours to the greatest of all Scottish soldiers as his remains quitted the city of his birth for their last resting-place near his home at Bemersyde.

The following extract from the 'Edinburgh Evening News' of 8th February pays a well-deserved tribute to the appearance of the two regiments on the occasion :—

"There were many features in yesterday's sad procession that excited the admiration of the silent crowds. For instance, there was the stately bearing of the Scots Greys and their beautiful horses. Leaving out Friday's midnight ride, it was practically the citizens' first opportunity of seeing the Greys on a ceremonial parade since they returned from India, and never was Edinburgh made to feel more proud of its intimate association with that fine cavalry regiment. But could anything surpass the martial bearing of the Cameron Highlanders? As one saw them move along with measured tread, one felt that not even the Brigade of Guards, the pride of the British Army, could have carried themselves better than these splendid kilted youths from Redford. Watching them from the Turret Window passing through the lines of the Greys to Waverley Bridge, it was as though they were carried along on a moving carpet, such was the perfection of the alignment and the steadiness of their carriage. The entire picture of the procession as it approached the station with its human framework was wonderfully impressive."

On 21st May Captain H. S. S. Pringle-Pattison, M.C., with Lieutenant Bannerman and 2nd Lieutenant J. F. MacNab, the latter carrying the King's Colour, were on duty with the guard of honour which was mounted at Holyrood on the occasion of the opening of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by His Grace the High Commissioner—the Earl of Stair.

On 10th June the battalion, 600 strong, marched out of Redford

Barracks for Port Edgar, where it embarked on board H.M.S. *Rodney*, *Renown*, and *Repulse* preparatory to a descent next day upon the coast, in the vicinity of Fort George, which was to be opposed by a defending force consisting of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch and some of the Gordon Territorials. The Fleet sailed at 2 A.M. on the 11th, and by 5 A.M. on the 12th the invaders (the Camerons and the Marines of the squadron) had successfully effected their landing in the boats of the battleships. At the close of the operations the battalion marched for breakfast to Fort George, where the next night was spent, all ranks being most hospitably entertained by their recent "enemy" the Black Watch. On the 13th the Camerons moved to a camp at Inshes, near Inverness, where they remained for forty-eight hours, the officers being invited to dinner on the evening of the 14th by their comrades of the 4th Battalion.

On 15th June a march of 250 miles through the Highlands was commenced, our destination being Lochaber—the home of Clan Cameron, which a regular battalion of the regiment was now about to revisit for the first time since the old 79th was raised in that district in 1793. Unfortunately what proved to be a most interesting march otherwise was altogether marred and rendered as unpleasant as possible by almost incessant deluges of rain.

The halting-places of the battalion on its way to Fort William were as follows: 15th June, Ashie; 16th June, on the banks of the Farigaig; 18th June, Compass; 20th June, Tarff; 21st June, Leck; 26th June, Achnacarry; 27th June, arrived Fort William.

The camp on the night of the 26th was quite close to Achnacarry House, where a number of the officers dined with Lochiel, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The next day the march to Fort William was devoted almost entirely to photography. On reaching Achnacarry the battalion was drawn up in mass, and was photographed with the house in the background and Lochiel in front. A group of the officers, together with Lochiel, Lady Hermione Cameron, and Miss Cameron, was also taken.

The Camerons then marched on to Erracht House, the home of General Sir Alan Cameron, who raised the regiment, where another photograph of the battalion was taken.

Fort William, the birthplace of the 79th, which was reached at 4.30 P.M. on the 27th, received the regiment right royally, everyone being entertained on the night of arrival by the Provost, Major MacKenzie, at a banquet, reception, and dance in the Drill Hall. Nothing could have exceeded the warmth of Lochaber's welcome to its own regiment. A happier evening could not possibly have been spent, and it was with many regrets that on the morning of the 29th the Cameron Highlanders once more repeated history by "taking the high road" for Roy Bridge *en route* to the south. A camp was formed that night in the grounds of the Roy Bridge Hotel. The next destination

of the battalion was Loch Laggan, fourteen miles distant, where the week-end was spent, and then a long march took it to Dalwhinnie, where, thanks to a gale, great difficulty was experienced in pitching the tents. From this point the march back to Edinburgh was continued by fairly easy stages by way of Blair Atholl, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Dunkeld, Amulree, Crieff, Dunblane, Larbert, and Winchburgh. As the Camerons approached Dunkeld they were met by the Duke of Atholl, who marched with them for some distance, and in the evening invited some of the officers to dine with him at Eastwood, whilst at Crieff the battalion was received by the Provost and inhabitants, and supplied with beer, refreshments, and meat pies in the school grounds—an act of kind hospitality which will not be readily forgotten.

The following officers of the regiment took part in the march : Lieutenant-Colonels J. S. Drew and M'Call ; Major Gammell ; Captains Pringle-Pattison, I. G. Macpherson, I. Alastair S. H. Monro, A. Anderson, and E. E. Fraser (Quartermaster) ; Lieutenants M. Wilson (Acting Adjutant), M'Gregor, Bannerman, Donald Cameron, Duncan, V. D. G. Campbell, and Dudgeon ; 2nd Lieutenants J. F. MacNab, Moller, Sorel-Cameron, Somerville-M'Alester, Alex. G. F. Monro, Primrose, Alastair Campbell, and C. W. R. Hill ; Rev. Murdo Macleod, C.F. ; Captain J. B. Woodrow (R.A.M.C., in medical charge) ; and R.S.M. Ross.

On 21st June, on return of the regiment to quarters, the old Colours of the 1st, 9th (Labour), and 11th (Service) battalions of the Cameron Highlanders, together with former stands of Colours of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Cameronians (26th), and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and two Colours which belonged to the Tyneside Scottish battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers (12 Colours in all), were placed in the Scottish National War Memorial.

The ceremony, which was preceded by a religious service conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean of the Thistle (C. L. Warr, M.A.), who was accompanied by the Rev. A. R. Yeoman, Assistant Chaplain-General to the Forces, and the Rev. David Fyffe, ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in England, was most impressive, the arrangements generally following closely the procedure which was adopted in the preceding year when the memorial was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Colours of the 1st Battalion, which were carried by Major Methuen and Lieutenant Bannerman, were the stand which was presented at Parkhurst to the 79th Highlanders on 17th April 1873 by Queen Victoria. The Queen's Colour was the one actually presented to the regiment by Her Majesty on that occasion, but her command then given that the Cameron Highlanders should in future be known as "The Queen's Own" necessitated the substitution a few weeks later of a blue regimental Colour in place of the green one which had figured on the presentation parade. Authority, however, was obtained at the time for the retention by the regiment of the green

Colour, which was now to be placed at the Depot framed under glass.

It was of interest that Major Methuen, who carried the Queen's Colour on 21st July, is a son of the late Colonel C. L. Methuen, who, together with the late Sir Walter Campbell, afterwards Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park, as the two senior subalterns, received the Colours at Parkhurst from the hands of Queen Victoria. It will be seen that the stand of Colours now placed in the War Memorial had been carried by the 1st Battalion for the long period of fifty years. Every effort had been made to collect a few of the survivors of the original parade in the Isle of Wight for the ceremony in the castle, but ill-health or advanced years prevented the attendance of all except Mr Robert Finlay, formerly pioneer sergeant, and later, canteen steward, who was fortunately able to be present. The three officers still alive who were then with the regiment at Parkhurst—Brigadier-General Money, Captain Forbes-Gordon, and Colonel Hunt—were all of them unable to attend.

The Colour of the 9th (Labour) Battalion, which had been presented to a representative party of the unit by H.R.H. the Duke of York, Hon. Colonel of the 4th Battalion, at the Depot at Inverness on 17th September 1920, was carried by Lieutenant J. S. Dudgeon; that of the 11th Service Battalion, which was received by that unit in France after the close of the late war, was borne by Lieutenant Victor Campbell. It may also be mentioned that one of the Colours of the Tyneside Scottish was carried by Major Gracie, who was second in command of the 11th Camerons in France.

All the Colour parties on this occasion were assembled at 10.30 A.M. in the vicinity of St Giles' Cathedral, whence, preceded by the pipers of our 2nd Battalion, under Pipe-Major Marshall, they were escorted across the esplanade to the castle. On reaching the Crown Square they were received by a guard of honour of the 2nd Camerons, under Captain A. Anderson and Lieutenant Donald Cameron, who carried the regimental Colour, and by detachments of the Scots Greys which lined two sides of the square. The arrival of General Sir William Peyton, commanding in Scotland, and his staff at 11 A.M., was followed by a religious service, the musical arrangements of which were conducted by the choir of St Giles' and the bands of the Cameron Highlanders and the British Legion under Mr Griggs. At the close of this short service the Colour parties in order of seniority of regiments moved in slow time into the memorial, while the choir sang "Scots Wha Hae," the Colours being received at the entrance to the building by the Duke of Atholl as chairman of the Committee. They were then placed in position by their bearers in the different regimental "bays."

The distinguished company assembled in the Crown Square to witness the ceremony included a large number of Cameron Highlanders



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. S. MACKAY, O.B.E.

with their wives and families, amongst the officers and ex-officers present being Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, Colonel of the regiment, Major-General Neville Cameron, Brigadier-General Craig-Brown, and Colonels H. R. Brown, G. I. Fraser, Drew, R. Campbell, and M'Call.

1928.—4th Battalion.

The strength of the unit on 31st May was 21 officers and 495 other ranks.

The battalion went into camp at Broomfield, Montrose, during the last fortnight of June. In the absence, owing to ill-health, due to eye trouble, of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Arthur, Major J. A. Symon, D.S.O., was in command, the other officers present being : Captains F. W. Fraser, J. M'K. Gordon, M.C. (Adjutant), N. M'Iver (Quartermaster), and N. M'N. Beaton ; Lieutenants the Earl of Cawdor and S. H. Hill ; 2nd Lieutenants A. M. M'Leod, W. A. Macleay, Hon. A. C. Campbell, Viscount Fincastle, L. H. Davie, R. Wotherspoon, R. J. R. Gordon, and T. M. Threlfall ; and Captain J. Robertson, R.A.M.C.

The attendance in camp was 16 officers and 384 other ranks.

1928.—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada.

In the spring Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Hossie, V.D., was succeeded in command of the battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Mackay, O.B.E.

1929.

The opening of the year found the Empire still in great anxiety about the health of His Majesty the King, who had been in a serious and at times critical condition since the previous month of November, but by the beginning of April the move of His Majesty to the seaside at Bognor had proved so beneficial that the clouds of anxiety were dispersed, and it was felt that the restoration of the King to his usual health and vigour was now only a matter of time and careful nursing. Needless to say the Cameron Highlanders in Scotland, Burma, and Canada felt the deepest concern for some time at the grave condition of their Colonel-in-Chief, and were greatly relieved when it was announced that His Majesty could now be considered convalescent.

On 28th May Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., resigned the Colonelcy of the regiment owing to ill-health. He was

succeeded as Colonel by Major-General Neville J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. On the occasion of his relinquishment of the appointment, which he had held since 1914, Sir Spencer published the following Farewell Order :—

"Fifteen years ago His Majesty conferred upon me the highest honour which could possibly have come to me in life—the Colonelcy of the Cameron Highlanders.

"To-day I have decided that it is my duty to relinquish that much-valued appointment, deeply as I regret the necessity for such a step.

"Although I am confident that no one can ever take a greater interest in his old regiment or love it more devotedly than I have done, I am conscious of the fact that I am no longer able to carry out the active part of the work which is in these days expected of the Colonel of a regiment.

"In resigning therefore the Colonelcy, I desire to express my grateful and sincere thanks to all ranks, past and present, and to the members of the different branches of our Association, for the loyal and ever ready help I have received in all matters affecting the welfare of the regiment.

"Although it was not granted to me during the late war to share in any of your splendid achievements, still, as long as I live, it will always be a proud thought that I was privileged to be Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders during the greatest period of their history—a period during which they built up an imperishable record of heroism and self-sacrifice, and added a lustre to the fame of the regiment which can never fade. Memorable, however, and unforgettable as were those days of glory, of suffering and sorrow for the loss of so many of our best friends and comrades, it is not so much to the past that you must all look, but to the future.

"No regiment in the British Army is animated in a higher degree by esprit-de-corps than the Cameron Highlanders, and ours is the esprit-de-corps of the right kind—that spirit which is never content merely to rest upon the laurels of the past, but is always striving, wherever in peace or war the regiment may go, to gain an honourable supremacy in military efficiency and athletic skill.

"I am convinced that in the years to come you will, as ever, show yourselves faithful soldiers of the King, that you will prove trustworthy guardians of the unsullied reputation of our regiment, and that you will always try to merit the esteem and approbation of the Scottish people.

"To my successor as Colonel I feel sure that you will accord the same soldier-like and steadfast support that you have given to me, and I am confident that, under him, you will continue to go from success to success, ever adding to the fine traditions and record of the Cameron Highlanders.

"(Signed) SPENCER EWART,
Lieutenant-General."

"28th of May 1929."

The monthly Army List for June showed for the first time that the Liverpool Scottish are affiliated to and "form part of the corps of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders." That this affiliation, which

dates from the late war, should be so recognised in the Army List had been approved in principle for some time, but some delay had occurred in giving effect to the decision. The Cameron Highlanders, however, warmly welcomed the somewhat belated evidence now officially published that the Liverpool Scottish were allied to us and formed part of our regimental circle.

On Wednesday afternoon, 18th September, a fête and bazaar was held at the depot in aid of the War Records Fund of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. It was opened by Provost A. M. MacEwen, and proved most successful, despite unpropitious weather, the substantial sum of £500 being handed over to the War Records Committee. The whole arrangements were a triumph of organisation, and reflected great credit on Major and Mrs Methuen and all the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted them.

At the dinner given in the Houses of Parliament by the Prince of Wales on 9th November in honour of holders of the Victoria Cross, and presided over personally by His Royal Highness, the Cameron Highlanders were represented by :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Farmer, V.C.	Captain R. Shankland, V.C., D.C.M. (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada).
Mr Ross Tollerton, V.C. ¹	
Lieutenant J. D. Pollock, V.C.	Major T. W. Macdowell, V.C., Ottawa Cameron Highlanders.

On 12th December the Border Branch of our Regimental Association, which had been in abeyance for several years, was resuscitated at a meeting held at the County Hotel, Selkirk, which was presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Scott-Kerr, who was supported by Captains F. W. Oakley and H. S. Walker, and Mr Thompson Scott, who was appointed Secretary.

1929.—1st Battalion.

At the beginning of January the old 79th were comfortably settled down in their new quarters at Mingaladon, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, with "A" Company in the Andaman Islands and "D" (the machine-gun) Company at Rangoon.

In February the battalion was invited to send representatives to a Highland Brigade Gathering, which was held at Delhi between the 9th and 16th of that month ; but distance, and the financial considerations consequently involved, decided us to limit our representation to a team to compete only in the piping and dancing events. The team selected, which consisted of Corporal Johnson, D.C.M., M.M.,

¹ Mr Tollerton died in May 1931, at Irvine.

Lance-Corporals M'Lennan and Clark, and Pipers Allan, Fraser, Campbell, and Dick, acquitted themselves very well. Had they been competing for points, they would have ended second to the 1st Gordon Highlanders, who had a good all-round lot of representatives. The other regiments which took part in the gathering were the 2nd Highland Light Infantry and the 2nd Seaforths.

On 5th March Brigadier H. R. Sandilands, C.M.G., D.S.O., the new commander of the Rangoon Brigade Area, a brother of Major-General J. W. Sandilands, inspected the battalion and witnessed a tactical exercise. Three days later the Brigadier's inspection was followed by a further inspection by Major-General F. E. Coningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding in Burma.

On 3rd July "B" Company, under Captain C. S. MacNab and Lieutenant A. G. L. Maclean, marched from Mingaladon to Rangoon, there to embark in the s.s. *Maharajah* for Port Blair to relieve "A" Company.

Brigadier H. R. Sandilands having left Burma to take up a command in India, the battalion was inspected in marching order by his successor, Brigadier C. F. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

"C" Company relieved "B" Company in the Andaman Islands in December.

1929.—2nd Battalion.

All ranks were grieved to hear on 9th April of the death of Colonel G. I. Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Instructor at the Senior Officers' School at Sheerness, who passed away quite suddenly when on duty. He had recently vacated the command of the 2nd Battalion, with all ranks of which, being of a cheery warm-hearted nature, he had been very popular. It was generally felt that the regiment, which, during his period of command, had won a great name for itself for military efficiency and skill in all forms of manly sport, had lost a loyal comrade and true friend. He had shared with one or two others the task and credit of reconstructing the 2nd Battalion after the war. He was buried, in accordance with a wish which he had expressed, in Tomnahurich Cemetery, Inverness, in which town he was well known and much respected, having held for several years there the Adjutancy of our Volunteer battalion.

It will no doubt in the future be of lasting regimental interest that it fell to our 2nd Battalion in 1929, together with the Scots Greys, to provide the military setting to the momentous meetings of the General Assemblies which resulted in the decision of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church to enter into an incorporating union to be known in future as "The Church of Scotland." The magnitude and far-reaching effect of the steps taken may well cause

this Act of Union—or rather Reunion—to rank in importance with such national events in the history of Scotland as the signing of the Covenant and the Disruption of 1843 ; and we may consider ourselves fortunate as a regiment that it fell this year to our lot to share in the ceremonial observances connected with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Edinburgh to represent the Sovereign upon such an historic occasion.

On 17th May the Duke and Duchess of York visited Inverness in order that His Royal Highness might receive the Freedom of the Burgh upon the occasion of the opening by him of the new Children's Ward of the Northern Infirmary. During their short stay in the North they were the guests of Lord and Lady Lovat at Beaufort Castle. On arrival at the Central Hall, in which the Freedom of the Burgh was conferred, His Royal Highness first inspected a guard of honour supplied by the 4th Camerons, and subsequently, in thanking Provost MacEwen for the honour conferred upon him on the occasion, said he was proud to bear the title of Earl of Inverness and proud to be Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders. Afterwards at the ceremony at the Infirmary The Mackintosh of Mackintosh presided, and in a happy speech welcomed the Royal visitors, to to whom a cordial vote of thanks was proposed by Lord Lovat.

The Duke and Duchess arrived at Holyroodhouse from Inverness on 18th May, their reception being quite quiet and informal. A guard from the 2nd Battalion was mounted that day at the Palace under Lieutenant C. S. Clarke.

On the 21st His Royal Highness, who wore the full-dress uniform of the Cameron Highlanders, held a levée at the palace at 10 A.M., which was very numerously attended, and then, accompanied by General Sir William Peyton, commanding in Scotland, and Rear-Admiral Ewen Cameron, inspected the guard of honour, which, together with the band and pipers, was drawn up in the courtyard outside the palace, under Captain H. S. Pringle-Pattison, Lieutenant H. J. D. L. M'Gregor, and 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Moller (carrying the King's Colour).

Their Royal Highness then left for St Giles', escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys, and attended service there before the opening of the General Assembly.

On the 22nd a second levée was held at Holyrood, a guard of honour being on duty at the palace, under Captain H. S. Pringle-Pattison, Lieutenant D. A. G. Bannerman, and 2nd Lieutenant J. Sorel-Cameron (carrying the King's Colour). His Royal Highness again wore the full-dress uniform of the regiment.

On Friday, 24th May, the Duke and Duchess of York paid a visit to Redford Barracks, when His Royal Highness inspected the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, and witnessed a march-

past. The following officers were present on the occasion : Lieutenant-Colonels J. S. Drew, D.S.O., M.C., and R. L. M'Call, D.S.O., M.C. ; Majors I. C. Grant, D.S.O., and F. S. Waldegrave, M.C. ; Captain H. S. Pringle-Pattison, M.C. ; Brevet-Major I. R. C. G. Bruce, M.B.E. ; Captains A. F. MacGillivray, A. Anderson, M.C., and A. P. C. Hannay, M.C. ; Lieutenants H. J. D. L. M'Gregor, D. A. G. Bannerman, C. S. Clarke, Victor D. G. Campbell, J. J. S. Dudgeon, and J. F. MacNab ; 2nd Lieutenants J. H. Moller, J. Sorel-Cameron, A. G. F. Monro, J. U. Primrose, and Alastair Campbell ; Captain and Adjutant B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy ; Captain and Quartermaster E. E. Fraser, M.C. ; R.S.M. Ross ; and Mr Griggs (Bandmaster). 2nd Lieutenant Angus J. J. Somerville-M'Alester was on the palace guard at Holyrood, and was not therefore present on parade.

A bouquet was presented to Her Royal Highness by Master David Ross, son of the Sergeant-Major, and before leaving barracks the Duke and Duchess were photographed with the officers of the battalion. On their departure the square between the officer's mess and the barrack gates was lined by men of the battalion, who heartily cheered their Royal Highnesses.

About twenty ex-Camerons were present at Redford to witness the inspection. They were accommodated in a reserved space, and at the conclusion of the parade the Duke shook hands with each member of the party, which consisted of : Captain W. Arnot, O.B.E. ; Mr A. Bain ; Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O. ; Mr R. Cheyne ; Brigadier-General E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O. ; Mr J. Dick ; Mr A. Drummond ; Brigadier-General R. M. Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C. ; Mr Ferguson ; Mr W. Hill ; Captain A. E. Huskie ; Mr H. Kennedy ; Mr D. Leighton ; Mr H. Macpherson ; Mr J. Melon ; Mr J. Morgan ; Mr R. Murray ; Mr W. Murray ; Mr R. Reid ; and Mr D. Stewart.

The sex-Centenary celebration of the granting of Edinburgh's charter by King Robert the Bruce was commemorated in the Scottish Capital on Tuesday, 28th May, the military arrangements in connection with it being in the hands of the Scots Greys and Cameron Highlanders. After a service in St Giles', which was conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean of the Thistle, a procession was formed consisting of the Lord Provost and Town Council, the Knights of the Thistle, the Court of the Lord Lyon, members of the naval and military forces, and representatives of the principal public bodies in Scotland, and proceeded by way of the Lawnmarket, which was lined by the Cameron Highlanders, to the Castle Esplanade. Here everyone took up his assigned position to await the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York, the period of waiting being enlivened by Scottish national selections played by the band of the Scots Greys and our pipers. Shortly before noon their Royal Highnesses, escorted by a detachment of the Greys, arrived upon the esplanade, and after the Duke, who

wore the service dress of the Cameron Highlanders with kilt, had inspected the guard of honour of the 2nd Battalion, which was drawn up under the command of Captain Collier, Lieutenant C. S. Clarke, and 2nd Lieutenant A. M'Alester (carrying the King's Colour), he took his stand upon a special dais which had been erected just outside the entrance gate to the castle. Then, after a short religious service, the Lord Provost called upon His Royal Highness to unveil the two statues of King Robert the Bruce and Sir William Wallace, which had been placed in niches on either side of the entrance gate.

This duty performed, the Duke returned to the dais and addressed the vast concourse of spectators, his voice being clearly heard, with the aid of "loud speakers," all over the esplanade. The proceedings were terminated by the singing of "Scots Wha Hae" and the National Anthem by the choir of St Giles' and the benediction, pronounced by the Very Rev. C. L. Warr, M.A., Dean of the Thistle. The ceremony at the castle was followed by a civic luncheon in the Music Hall, attended by 500 guests, at which the principal speaker was the Marquis of Linlithgow.

The Duke and Duchess brought their visit to Scotland to a close on Wednesday, 29th May, when they left Princes Street Station by the 10.45 P.M. train for London. A deputation of the Cameron Highlanders was present on the platform to say farewell on behalf of the regiment. It consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, Captain and Adjutant Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy; Sergeant-Major Ross, Colour-Sergeant Robinson, Sergeant Bruce, Corporal Kippen, and Private Lloyd (the oldest soldier in the battalion), to each of whom their Royal Highnesses said a few words before entering the train.

The 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, moved by rail from Redford to Stobs for training on 28th June, the following officers, in addition to the commanding officer, being with it: Lieutenant-Colonel M'Call; Majors I. C. Grant and Waldegrave; Captains Collier, I. G. Macpherson, MacGillivray, and Anderson; Lieutenants H. J. D. L. M'Gregor, Bannerman, Clarke, Duncan, Victor Campbell, Dudgeon, and J. F. MacNab; 2nd Lieutenants Moller, Sorel-Cameron, Somerville-M'Alester, A. G. F. Monro, Primrose, Alastair Campbell, the Hon. A. C. Campbell, and C. W. R. Hill; Captain and Adjutant Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy; Captain and Quartermaster E. E. Fraser; R.S.M. J. Ross; Rev. F. P. W. Alexander (chaplain); and Major Wood, O.B.E. (R.A.M.C.), in medical charge.

The battalion started to march back to Redford on Wednesday, 31st July, halting that night at the Haining, Selkirk; on 1st August at Stow; and on 2nd August at Gorebridge.

On 30th September their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York again arrived at the palace of Holyroodhouse in order to be present at the final act of the incorporation of the Scottish Churches.

They travelled by motor-car from Glamis Castle, being received on arrival by the palace guard, furnished by the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant M. Wilson.

The following day, 1st October, the Duke and Duchess, attended by Lady Helen Graham and Commander H. G. Campbell, R.N., were present at the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The guard at Holyrood that day was under Lieutenant Colin Duncan. In the afternoon the band of the battalion, under Mr Griggs, played a selection of music at Fairmilehead, pending the arrival of the Duchess of York to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new hospital for crippled children.

On 2nd October, in the morning, their Royal Highnesses were present at the united service of the Scottish Churches held in St Giles' Cathedral, and at 2 P.M. they proceeded to the Hall of Assembly in Annandale Street for the final signature of the Act of Union, which took place in presence of no less than 12,000 people. The Duke and Duchess were received on arrival by a guard of honour of the Cameron Highlanders, under Captain Anderson, Lieutenant Clarke, and 2nd Lieutenant Sorel-Cameron (carrying the King's Colour).

It must be a source of pride and gratification to all ranks that this great historic gathering for the reunion of the churches, after eighty-six years of estrangement, was presided over by H.R.H. the Duke of York as a Cameron Highlander, in the full uniform of the regiment.

On 4th October Major I. C. Grant, D.S.O., relieved Major H. C. Methuen, D.S.O., M.C., in command of the depot, the latter officer returning to duty with the 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Drew, D.S.O., M.C., under whom the 2nd Battalion had maintained a very high standard of efficiency, vacated command on 4th November, upon appointment as Commandant and Chief Instructor of the Machine-Gun School at Netheravon, Salisbury Plain, a position in which he was advanced to the rank of full Colonel. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. McCall, D.S.O., M.C.

1929.—4th Battalion.

The relations between our Territorial battalion and the Line battalions of the Cameron Highlanders have always been of the happiest kind, and further evidence of this camaraderie was displayed in the month of March of this year by the presentation by the officers of the 2nd Battalion to the 4th Battalion of a pipe-major's banner bearing the regimental battle honours. In forwarding this gift to the commanding officer, Colonel Drew wrote as follows :—



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. L. M'CALL, D.S.O., M.C.

" REDFORD BARRACKS, EDINBURGH,
4th of March 1929.

" DEAR M'ARTHUR,—The Pipe-Major's banner is at last ready, and we are sending it by registered post addressed to the Adjutant, 4th Battalion. In doing so, may I express, on behalf of the officers of the 2nd Battalion, what pleasure we have in this opportunity of doing honour to our comrades of the 4th Battalion. We trust that this banner will be accepted as a further link in the chain that binds our battalions so closely together.—Yours sincerely,
" (Signed) J. S. DREW."

To this letter Colonel Neil M'Arthur sent the following reply :—

" INVERNESS, 22nd March 1929.

" DEAR DREW,—On behalf of all ranks of this battalion, I desire most cordially to thank you and your officers for the magnificent Pipe-Major's banner which you have so kindly presented to us. We value most highly the friendly relations which have always existed between the 4th Battalion and the Line battalions, and we very much appreciate this further evidence of the interest taken by you and your officers in our welfare.—Yours sincerely,
" (Signed) N. M'ARTHUR."

On 17th May the battalion furnished a guard of honour, consisting of fifty-five of all ranks, under Captain A. Cattnach, 2nd Lieutenant L. H. Davie, and 2nd Lieutenant R. Wotherspoon (carrying the King's Colour) upon the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Inverness to open the new extension of the Northern Infirmary. His Royal Highness informed Colonel M'Arthur that he was highly satisfied with the bearing and appearance of the guard.

The battalion assembled for training on 15th June 1929, and went into camp on the Morrich Mor at Tain, the following officers being with it : Lieutenant-Colonel N. M'Arthur ; Major J. A. Symon, D.S.O. ; Captains Cattnach, A. H. Falconer, N. M. Beaton, and the Earl of Cawdor ; Lieutenants S. H. Hill, C. J. R. B. Stewart, and A. Chisholm ; 2nd Lieutenants A. M. M'Leod, W. A. Macleay, Hon A. C. Campbell, Viscount Fincastle, L. H. Davie, R. Wotherspoon, A. G. Macdonald, R. J. Gordon, T. M. Threlfall, and S. Bartlett ; Captain and Adjutant J. M'K. Gordon ; Captain and Quartermaster N. M'Iver ; Captain Robertson, R.A.M.C. ; the Rev. A. D. Duff and the Rev. Father J. Gillies (Chaplains).

At the conclusion of the Regimental Games held at the camp, the prizes were presented by Mrs M'Arthur, wife of the commanding officer, the " Ewart Cup," won by " A " Company, being handed to the winners by Mrs Alastair Monro, a daughter of the original donor. During the training period the battalion was inspected by General Sir William Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., commanding in Scotland, who

was much pleased with the state of the camp and the efficiency of the men.

Twenty-one pipers and drummers of the battalion, under Pipe-Major W. Young, travelled to Edinburgh in the first week of September to take part in the Scottish Command Tattoo. No less than 352 pipers and drummers belonging to sixteen different Highland units assembled upon this interesting and unique occasion. The quota from our 4th Battalion were drawn from Uist, Lochaber, Skye, Foyers, Nairn, and Inverness.

1930.

Some months before these Records were published the regiment lost the most distinguished officer on its roll by the death on 19th September at Craigcleuch, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, of Lieut.-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B.

Born in 1861, educated at Marlborough College and Sandhurst, he joined the Cameron Highlanders in 1881.¹ In 1891 he married Frances, daughter of Major G. W. Platt of Dunallan, Stirlingshire, their only child, Marion, marrying Captain I. A. S. H. Monro of the Cameron Highlanders. He graduated at the Staff College in 1892; from 1910 to 1914 was A.D.C. General to the King, who created him a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1911; held the much coveted appointment of Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders from October 1914 until the year before he died, a period of fifteen years; and in March 1920 went on to the Retired List. Sir Spencer sleeps his last sleep at Westerkirk close to his home, Craigcleuch, and within the sound of the rushing Esk.

His active service experiences began with Egypt, 1882, and Tel-el-Kebir (British medal with clasp, Khedive's Star); followed by the Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (clasp); Sudan Frontier Field Force, 1885-6, Kosheh and Giniss (mentioned in despatches, 5th class Order of the Medjedieh); Sudan, 1898, Khartoum (British medal, Khedive's medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel); South Africa, 1899-1902, advance on Kimberley, battle of Magersfontein, action of Koodoosberg, operations at Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove and Dreifontein, occupation of Bloemfontein, engagements at Watervaldrift, Vet River, Blaauwberg and Roodepoort, operations in the Wittebergen, capture of Retief's Nek, engagements at Slaapkranz and Witpoort (Queen's medal with five clasps, King's medal with two clasps, twice mentioned in despatches, C.B., and Brevet of Colonel). That was the end of his active service, for, as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command, his share in the Great War, to his lasting disappointment and regret, was done

¹ His younger brother, Walter Douglas Ewart, joined the Cameron Highlanders four years later, retired as a Captain in 1902, and died in June 1905.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR SPENCER EWART, K.C.B. 465

at home. His Staff service, which included eleven and a half years in the War Office, was as follows :—

Staff Service.	From	To	Promotion.
Garrison Adjutant, Egypt	14/2/1885	May 1886	First Commission, 22nd October 1881.
Adjutant of his battalion	13/5/1885	9/7/1889	
A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Scottish District.	1/4/1893	4/1/1894	Captain, 24/7/1891.
Assistant Military Secretary to Governor and C-in-C., Malta.	5/1/1894	2/4/1898	
D.A.A.G., Western District	15/11/1898	5/9/1899	Major, 2/11/1898; Bt. Lieut.-Col, 16/11/1898.
Special Service, Natal	16/9/1899	8/10/1899	
Brigade-Major, Highland Brigade, South Africa.	9/10/1899	10/2/1900	
A.A.G., South Africa	11/2/1900	8/9/1902	Bt. Colonel, 19/11/1900.
Assistant Military Secretary, War Office.	15/10/1902	19/1/1903	Colonel, 15/10/1902.
Deputy Military Secretary, War Office.	20/1/1903	1/3/1904	
Military Secretary to Secretary of State for War, and Secretary to the Selection Board.	2/3/1904	5/10/1906	
Director of Military Operations, War Office.	6/10/1906	1/7/1910	Maj.-Gen., 10/10/1906.
Adjutant-General to the Forces (2nd Military Member, Army Council).	1/8/1910	8/4/1914	Lieut.-Gen., 19/6/1911.
G.O. Commanding in Chief, Scottish Command.	5/5/1914	4/5/1918	

There was a hereditary factor in John Spencer Ewart's rise to distinction, for his father was General Sir John Alexander Ewart, G.C.B., a Crimean and Indian Mutiny officer who served both in the 78th and 93rd Highlanders; his grandfather was Lieut.-General John Frederick Ewart, who fought in the Peninsular War and who was Colonel of the 67th Foot; and his great-grandfather was Joseph Ewart (son of the Rev. Mr Ewart, manse of Troqueer), who, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, represented his country at Berlin towards the close of the eighteenth century—a very distinguished and famous diplomatist.

In the Farewell Order which Sir Spencer Ewart issued in 1929 on relinquishing the Colonelcy of the regiment, he said: "I am confident that no one can ever take a greater interest in his old regiment or love it more devotedly than I have done"; and those who had the privilege of his acquaintance will know these words to be an understatement in keeping with Sir Spencer's prevailing modesty. A lot that he did for the regiment is on record, but much more will never

be known, for he was the last man to talk of himself or of his own achievements.¹ Many an individual, however, has had cause to remember with gratitude his kindness and help.

The 'Historical Records of the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders,' published in 1887 by Messrs A. & H. Swiss & Co., Devonport, were mostly his work; the Cameron Highlanders Association has benefited largely by his helpful and practical encouragement; he may fitly be described as the father of the regimental paper for the interest he took in and the never-failing personal help he gave the '79th News' from its start in 1891; he was the moving spirit that brought out in 1909 Vols. I. and II. of the 'Historical Records of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders' (William Blackwood & Sons); the regiment owes to his research and influence the belated addition of "Corunna" and "Busaco" to its roll of battle honours; he negotiated the affiliation of our two Canadian battalions at Winnipeg and Ottawa; the idea of raising the Scottish National War Memorial and Shrine in Edinburgh Castle was his inspiration and suggestion; through his direct efforts "The Cypher of Queen Victoria within the Garter" was added to the honours of the regiment; and lastly, the main direction of these two volumes, III. and IV., was in his hands as President of the Records Committee at the time of his death, and much of the spade work for them was done by his personal labour and never-wearying application.

Not only by his deep and intimate acquaintance with the history of the Regiment and its connections, but by the wide knowledge he possessed of Scotland old and new, which enabled him always to put the Cameron Highlanders into their most appropriate national setting, he was eminently fitted to make the most of his appointment to the Colonelcy, and he gave of his best with no stinting hand. The care and trouble he took over the most trifling thing connected with the regiment had to be experienced to be realised, and the debt owed him by the Cameron Highlanders cannot be computed. Perhaps the best tribute to his memory is the appreciation published with his obituary notice in 'The Scotsman' of 20th September 1930, and written by an old Seaforth Highlander and friend of Sir Spencer, Major-General Granville Egerton, C.B.² :—

"By the death of John Spencer Ewart passes on a man greatly beloved, not only in the Army, but by a vast number of friends in every rank in life and in all parts of the world. May one who knew him from very early days in his profession, and was probably one of his oldest and most intimate friends, pay a farewell tribute to a man who possessed the warmest of hearts, an abiding sympathy for the under dog, and who was one of the kindest souls that ever walked the earth ?

¹ Out of respect for his clearly expressed wish Sir Spencer's photograph has not been included amongst the plates in these Records.

² Reproduced by kind permission of the writer and the publishers.

"At Marlborough he was a great footballer and a more than average cricketer, and he passed out of the Royal Military College with the sword of honour.

"He came of good Dumfriesshire and Galloway stock, with a strain of German blood in him, for his ancestor, Mr Ewart, British Minister to the Prussian Court in the time of Frederick the Great, married a daughter of the ancient house of Von Wartensleben. This connection brought Ewart early in the Great War several anonymous letters, accusing him of being in the pay of Germany, and of working for her success.

"He was well versed in Border history, and often said in later life that by rights he ought to have joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers. His father, however, General Sir John Ewart, had commanded both the 78th and the 93rd, was with 'The Thin Red Line' at Balaclava, and had lost an arm at Cawnpore. Ewart, therefore, had in his youth no thoughts but for a Highland regiment, and he joined in 1881 the 79th Cameron Highlanders, then commanded by that veteran disciplinarian, Jock Leith, at Gibraltar.

"Never was there a more enthusiastic wearer of the Erracht tartan than Spencer Ewart. To the end of his life the honour, the success, and the prosperity of that great regiment were the things he thought of most and lived for. He was for a time Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, and fought with it at Tel-el-Kebir, in the Sudan frontier campaign at Ginnis, and at Omdurman in 1898. He had early in his career passed through the Staff College, and after 1898 his regimental soldiering practically came to an end. He served throughout the South African War on the Staff, and ended up the war as Q.M.G. at Pretoria. From thence onward his advance was very rapid.

"Mr Haldane had early recognised the brilliant brain and versatile talents that Ewart possessed, and during that great War Minister's tenure of office Ewart was never allowed to leave Whitehall. He filled in succession the posts of Military Secretary, Director of Military Operations, and finally, in 1910, was appointed Adjutant-General of the Army. So far his career had been brilliant, and the road ahead opened out broad and apparently easy.

"Then like a thunderclap from a clear sky came the great tragedy of his life. The wretched miserable Curragh business, with its tortuous politics, undisciplined threats of resignation, and general atmosphere of squalid intrigue, became suddenly public property. Of all those in high places at the time, Ewart was almost certainly the only man who had been kept completely in the dark, and had not the slightest inkling of what was afoot. Of this fact he has assured the present writer many times.

"Together with Colonel Seely and Sir John French, Ewart resigned the Adjutant-Generalship and went out of office. He was a few weeks later appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. Here he served until 1918, eating his heart out with disappointment, raising vast numbers of recruits, and doing his utmost, of course, in home defence and all that it connoted.

"At the outbreak of the war he was the one man who should have been summoned back to a denuded War Office. As Adjutant-General he had been responsible for four years' arduous preparation in making the Expeditionary Force fit for service on the Continent. As Director of

Military Operations he had fully examined the project of an attack on the Dardanelles, and knew the pros and cons of such a scheme from A to Z, but his advice and counsel were never asked for. He was never invited to visit the armies on the Western Front, an omission he felt very keenly.

"One chance came in 1916 when his name was submitted as a possible commander of the operations at Suvla Bay, but he was ruled out on the score of presumed physical disability. Many of us think that he would probably have made a far better job of the affair than most of those engaged in conducting it. When it came to his turn for promotion to General he was passed over by the officer who had succeeded him as Adjutant-General in 1914. Thereafter, as Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders, he worked devotedly for the interests of the regiment, and was much occupied in recent years in the preparation of its war history.

"No one can deny that Spencer Ewart had one great virtue—he possessed both brains and character, a combination, as we all know to our cost, so often missing amongst those in high office. In addition, he was a man of very remarkable wit and humour, and his table talk and fund of stories and reminiscences were a constant source of joy to his many devoted friends.

"His married life was a very happy one, and to his widow, daughter, and grandchildren the affectionate sympathy of his countrymen will be extended in full measure." G. E.

On St Andrew's Day H.M. The King was graciously pleased to approve of the 37th Battalion, Australian Infantry, Australian Military Forces, being allied to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. The 37th Battalion (the Henty Regiment) is recruited from the Parliamentary Division of that name, which covers the districts of Malvern and Caulfield, near Melbourne, and which is inhabited by a community in which people of Scottish descent predominate. The Henty Battalion earned for itself a high reputation in the Great War.

1930.—1st Battalion.

The year began with the visit to Rangoon of H.M. ships *Enterprise* and *Effingham*, a short stay into which were packed many athletic contests and social functions. From 21st January to 4th February the battalion underwent training at Thonze Camp, which included a five days' march each way.

On 5th May an earthquake, which caused havoc and destruction in Rangoon, Pegu, and neighbourhood, made the barracks and bungalows rock like ships at sea, an alarming and unpleasant experience. Luckily the buildings at Mingaladon and Rangoon were staunch, otherwise the battalion would have suffered loss of life and property. The shock broke off the jewelled point of the Shwe-Dagon Pagoda, and that ill-omened occurrence, coupled with considerable political unrest, gave the authorities some anxiety.

A labour dispute developed between Burman and Coringhee shipping coolies, followed by rioting in Rangoon. "D" Company and

half of "B" stood by in Sale Barracks, and were called out on 27th May, found guards and picquets, and helped to disarm and disperse rioters. On the same day "A" Company and the rest of "B" came from Mingaladon, and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell took over command of the troops, which included the Rangoon battalion, A.F.I. These measures had the desired effect, and things quietened down gradually until on 5th June "A" and "B" Companies returned to Mingaladon. The commanding officer received letters of thanks and congratulation for the part played by the battalion from His Excellency the Governor of Burma (Sir Charles Innes) and from Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., Commander-in-Chief in India, an old friend of the Camerons.

On 11th August Major-General F. E. Coningham, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Burma Independent District, inspected the battalion and presented long service and good conduct medals.

After five years in Burma the 79th returned to India, Battalion Headquarters, the Headquarters Wing, and "C" Company leaving Rangoon on 6th November and arriving at Fyzabad on the 12th. "B" and "D" Companies arrived a week later, and "A" Company rejoined from Port Blair on 21st November.

Major-General A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the Lucknow District, inspected the battalion while at training.

The 9th Sudanese Battalion of the Egyptian Army having, under a reorganisation scheme, been disbanded, the Colour which they received from the officers of the 79th in 1886 was returned by Bimbashi Benson, their commanding officer, to the donors, the Cameron Highlanders.¹ With the Colour came as a memento a pair of the 9th Sudanese drums. The Colour was trooped at Inverness, and handed over with all ceremony to the depot by the Colonel of the regiment, Major-General N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., on 31st October.

1930.—2nd Battalion.

In January Captain H. J. D. L. M'Gregor succeeded Captain B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy as Adjutant.

The Reunion Service, now an annual event, took place in St Giles' Cathedral, 27th April, the battalion being present with strong detachments from branches of the Cameron Highlanders Association.

Major-General W. J. Maxwell-Scott, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the Lowland Division, inspected the battalion on 14th October, and one month later it entrained at the Cattle Market siding, Gorgie, and proceeded under command of Lieut.-Colonel R. L. M'Call to Oudenarde

¹ See Vol. I., pages 268 and 269.

Barracks, Aldershot. Pending the arrival of their relief, the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a small party was left behind to occupy Redford Barracks.

On page 15, Vol. III., an account will be found of the dedication in 1912, by the Rev. Dr Archibald Fleming, of a Cameron memorial window in the Scottish Garrison Church, Aldershot, to commemorate the stay of the 1st Battalion at Aldershot, 1909-1912. The old church has been replaced by a fine structure designed by the late Sir Robert Lorimer, architect of the National War Memorial in Edinburgh Castle, and the old window by a new one. Like its predecessor, the new window depicts St Andrew, our patron saint ; and on the 23rd November, at the parade service of the 2nd Battalion, it also was dedicated by the Rev. Dr Fleming, T.D., of St Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, London, who was assisted by the Very Rev. Dr J. M. Simms, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.C., and the Rev. Ewan Maclean, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces. Detachments from the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards and the 1st Battalion the Royal Scots were present, and in the congregation were General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B., G.O.C.-in-Chief, Aldershot Command ; Major-General T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the 2nd Division ; Major-General Neville J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel of the regiment ; Major-General J. D. M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs M'Lachlan ; and Lieut.-Colonel R. L. M'Call, D.S.O., M.C., commanding the 2nd Battalion.

1930.—4th Battalion.

The battalion was reorganised in April on lines similar to those of regular battalions—*i.e.*, with a headquarters wing, three companies, and a machine-gun company.

In March Captain J. M'K. Gordon, M.C., was succeeded in the Adjutancy by Captain Maurice J. H. Wilson, 2nd Battalion.

For a fortnight in June the battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Neil M'Arthur, went into camp at Delnies with the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and earned once more the highest attendance figure in the brigade.

On 30th July a guard of honour of fifty men from Skye and Lochaber, under Captain N. M'N. Beaton, was mounted at Fort William during the visit to the town of H.R.H. the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Hon. Colonel of the battalion.

The strength of the battalion in October was 19 officers and 588 other ranks—up to establishment except for one officer.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL I. C. GRANT, D.S.O.

1931.—1st Battalion.

During the period 5th to 22nd January the battalion made a demonstration march through the Gonda district, Major Pringle-Pattison, M.C., commanding.

No British troops had visited this district since 1861, and the successive welcomes given to the Camerons throughout the march were almost embarrassing. At Gonda, Bahraich, and Balrampur they marched through decorated streets, under triumphal arches, past guards of honour, and to the hooting of sirens. The troops were garlanded and pelted with flowers, and the march was described as a memorable event in the history of the regiment.

The Highland Brigade Gathering was held at Cawnpore from 1st to 7th February under most successful arrangements made by the Highland Light Infantry. The final placings for the Highland Brigade "India" Cup were: 1st, the Highland Light Infantry; 2nd, the Gordons; 3rd, the Camerons; 4th, the Black Watch; and 5th, the Seaforths.

In February the battalion was inspected by Major-General A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O., and in March by Brigadier O. H. L. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieut.-Colonel I. C. Grant, D.S.O., and Lieutenant J. F. de S. La Terrière replaced Lieut.-Colonel R. Campbell and Captain A. F. Riadore as C.O. and Adjutant respectively. Colonel and Mrs Campbell had a great "send-off" from Fyzabad on 16th March *en route* for the United Kingdom.

1931.—2nd Battalion.

The band (Mr Griggs), having been selected by the War Office to play at the British Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires, sailed for the Argentine in February in the s.s. *Alcantara*, with six pipers, all under command of Captain B. F. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy. On the way out they gave an hour's concert in the square of São Paulo, Brazil.

The Exhibition was opened by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales on 14th March, and from the start the Camerons made such a favourable impression on the people of Buenos Aires that the War Office, by request, sent out the drum-major, six more pipers, four side-drums, and a bass drum in addition. Besides completing its engagement at the Exhibition, the band played amid great enthusiasm at Santos, Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, and Lisbon, and the tour, all round, was an enormous success.

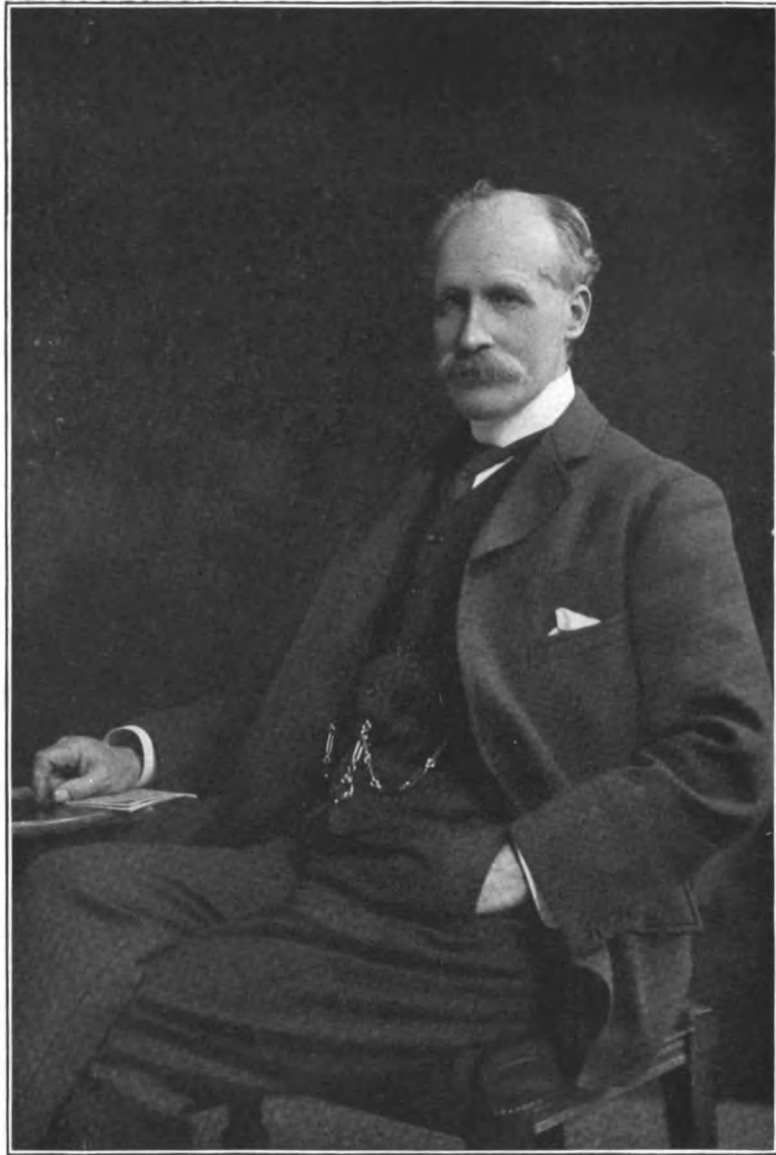
In the Aldershot Bronze Medal Tournament the battalion won the Light and Heavy Tugs-of-War and also the Bayonet Team combat. They also took a prominent part in the Aldershot Tattoo.

1931—4th Battalion.

The battalion went into camp at Carrbridge in June. For the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Inverness on the 26th of that month a Guard of Honour was supplied of 100 rank and file under command of Major J. A. Symon, D.S.O. The other officers were 2nd Lieutenants S. Bartlett and I. J. Milne, the latter carrying the Colour, and the Pipe Band of the battalion was in attendance.

The strength of the battalion at this time, in addition to twenty officers, was as follows :—

Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154
Kingussie	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92
Skye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
Fort William	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Uist	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143
								<hr/>
Total other ranks								592



MR JOHN M'LAREN, M.B.E.

GENERAL APPENDIX A.

THE COMFORTS FUND AND THE PRISONERS-OF-WAR CARE COMMITTEE.

No War Records of the Cameron Highlanders would be complete or satisfactory to those interested in the regiment which failed to include some short retrospect and appreciative acknowledgment of the strenuous and unselfish labours of those who, debarred by age, sex, or circumstance from joining the ranks themselves, devoted their energy and resources to the valuable subsidiary service of trying to lessen the sufferings of those who were enduring great hardships in the field, and to ameliorate the lot of others who, as prisoners of war, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Germans.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities a notice was inserted in the Press asking that comforts and clothing of all kinds intended for the Cameron Highlanders should be sent to 21 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, the residence of Mrs J. D. M'Lachlan. This appeal met with a ready and generous response, and parcels of all kinds—many unfortunately without the name of the donor—began to pour in. Financial assistance was also promptly forthcoming, and both Mr John M'Laren, Secretary and Vice-President of the Edinburgh Branch of our Association, and Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, Colonel of the regiment, opened banking accounts on behalf of a "Comforts Fund."

To the late Mr M'Laren, M.B.E., the Cameron Highlanders owe a lasting and very real debt of gratitude for the constant solicitude which he displayed for the welfare of those in the field, and for the splendid services which he rendered to the regiment throughout the whole progress of the war. Well supported by Mrs M'Lachlan, Colonel Hunt—to an extent unfortunately in both cases which will never be known,—and many others, he acted as Treasurer of the Fund and became the chief organiser of the machinery devised for supplying comforts and additional clothing to our men at the front. To ascertain what was needed in this respect he kept in constant touch as to requirements, first with Major Yeadon and afterwards, as additional battalions took the field, with the other Quartermasters as well.

When the scheme was first launched the many gifts and parcels received were unpacked, examined, and sorted out at 21 Inverleith Place, and were then conveyed to Mr M'Laren's office at Lord Roberts' Workshops, Greenside Lane, Edinburgh, where they were repacked for despatch to France by Mr M'Laren and his assistants. Later, as the work grew, more suitable and commodious premises were secured at 1 Randolph Crescent. Ready assistance was forthcoming from the members of the Regimental Association, and, in his concluding report to that body, Mr M'Laren pays a special tribute to the help he received from Mr T. Forbes, an ex-Cameron, who, though disabled by a gun-shot wound which deprived him of the use of an arm, was indefatigable in his attention to his duties. He also especially acknowledged the

services of Miss Watt, 8 Waverley Park, Edinburgh, who for over two years carried on all the clerical and accounting work without any remuneration whatever.

Perhaps the magnitude of the work undertaken by Mr M'Laren and his helpers can best be realised by a perusal of the lists of subscribers to the Fund and donors of gifts of foodstuffs, clothing, tobacco, &c., which were published regularly in the '79th News.' From these it will be seen that, almost from the first, every lady connected with the regiment started to do what she could to aid the cause, some collecting subscriptions, others sending goods in kind, or organising arrangements for the provision of warm clothing, socks, mitts, &c. Similar help was rendered by members of the different branches of the Association; by friends and well-wishers of the regiment in Edinburgh, Inverness, and elsewhere; by school children in our Territorial district; and by Scotsmen and Scotswomen scattered throughout the Empire. Directly the 1st Battalion left Edinburgh Castle for the Continent, Mrs M'Lachlan organised the married women left behind into a work party, which met regularly in the school-room of Johnston Terrace once a week throughout the whole period of the war to knit warm clothing and socks. This work party, which was reinforced as time went on by the wives of reservists and other new-comers to the regiment, was most generously supplied with most of the wool needed by Lady Margaret Cameron of Lochiel. In this branch of her many activities Mrs M'Lachlan received useful assistance from Mrs F. Stewart, wife of the Rev. F. Stewart, C.F., who supervised the knitting.

Extremely interesting is Mr M'Laren's summary of the number of articles of all kinds which were handled by himself and his assistants on behalf of the Cameron Highlanders during the progress of the war. It gives a comprehensive impression of the value to the regiment of the work which was carried on in Edinburgh. Here it is:—

Statement of comforts and cash received during the progress of the war—

14,220 pairs of socks.	1,500 pairs of mitts.
8,000 pairs of hose-tops.	Many pairs of gloves.
650 shirts.	Consignments of sweets, chocolates, dried
500 jerseys.	fruit, tobacco, cigarettes, pipes, matches,
300 cardigans.	books, magazines, stationery, &c.
800 warm body-belts.	Received in cash by Edinburgh Comforts
4,000 mufflers.	Fund, £936, 18s. 8d.
1,000 handkerchiefs.	

A fresh and serious responsibility was thrown upon our regimental workers in Edinburgh, and upon the Association generally, when unfortunately prisoners of war, many of them of course wounded, began to fall into the hands of the Germans, the total number in the case of the Cameron Highlanders rising by the time the Armistice came to 780—not perhaps a large number when one reflects that probably considerably over 20,000 men served in the regiment from first to last, but an appreciable number to provide for when it came to the problem of supplying them with food and clothing under extremely difficult conditions of communication.

Mr M'Laren, however, and his co-workers did not shrink from the new burden which now descended upon them, and every effort was made to obtain the sizes and measurements of the men interned in Germany who were in need, as most of them were, of boots and clothing. That our prisoners of war were in sore want of help and sufficient food to sustain life was only too apparent; but as, at the time, it was Great Britain's policy to overcome her enemies' power of resistance by tightening the pressure of blockade, it was not possible to make their deplorable condition a subject of diplomatic representation through some neutral Power. In fact it may be readily conceded that the German authorities appeared to welcome some relief from the necessity of supplying the wants of their captives, and, latterly at any rate, they co-operated in trying to see that the parcels of clothing and eatables reached those for whom they were intended.

A happy suggestion at this moment was at once warmly taken up, and was largely instrumental for the time being in solving the question of food supply. Ladies, relatives, and friends of the regiment were invited to "adopt" one or more prisoners of war, and to accept responsibility for the weekly despatch of a parcel to each of their "wards."

The idea "caught on," was popular with adopters, and extremely beneficial to the prisoners and to our financial resources.

Towards the end of December 1915, however, it was seen that Mr M'Laren and the Edinburgh Branch of the Association were overweighted with work, and it was decided to relieve them of all responsibility for the prisoners of war and to establish in Inverness a "Prisoners-of-War Care Committee," Mr M'Laren continuing as heretofore to deal with the regimental Quartermasters in regard to the despatch of comforts to the battalions in France. There were obvious advantages in this change. It was felt that the interests of the prisoners could be better entrusted to one regimental Committee in Inverness, able to deal with the Central Committee for Great Britain—which had been established at 4 Thurlow Place, London,—with the Foreign and War departments, and with the General Post Office. The proximity of the Depot, which was in possession of all the necessary size-rolls and measurements, also facilitated the provision and despatch of boots and clothing.

The new "Care Committee," which commenced its duties on the 1st December 1916, consisted of:—

Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., President.	John Birnie, Esq., ex-Provost of Inverness, Mrs Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
Colonel The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.	Lady Hermione Cameron of Lochiel.
Colonel M. S. Riach, commanding the Depot.	Mrs Douglas-Hamilton.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel.	Mrs Alexander Fraser.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Davidson of Dess, Chairman.	Miss Barron.
	Mrs L. O. Græme } <i>Joint-Secretaries.</i>
	Mrs Davidson of Dess }
	W. A. Inglis, Esq., <i>Honorary Treasurer.</i>

Several of the foregoing members were appointed *ex-officio*, and, being at a distance from Inverness, were unable to take much active part in the work of the Committee.

At the time the "Care Committee" came into being the total number of Cameron prisoners was 242, but the number rose until, as already mentioned, a total of 780 was reached before hostilities terminated. The first step taken was to invite "adopters" to relinquish their individual tasks of despatching a weekly parcel to each of their "wards," and regularly to remit the monetary value of such parcels instead to the Committee. It is surprising what excellent financial results were achieved by this system of adoption. During the first three months alone of its existence the Committee received from adopters and relatives a sum in cash of £1164, 5s. 5d. out of a total revenue for that same period of £2098, 4s. 6d., and despatched 3937 parcels to the different internment camps. The work, however, which at one time and another employed about one hundred different helpers, continued to increase, and by the end of the first six months 8244 parcels of food had been posted, to say nothing of boots, clothing, tobacco, and bread, which last commodity was supplied under arrangements made through the Central London Committee. The scale of clothing for each prisoner agreed to by that body with the German authorities was fixed as follows: yearly, 1 greatcoat; half-yearly, 1 khaki serge jacket, 1 pair trousers, 1 pair boots, 1 pair canvas shoes, 2 shirts, 2 pairs socks, 2 pairs drawers, 2 undervests, 1 cardigan jacket, 1 pair of gloves, 2 towels, 1 pair of braces, 3 handkerchiefs.

The rapidity with which the work and responsibilities of the Committee expanded may be gauged by the fact that by 1st December 1917, 17,879 parcels had been forwarded to their destinations, whilst the cash receipts and expenditure had risen respectively to £10,297, 8s. 2d. and £9602, 4s. 3d. During the whole period of the existence of the

Committee, whose labours only terminated with the advent of peace, no less a sum than £27,039 passed through their hands, of which £18,121 had been raised as a result of personal and regimental effort, the balance being made up by grants from the Central London Committee and the British and Scottish Red Cross Funds.

It is really not too much to say that the whole work of the Care Committee was a triumph of sound organisation and ceaseless industry. It is difficult to overestimate how much it owed to the personality, cheerfulness, and genial encouragement to all of its Chairman, Colonel Davidson, and to the indefatigable exertions of the two Joint-Secretaries, Mrs Græme and Mrs Davidson, O.B.E., of Dess, whose whole heart was in their work. It is indeed fitting that their names should be gratefully enshrined in the pages of our war history. They were not, however, without capable support. Much of the success of the Committee must also be attributed to the valuable assistance given to their leaders by Mrs Douglas-Hamilton; ex-Provost Birnie (a tower of strength); Mrs A. Fraser, Mr Inglis, Mr Duncan Mackintosh, Drumalin, and Colonel Rhodes, who were successively Treasurers; the late Mr Turnbull, who acted as Auditor in his spare time; Miss Iseult Barclay; Miss Doris Barclay; Miss Hopkinson; Miss de Winton (now Mrs Studd); and others. It must be mentioned, too, that Colonel Davidson had to leave the Depot before the work of the Care Committee was finally completed, and that, upon his departure, his duties were taken over and most efficiently carried on by General Duncan Macfarlane, formerly of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, a very old friend of the regiment.

All Cameron Highlanders will be able to realise and appreciate the unselfish courage with which Mrs Græme, Mrs Douglas-Hamilton, and Mrs Alexander Fraser steeled themselves to work on in the service of the regiment, undismayed by the overwhelming bereavements which came to them in the course of the war.

The whole of the work of the Care Committee was carried on within the premises of Inverness College, the rooms of which were kindly placed at the disposal of its members rent free, and it is only right that we should add a grateful word of acknowledgment of the services of the keen and reliable body of packers and label writers of all ages who, unostentatiously and outside the beam of the lime-light, did so much of the heavy spade-work for the Committee, devoting six days in every fortnight to their self-imposed task.

Although, so far, allusion has only been made to the proceedings of Mr M'Laren and the Edinburgh Branch of the Association, and to the doings of Colonel Davidson and his co-workers in Inverness, it must be placed upon record that other supporters of the regiment were co-operating cordially in a variety of other directions. Friends in the Highland Capital were especially active, and, in December 1916, a big and most successful bazaar, lasting two days, realised between £3000 and £4000 in aid of a Comforts Fund designed to assist the Cameron Highlanders and the Inverness Battery Royal Horse Artillery. The organisation of this bazaar, and the administration of the fund which resulted from it, was largely in the hands of Mr Andrew Paterson, who gave up a room in his photographic studio and personally superintended therein the packing and despatch of articles for the front. £500 of the sum thus raised was transmitted to Sir Spencer Ewart to assist Mr M'Laren in his work, and a considerable portion of this handsome remittance was expended in paying for socks knitted by girls in the Hebridean Islands. In his valuable efforts on behalf of the regiment, Mr Paterson was warmly seconded by Mr J. C. Stewart, Editor of the 'Highland News.'

As was to be expected, many gifts were sent direct to battalions and not through any regimental agency, and, on 26th November 1914, Major Craig-Brown addressed a letter to the '79th News' acknowledging with gratitude, on behalf of his men, a long list of presents sent out to the front by individuals and business firms. Similar acknowledgments followed from time to time. The London Branch of the Association was also most active in rendering aid, and the April 1915 number of our regimental paper contained a letter of thanks for assistance given, addressed by Major Yeadon to Mr White, the Branch Secretary.

To the energy of Mrs John Campbell, 7 St Matthew's Road, St Leonards-on-Sea,

the regiment was also much indebted. She was most active in collecting subscriptions and in influencing other ladies to work for the Cameron Highlanders.

During the course of the war several very successful entertainments were given in aid of our funds, a *matinée* performance at one of the Edinburgh theatres, organised by Mrs Forbes of Callendar, realising £140.

The most interesting contribution to our regimental resources was, no doubt, the gift by Mrs Dunsmure, in memory of her two sons who lost their lives with the Camerons during the late war, of the silver snuff-box carried on his person by Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar, which offering was sent with a request that it might be sold for the benefit of our Comforts Fund. Realising that, if sold by public auction, this object of great naval interest would in all probability find its way to America, Sir Spencer Ewart and Mr M'Laren, after consultation with others, decided to dispose of it privately, and eventually accepted 50 guineas subscribed by fifty naval members of the United Service Club—a most suitable home for such a relic.

Beyond what we have written in the foregoing pages, it would seem invidious to refer further to the personal subscriptions and gifts of those who rendered such ready and generous service in those dark days of trial and suffering. The Cameron Highlanders learnt during the Great War how many kind friends they possessed in the world, and the depth of the affection felt for them throughout Scotland. The memory of such friends will endure as long as the regiment does.

GENERAL APPENDIX B.

(I.) SUCCESSION LISTS OF THE 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

(II.) OFFICERS WHO PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF COMMANDING OFFICER AND ADJUTANT DURING THE GREAT WAR IN THE 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

[NOTE.—Similar information for the Service Battalions may be found with their respective narratives.]

These lists cannot be regarded as altogether complete and accurate.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS FROM 1793.

1. Major Alan Cameron, afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., of Erracht. 17th August 1793. Died 9th March 1828.
2. Lieutenant-General Sir Ronald Ferguson, G.C.B., of Raith and Novar. 24th March 1828. Died 10th April 1841.
3. Major-General The Honourable John Ramsay of Kelly. 29th April 1841. Died 28th June 1842.
4. Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B., K.C.H. (Glengarry.) 14th July 1842. Transferred to the 71st Highlanders, 8th February 1849.
5. Major-General James Hay, C.B. (Braco). 8th February 1849. Died 25th February 1854.

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6. Lieutenant-General W. H. Sewell, C.B.¹ 24th March 1854. Died 13th March 1862.
7. General The Honourable Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B., of Hatton Bervie. 14th March 1862. Died 11th July 1868.
8. General J. F. Glencairn Campbell, C.B. (Skipness). 12th July 1868. Died 20th August 1870.
9. Major-General Henry Cooper, C.B. 21st August 1870. Transferred to the 45th Foot, 17th March 1876.
10. General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B. 17th March 1876. Transferred to 14th Foot, 1st January 1879.
11. General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., of Glenfinart. 1st January 1879. Died 8th September 1887.
12. General Sir Richard C. H. Taylor, G.C.B. 9th September 1887. Died 6th December 1904.
13. Lieutenant-General Sir Ian S. M. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O. 7th December 1904. Transferred to the Gordon Highlanders, 25th October 1914.
14. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Spencer Ewart, K.C.B. 26th October 1914. Resigned 27th May 1929. Died 19th September 1930.
15. Major-General Neville John Gordon Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. 28th May 1929.

SUCCESSION OF HONORARY COLONELS OF THE 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.)

1. Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, C.B. 2nd November 1882. Died 11th January 1885.
2. H.R.H. Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K.G., K.P., A.D.C., Major, 10th Hussars. 19th July 1890. Died 14th January 1892.
3. Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, V.D. 19th August 1896. Died 27th August 1907.
4. Lieutenant-General Sir J. Spencer Ewart, K.C.B. 10th February 1908. Resigned 30th June 1920. Died 19th September 1930.
5. H.R.H. Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. 1st July 1920.

SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1st Battalion. | Alan Cameron, of Erracht. | 17th August 1793. |
| " " | The Honourable A. C. Johnstone (Dundonald). | 2nd May 1794. |
| " " | William Ashton. | 18th September 1794. |
| " " | Patrick MacDowall, of Freuch. | 1st November 1796. |
| " " | William Eden. | 15th August 1798. |
| " " | Archibald M'Lean, of Scour. | 3rd September 1801. |
| 2nd " | Philips Cameron (Erracht). | 19th April 1804. |
| " " | John Murray (Dunerne). | 11th December 1806. ² |
| 1st " | Philips Cameron. | 11th December 1806. |
| 2nd " | Robert Fulton. | 28th May 1807. |
| 1st " | Robert Fulton. | 13th May 1811. |
| 2nd " | William Harvey. | 30th May 1811. |
| 1st " | William Harvey. | 3rd December 1812. |
| 2nd " | Neil Douglas. | 3rd December 1812. |

¹ Afterwards Lieut.-General Sir William Sewell, K.C.B. His real name was W. H. Robertson, which he changed to Sewell after leaving Eton.

² Lieut.-Colonel John Murray was employed on the Staff, and Major Fulton acted for him as C.O. from 11.12.1806 to 28.5.1807.

1st Battalion.	Neil Douglas.	20th February 1813.
2nd "	Nathaniel Cameron (Erracht).	24th June 1813.
1st "	George Macdonnell (Leck). ¹	16th August 1833.
" "	Duncan Macdougall, of Soraba.	6th September 1833.
" "	Robert Ferguson, yr. of Raith.	13th March 1835.
" "	Andrew Brown.	8th June 1841.
" "	John Carter, K.H.	29th October 1841.
" "	The Honourable Lauderdale Maule (Panmure).	14th June 1842.
" "	Edmund James Elliot (Minto).	24th December 1852.
" "	John Douglas.	13th August 1854.
" "	Richard C. H. Taylor, C.B.	1st August 1857.
" "	Thomas Bromhead Butt.	15th April 1859.
" "	William Chauval Hodgson.	10th July 1860.
" "	Richard Mawdistley Best.	13th September 1864.
" "	Keith Ramsay Maitland (Sauchie).	2nd March 1872.
" "	George Murray Miller.	19th October 1872.
" "	Edward William Cuming.	1st October 1877.
" "	John Macdonald Leith.	1st July 1881.
2nd "	Simon, Lord Lovat, A.D.C.	1st July 1881.
1st Volunteer Battalion.	Ewen Macpherson, of Cluny, C.B. ²	1st July 1881.
" "	Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, V.D.	2nd November 1882.
1st Battalion.	Henry Hungerford St Leger, D.S.O.	1st April 1885.
" "	Edward Everett, D.S.O.	1st July 1887.
2nd "	John Andrew Macdonald, of Glenaladale, C.B.	7th September 1887.
1st "	Archibald Young Leslie, of Kininvie.	4th June 1890.
" "	Gordon L. Campbell Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	21st May 1894.
1st Volunteer Battalion.	Alexander Macdonald, V.D.	22nd July 1896.
2nd Battalion.	James Maitland Hunt, of Pittencreeff.	3rd April 1897.
3rd "	Alfred D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh.	24th November 1897.
1st "	Thomas F. A. Watson-Kennedy.	20th May 1899.
1st Volunteer Battalion.	David Munro, V.D.	13th December 1899.
1st Battalion.	Frederick Hacket-Thompson, C.B.	9th March 1901.
2nd "	Henry H. L. Malcolm, D.S.O.	3rd April 1902.
1st Volunteer Battalion.	Duncan Shaw, V.D.	26th July 1902.
3rd Battalion.	Norman Macleod, of Dalvey.	14th February 1903.
1st "	Adam Scott-Elliott (Arkleton).	9th March 1905.
2nd "	Malcolm Stewart Riach.	4th April 1906.
3rd "	David Price Haig.	14th February 1908.
4th "	James Leslie Fraser.	1st April 1908.
" "	Alexander Fraser, V.D.	24th February 1909.
1st "	Frederick Alexander MacFarlan (Ballancleroch).	9th March 1909.
2nd "	Augustus De Ségur M'Kerrell, C.B. (Hillhouse).	3rd April 1910.
3rd "	Donald Walter Cameron, of Lochiel, C.M.G.	14th February 1912.
2nd "	Douglas Lilburn MacEwen, C.B.	1st April 1912.
1st "	James Douglas M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	9th March 1913.
4th "	Ewen Campbell, V.D.	23rd August 1913.
" "	John Campbell, T.D.	4th December 1915.
1st "	Neville John Gordon Cameron, C.B., C.M.G.	9th March 1917.
3rd "	Henry Robert Brown, D.S.O.	14th February 1919 to 18th January 1927.
2nd "	George Cecil Minett Sorel-Cameron.	2nd June 1919.

¹ Lieut.-Colonel George Macdonnell (Leck), Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, exchanged with Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, and then retired on the 6th September 1833. He was thus nomin-

ally in command of the 79th for three weeks, but never joined the regiment.

² Commanded the Inverness-shire Volunteers from 3rd June 1861.

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4th Battalion. Peter M'Farlane Cram, D.S.O. March 1920.
 „ „ Francis Eugene Laughton, M.C. 11th December 1920.
 1st „ Ernest Craig-Brown, D.S.O. 15th January 1921.
 2nd „ George Ireland Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O. 5th May 1923.
 1st „ Alexander Duncan Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O. 15th January 1925.
 „ „ Robert Campbell, D.S.O. (Cawdor). 5th May 1927.
 2nd „ James Syme Drew, D.S.O., M.C. 25th May 1927.
 4th „ Neil M'Arthur. 11th December 1927.
 2nd „ Ralph Leycester M'Call, D.S.O., M.C. 4th November 1929.
 1st „ Ian Cameron Grant, D.S.O. 5th May 1931.

SUCCESSION OF ADJUTANTS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS.

Lieutenant Archibald M'Lean, of Scour. 17th August 1793. Adjutant when the regiment was raised.
 Lieutenant Andrew Brown. 24th June 1795. At Egmont-op-Zee and in Egypt. Wounded at Quatre Bras as second in command.
 Ensign James Brown. 31st December 1803.
 Lieutenant John Cameron. 25th April 1805. Exchanged to 1st Foot, and was killed at the storming of San Sebastian.
 Lieutenant Sinclair Davidson. 13th August 1807. In the retreat to Corunna, and at the battle of Busaco. Died of wounds received at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
 Lieutenant John M'Neill. 5th May 1808. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron (Clunes). 21st February 1811. At Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse (wounded).
 Lieutenant Alexander Cameron (Scamadale). 13th February 1812. Was wounded at Fuentes d'Onor and Waterloo, at which battle he, as a lieutenant, brought the regiment out of action.
 Lieutenant John Kynock. 19th May 1814. Killed at Quatre Bras.
 Lieutenant John Ford. 2nd March 1815. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Alan M'Lean (Drimnin). 27th July 1815. Wounded at Toulouse as an ensign.
 Lieutenant Thomas Cowan. 12th December 1816.
 Lieutenant Donald Campbell. 4th October 1821.
 Lieutenant Duncan MacDougall (Soraba). 3rd March 1825.
 Lieutenant John Douglas (Glenfinart). 18th July 1834. Exchanged to 11th Light Dragoons, and commanded them in Light Cavalry charge at Balaclava.
 Lieutenant James Ferguson (Kilrie). 11th May 1839. Died in Turkey as a Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854.
 Lieutenant John Douglas. 18th September 1840. Afterwards General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
 Ensign Henry M'Kay. 18th June 1841. Held the adjutancy for thirteen years.
 Lieutenant Adam Maitland (Dundrennan).¹ 11th July 1854.
 Ensign James Young. 2nd October 1854. In the Crimea and Indian Mutiny.
 Lieutenant Douglas Wimberley. 18th June 1858. In the Indian Mutiny.
 Lieutenant Robert Stewart (Southwick). 18th February 1859.
 Lieutenant Arthur Hume. 31st March 1863. Held the adjutancy for eleven years.

¹ On the 11th of August 1854 Lieutenant Adam Maitland was promoted to the rank of captain, and had in consequence to relinquish the appointment of adjutant, but continued to perform the duties pending the selection of his successor. He acted in this capacity at the battle of the Alma. The name of Lieutenant Francis Augustus Grant, younger of Kilgraston,

Perthshire, had meanwhile been submitted by Colonel John Douglas for the appointment, but it was not gazetted until the 6th of October 1854. Unfortunately, however, Grant had died before Sebastopol, before the news reached the Crimea. He never therefore actually held the appointment.

- Lieutenant James D. Kellie M'Callum. 11th August 1874.
 Lieutenant Arthur N. Forbes-Gordon, of Rayne. 26th July 1876.
 Lieutenant Orr Boswell Gordon. 13th July 1878.
 Lieutenant Gordon Lorne Campbell Money. 19th December 1879. Afterwards commanded the 1st Battalion at the Atbara and Khartoum.
 Lieutenant Kenneth Schalch Baynes. 1st December 1880. At Tel-el-Kebir, and in the Nile Expedition.
 Lieutenant John Spencer Ewart. 13th May 1885. In the Soudan operations, 1885-86, at Kosheh and Giniss. Afterwards Lieutenant-General Sir Spencer Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
 Captain Thomas Arthur Mackenzie, younger, of Ord. 10th July 1889.
 Captain George Ross Cavaye. 1st November 1890.
 Captain Frederick Alexander MacFarlan (Ballancleroch). 1st February 1894.
 Lieutenant Lawrence Oliphant Græme (Inchbrakie). 17th November 1897. Adjutant of the newly raised 2nd Battalion.
 Captain (Brevet Major) John Campbell. 1st February 1898. Adjutant of the 1st Battalion at the Atbara and Khartoum, and for part of the South African War.
 Captain The Honourable A. H. Maitland (Lauderdale). 21st November 1901. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Neville John Gordon Cameron. 5th December 1901. Adjutant of 1st Battalion during latter part of the South African War. Afterwards Major-General N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel of the Regiment.
 Lieutenant Robert Campbell (Cawdor). 21st November 1904. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant John Arthur Orr. 5th December 1904. 1st Battalion.
 Captain William Hew M'Cowan. 21st November 1907. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant George Julian Selwyn Scovell. 5th December 1907. 1st Battalion.
 Captain Philip Mitford. 21st November 1910. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant Alastair Hugh Mackintosh (Kyllachy). 5th December 1910. 1st Battalion.
 Lieutenant Kenneth Forbes Meiklejohn. 13th March 1913. 1st Battalion. Killed in action 25th September 1914 (appointment remained vacant till 17th November).
 Captain Alexander Duncan Macpherson. 21st November 1913. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Sir Thomas W. H. J. Erskine, Bart., of Cambo. 17th November 1914. 1st Battalion.
 Lieutenant Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, younger, of Altyre. 10th January 1916. 1st Battalion; to staff, 13th October 1917, after which the appointment was held "acting" to 7th June 1919.
 Captain Arthur Alexander Gemmell, M.C. 21st November 1916. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Henry Charles Methuen, D.S.O., M.C. 8th June 1919. 1st Battalion.
 Brevet Major Donald Cameron, M.C. 20th January 1920. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Douglas Neil Wimberley, M.C. 22nd October 1921. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, M.C. 8th June 1922. 1st Battalion.
 Captain Alexander Frank Philip Christison, M.C. 22nd October 1924. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Colin Muir Barber. 8th June 1925. 1st Battalion.
 Captain Brian Fulk Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy (Maxton). 21st January 1927. 2nd Battalion.
 Captain Arthur Frank Riadore. 8th June 1928. 1st Battalion.
 Captain Herbert James Dacre Lacy M'Gregor. 21st January 1930. 2nd Battalion.
 Lieutenant James F. de Sales la Terrière. 17th March 1931. 1st Battalion.

THE MILITIA (OR SPECIAL RESERVE) BATTALION.

(During 1881-1897 known as 2nd Battalion.)
 (From 1897 known as 3rd Battalion.)

- Major Henry John Knight (78th Highlanders). 16th October 1880,
 Major Kenneth Schalch Baynes. 2nd November 1885.
 Captain Thomas Arthur Mackenzie (Ord). 3rd November 1890.
 Captain Walter Douglas Ewart. 4th November 1895.

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Captain Francis Louis Scott-Kerr. 18th January 1897.
 Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Robert Brown. 21st April 1902.
 Captain Douglas Nathaniel Carleton Capel Miers. 21st April 1905.
 Captain Charles Wilberforce Maclean. 21st April 1910.
 Captain Harry Tailyour Lumsden, of Balmedie. 20th October 1913.
 Hon. Major Montagu James Grant Peterkin, of Grange. 23rd September 1914.
 Lieutenant Ernest M'Intyre. 1st August 1916.
 Lieutenant Hans Holm Millar. 14th November 1916.
 Captain Kenneth M'Crae. 5th November 1917. Demobilised, 27th January 1919.

THE 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.)

Gostwyck-Gard, William. Captain, 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders. 23rd December 1878.
 Gordon, Orr Boswell. Major, Cameron Highlanders. 1st February 1884.
 Napier, Robert Francis Ladeveze (Milliken). Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 1st February 1889.
 Cavaye, George Ross. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 1st February 1894.
 Clarke, Seymour Spencer Somerset. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 1st February 1899.
 Fraser, George Ireland. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 20th April 1904.
 Crichton, David Edward Maitland Makgill. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 1st March 1909.
 Duff, Garden Beauchamp, D.S.O., younger, of Hatton. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 1st March 1913.
 Roderick MacLean (2/4th Battalion). Captain, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (T.F.) 29th October 1914.
 Harwood, Andrew (3/4th Battalion). T/Captain, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (T.F.) 30th April 1915.
 Hugonin, Etienne (2/4th Battalion). Captain, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (T.F.) 21st May 1915.
 M'Arthur, Neil. T/Captain, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (T.F.) 30th October 1915.
 Ross, Hugo Donald, M.C. Captain, 4th Battalion Cameron Highlanders (T.F.) 6th March 1920.
 Cameron, Ian Colin. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 10th March 1923.
 Gordon, John M'Killop, M.C. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 11th March 1926.
 Wilson, Maurice James Hartley. Captain, Cameron Highlanders. 11th March 1930.

SUCCESSION OF QUARTERMASTERS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS.

Duncan Stewart. 17th August 1793. First Quartermaster of the Regiment.
 John M'Arthur. 20th June 1799. At Egmont-op-Zee and in Egypt. Afterwards Paymaster in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.
 John M'Kinnon. 25th March 1805. 2nd Battalion.
 Peter M'Intyre. 22nd May 1806. 2nd Battalion.
 T. A. Hamilton. 14th March 1811. Died in Portugal, 28th December 1812.
 Angus Cameron. 13th February 1812. Sergeant in the Peninsular War. Was Quartermaster at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and held this appointment for 26 years.
 Archibald Sinclair. 25th February 1813. 2nd Battalion.
 John Gow. 5th October 1815. 2nd Battalion (disbanded in December 1815).
 Alexander Cruikshanks. 12th October 1838. At Waterloo as a private.
 Robert Jameson. 11th May 1849. In the Crimea.
 William M'Gill. 14th November 1856. In the Indian Mutiny.
 William Simpson. 16th March 1867.

William Howard. 20th April 1878. At Tel-el-Kebir, in the Nile Expedition, and Soudan Frontier operations of 1885-86.
 William Young. 15th April 1891. Died in Egypt, 1898.
 John Cameron. 26th April 1897. 2nd Battalion; 6th August 1914, Depot.
 Alexander Preston Yeadon, M.C. 9th March 1898. 1st Battalion; 7th October 1918, Depot. At the Atbara and Khartoum; in the South African War; twice wounded in the Great War.
 David Macdonald. 19th March 1904. Wounded in South Africa as Quartermaster-Sergeant. Appointment vacant 15th March 1916 until 19th January 1919.
 J. E. Ross. 22nd June 1918. Performed the duties of Quartermaster. 2nd Battalion.
 James Aitkenhead. 29th September 1918. From 7th Battalion. Performed the duties of Quartermaster, 1st Battalion.
 David Cameron. 25th August 1914, 5th Battalion; 25th January 1919, 1st Battalion. Died at Rawalpindi, 1st January 1920.
 Ernest Edward Fraser, M.C. 20th January 1919. 2nd Battalion. Also, as R.S.M., acted as Quartermaster from 15th March 1916 to 21st June 1918.
 David Douglas. 25th February 1920. 1st Battalion. (First commission, 5th June 1915.)
 John Ford, D.C.M. 7th June 1925. 1st Battalion.

THE MILITIA, SPECIAL RESERVE, OR 3RD BATTALION.

Peter Forbes. 9th November 1878. From 71st Highlanders.
 John Emslie. 13th April 1887.
 John Cameron. 12th March 1904.
 John M'Donald Patrick, M.B.E. 4th September 1912.
 H. Dymore, M.C. (The Royal Scots). 20th September 1918. Performed the duties of Quartermaster.
 John M'Donald Patrick, M.B.E. (Depot), 16th July 1919.
 Alexander Fraser, M.C. (Depot), 24th December 1921. (First commission, 15th December 1914.) Died 7th June 1925.
 David Douglas. (Depot), 6th June 1925. (First commission, 5th June 1915.)

THE 1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.)

A. K. Findlater (1st Volunteer Battalion). 17th August 1881.
 James Christie (1st Volunteer Battalion). 25th October 1890.
 William Fraser (1st Volunteer Battalion). 1st January 1898.
 John Lockie, O.B.E. 1st November 1906.
 Alexander Donald Fraser (2/4th Battalion). 31st October 1914.
 Frederick William Oakley (2/4th Battalion). 13th June 1915.
 Alexander Whitton (3/4th Battalion). 9th May 1915. (In 1920 became Quartermaster of the 4th.)
 Norman M'Iver, M.B.E. 2nd April 1924.

SUCCESSION OF SERGEANT-MAJORS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST BATTALION.

1793-96. None appointed.	1813-14. James Robertson.
1797-1801. Robert Muir. S.M. at Egmont-op-Zee, and in Peninsula.	1814-20. Masterton M'Intosh. S.M. at Waterloo.
1801-03. Peter M'Adam.	1816. William James (supernumerary from 2nd Battalion).
1803-08. Robert Muir.	1820-24. William Dewar.
1808-12. John Sinclair. S.M. in retreat to Corunna, in Walcheren, and in the Peninsula.	1824-35. Colin Macdonald.
1812-13. Robert Muir.	1835-36. Henry M'Kay (Acting).
	1836. Angus Ross.

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1837-41. Henry M'Kay.	1891-95. John M'Laren. To the Royal Military College.
1841-49. William M'Allister.	1895-98. Alexander Preston Yeadon.
1849-54. John M'Kay.	1898-1901. Donald M'Leod. S.M. at the Atbara and Khartoum; and in Boer War.
1854 (12th May to 1st Oct.). James Young. S.M. at Alma.	1901. Arthur James Macdonald.
1854-58. Thomas Bunyan. S.M. in Crimea and Indian Mutiny.	1912-14. George P. Burt, D.C.M. Killed in action, 25th September 1914.
1858-67. William Simpson.	1914. William Gordon.
1867-71. Robert Rankin. Died in India.	1914-19. Sydney Axten, M.C., D.C.M. S.M. in Great War.
1871-78. William Howard.	1919-25. John Ford, D.C.M.
1878-83. Joseph Alexander Campbell. S.M. at Tel-el-Kebir.	1925- . James Gillespie Tollerton.
1883-87. John Emslie. S.M. in Nile Expedition and at Kosheh.	
1887-91. William Young.	

2ND BATTALION.

1804-06. John Cameron.	1902-12. John M'Donald Patrick.
1806-08. John Sinclair.	1912-14. William Ernest Patchett.
1808-12. Robert Muir.	1914-19. Edward Ernest Fraser, M.C.
1812-15. John Sinclair.	1919-26. William Templeton, D.C.M.
1815. William James.	1926-30. James Ross, D.C.M.
1897-1902. John Christian Austin.	1930- . J. F. M'Laurin, M.B.E.

MILITIA, SPECIAL RESERVE, OR 3RD BATTALION.

1874-85. Allan Stewart.	1919. William Vass, D.C.M. (Depot).
1885-92. Alexander Donald Fraser, from Scots Guards.	1915-20. Robert Fleming.
1892-1906. George Levie.	1920-22. Peter M'Lachlan, D.C.M. (Depot).
1906-11. James Nicolson.	1922-30. James F. M'Laurin, M.B.E. (Depot).
1911-14. David Cameron.	1930-31. James Ross, D.C.M. (Depot).
1914-15. Charles Clarke (Colour-Sergeant, Acting R.S.M.)	1931- . Alexander Gauld Cochrane. (Depot).
1914-19. Martin Halliday. (Depot).	

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.).

1879-1894. John Hunter (from the 71st Highland Light Infantry).	1920. D. Macfarlane.
1894-1903. James M'Neil.	1920. A. Sheppard.
1903-1906. John Lockie.	1921-23. J. Halliday.
1906-07. Peter Binnie.	1923-26. Neil MacAskill, D.C.M.
1907-15. Alexander Whitton.	1926-29. Thomas Mitchell.
1915-16. Joseph Price.	1929- . J. Maclean.

SUCCESSION OF BANDMASTERS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS.

1. Mr E. Fromm, M.B., a German civilian, appointed after the Indian Mutiny.

1. James Ronald Macdonald	13-9-1872
1. Richard B. B. Wakelen	1-11-1885
2. Henry Fisher, from the Seaforth Highlanders	1-10-1898
1. O. C. Saunders, from the King's Dragoon Guards	15-10-1903
1. William Henry Abbott, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers	26-8-1907
1. D. W. Jones, from the Northamptonshire Regiment	25-10-1920
2. Robert Winters, from the Gordon Highlanders	29-6-1921
2. Charles William Griggs, from the Royal Artillery and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	4-12-1922

SUCCESSION OF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS OF
THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST BATTALION.

1793-96. None appointed.	1859-60. William Hunter.
1797-98. John M'Arthur.	1860-61. Richard Grant.
1798-1801. Alexander Gray.	1861-67. William Hunter.
1801-03. John Cameron.	1867-75. James Knight.
1803-05. William Turnbull.	1875-80. Robert Loughton.
1805-13. Archibald Sinclair.	1880-81. Hugh M'Lean.
1813-16. James Hay.	1881-83. John Emslie.
1816-34. George Henderson.	1883-90. Francis Chapman.
1834-38. Alexander Cruikshanks.	1890-92. James Morton.
1838-42. Richard Stevens.	1892-97. John Cameron.
1842-48. James Watters.	1897-1904. David Macdonald.
1848-50. James Wilson (Acting).	1904-12. Edwin James Wilkins.
1850-54. David Paton.	1912-14. Sydney Axten.
1854. David Cant.	1914-15. William Lincoln Douglas Gibson.
1854 (10th Aug. to 4th Nov.). William M'Gill.	1915-22. William G. Paterson (except 1918-19; see 3rd Battalion).
1854-55. Duncan M'Intyre.	1922-24. William Brown Smith, D.C.M.
1856. Vacant.	1924-31. Alexander Gauld Cochrane.
1857. Donald Gow.	1931- . A. Cooper.
1858. Vacant.	

2ND BATTALION.

1804-07. Alexander Cameron.	1912-14. Alexander Fraser.
1807-13. Angus Cameron.	1914-19. James Miller.
1813. Archibald Sinclair.	1919-23. Samuel Robinson.
1813-15. John Gow.	1923-26. James Ross, D.C.M.
1815. George Henderson.	1926-29. Thomas S. Renton, D.C.M.
1897-1901. Arthur James Macdonald.	1929- . Edward Andrew Stewart Robinson.
1901-12. William Ernest Patchett.	

THE MILITIA, SPECIAL RESERVE, OR 3RD BATTALION.

1880-87. James Dawson.	1914-15. George Fairbairn.
1887-99. Alexander Laing.	1915-18. Hugh Ross.
1899-1907. Alexander Fraser.	1918-19. William G. Paterson.
1907-14. Frank William Colledge.	1919-22. H. Ross. (Depot).
1914. William Vass, D.C.M.	1922-25. Wm. G. Paterson. (Depot).
1914-18. George Bowden. (Depot).	1925- . George Rennie. (Depot).

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.)

1890-1903. J. Dow.	1915-16. H. Keates.
1903-06. A. Tait.	1920-30. M. Gibson.
1906-15. Roderick MacFarquhar.	1930- . J. L. MacArthur.

[The succession of Paymaster-Sergeants is given on page 39 of Vol. II.]

SUCCESSION OF DRUM-MAJORS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST BATTALION.

1793-1810. None appointed.	1815. William Gurney (killed at Waterloo).
1811-13. James M'Laren.	1816-18. Alexander Paxton.
1813-15. William M'Kay.	

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| 1816-19. William Stevenson (for two years supernumerary from 2nd Battalion). | 1866-73. James Hogg. |
| 1819-27. William M'Nair. | 1873-81. James Barr. |
| 1828-31. Kenneth M'Kay. | 1881-82. Samuel Sanderson. At Tel-el-Kebir. |
| 1831-32. James Lee. | 1882-83. William M'Donald. |
| 1833-35. John Creamer. | 1883-92. Alexander M'Murray. During Nile Expedition. |
| 1835-37. Vacant. | 1892-97. John M'Naught. |
| 1837-39. John Alderson. | 1897-1903. Peter Scotland. At the Atbara and Khartoum; and in Boer War. |
| 1839-47. Edward Cunningham. | 1903-18. George Scotland. In the Great War. |
| 1847. Thomas Bunyan. | 1918-19. Appointment vacant. |
| 1847-48. Patrick Quin. | 1919-23. Donald M'Donald. |
| 1848-49. James Crystal. | 1923-28. John Macpherson. |
| 1850. Vacant. | 1928- . Roderick James Tranter. |
| 1851-64. David Brown. In Crimea and Indian Mutiny. | |
| 1864-66. John M'Intosh. | |

2ND BATTALION.

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 1804-10. None appointed. | 1905-19. William Irving. |
| 1811-14. William Stevenson. | 1919-30. William Paterson. |
| 1814. William M'Kay (for short period.) | 1930-31. Alexander MacGregor. |
| 1815. William Stevenson. | 1931- . D. Cameron. |
| 1897-1905. John M'Naught. | |

SUCCESSION OF PIPE-MAJORS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS.

The rank of Pipe-Major was not recognised officially till the year 1856. Prior to that date the title was merely conferred by regimental custom, and, consequently, the names of those then holding the appointment cannot now, in every case, be identified. A certain amount of information regarding the pipers of the regiment in the earlier years of its history is obtainable, however, from various sources. We find that in 1804 Piper Finlay Macleod of the 79th won the prize of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, whilst the distinguished conduct of Piper Kenneth M'Kay of the Grenadier Company at Waterloo forms the subject of the well-known picture, by Mr Lockhart Bogle, which is now in possession of the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion. In the year 1818, Pipe-Major Alexander Sutherland, transferred from the 25th Foot, was in charge of the pipers; in 1824, Pipe-Major Donald Stewart; and in 1838, Pipe-Major John Stewart won the prize given by the Highland Society of Edinburgh for "the best dressed Highlander." Sergeant Angus M'Leod was acting Pipe-Major of the depot from 1854 to 1856, but he does not appear to have been ever appointed regimental Pipe-Major. The succession of regimental Pipe-Majors, as far as it is known, has been as follows:—

1. John Stewart, 1838; died at Manchester, 8th January 1840.
1. John Macdonald, 1840; wrote the 'The 79th's Farewell to Gibraltar' in 1848, and left the regiment in 1849.
1. Richard Stewart, 1849; officially recognised 1856. Crimea and Indian Mutiny.
1. Thomas Hardie, 1860.
1. James Paton, 1868.
1. Duncan Campbell, 1877. Afterwards custodian, Finlarig Castle.
1. William Harold Macdonald, 1880.
1. John M'Gregor Grant, 1881. Died in Egypt, 1883.
1. William Harold Macdonald, 1883. Reappointed. Afterwards a Captain in the Volunteer Battalion during the Great War.

1. Angus M'Killop, 1889.
1. David Grant, 1896; died in South Africa, 1901.
2. Charles M'Farlane, 1897.
1. Donald M'Kenzie, 1902; from the Seaforth Highlanders.
2. Alexander Beattie, 1902; to 3rd Battalion, 1908.
1. William Kinnear, 1907.
2. Dugald Matheson, 1908; to 3rd Battalion, 1918.
1. William Cruickshanks, acting 1915; Pipe-Major, 1919.
2. John Steele, 1916.
2. Alexander Thomson, 1919. Appointment vacant, 1922-24.
1. Charles Cameron, 1922.
2. Thomas Kinross Marshall, 1924. From Scots Guards.
1. John Lumsden, 1928.

MILITIA, SPECIAL RESERVE, OR 3RD BATTALION.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1850-1884. Alexander M'Lennan. | 1908-1915. Alexander Beattie (to 5th Battalion). |
| 1884-1887. John M'Donald. From 42nd Highlanders. | 1915-17. Robert Meldrum. |
| 1887-1892. Robert Meldrum. From 93rd Highlanders. | 1917-1918. John Sutherland Ross. |
| 1892-1907. John Cameron. Died 1st of January 1908. | 1918-1920. Dugald Matheson. |
| | 1921-1926. William Young. (Depot). |
| | 1926-1928. John Lumsden. (Depot). |
| | 1928- . Charles Cameron. (Depot). |

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION, NOW THE 4TH BATTALION (T.A.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1879-1881. J. Watt. | 1915-1918. 2/4th Battalion; John MacDonald (not to be confused with the foregoing John M'Donald). |
| 1881-1890. D. Ferguson. | |
| 1890-1914. John Macdonald. ¹ Invalided. | 1920-1924. John Sutherland Ross. Died in Inverness. |
| 1914-1916. John Sutherland Ross (to 2/4th Battalion as supernumerary). | 1926- . William Young. |

(II.) OFFICERS WHO PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF COMMANDING OFFICER AND OF ADJUTANT DURING THE GREAT WAR IN THE 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH BATTALIONS.

1ST BATTALION.

Commanding Officers.

- Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. M'Lachlan.—Until severely wounded, 14th September 1914.
 Captain D. N. C. C. Miers.—Until killed in action, 25th September 1914.
 Captain E. J. Brodie.—Until 27th September 1914.
 Major E. R. Hill, 2nd Highland Light Infantry.—Until 28th September 1914.
 Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. MacEwen, C.B. (2nd Battalion).—Until severely wounded, 21st December 1914.
 Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O.—Until 10th May 1915.
 Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. O. Græme, C.M.G.—Until killed in action, 10th March 1916.
 Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. H. Campbell, D.S.O.—Was appointed to command but was killed in action with the Seaforth Highlanders, 51st Division, 14th March 1916.
 Captain H. C. Methuen.—Until 25th March 1916.

¹ The well-known Pibroch player. Winner of many of the principal cups and medals. Instructor from 1914 to 1920 of the Army School of Piping.

488 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. Craig-Brown, D.S.O.—Until 31st January 1917.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. C. Methuen, M.C.—Until 5th March 1917.
 Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Sir Thomas W. H. J. Erskine, Bart., D.S.O.—Until 6th May 1918.
 Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. M. Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C.—Until 29th May 1918.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. L. M'Call, D.S.O., M.C.—Until 12th October 1918.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) H. C. Methuen, D.S.O., M.C.—Until 19th April 1919.
 Major C. C. Grieve.—Until 16th May 1919.

Adjutants.

Lieutenant K. F. Meiklejohn.—Until killed in action, 25th September 1914.
 Lieutenant E. J. Brodie.—Until killed in action, 11th November 1914.
 Captain Sir Thomas W. H. J. Erskine, Bart., D.S.O.—Until 9th January 1916.
 Lieutenant A. P. Gordon-Cumming, M.C.—Until 13th October 1916.
 Lieutenant W. M. Drummond, M.C.—Until 6th June 1917.
 Lieutenant A. D. M. Jameson.—Until 30th September 1917.
 Lieutenant (Acting Captain) J. Robertson, M.C.—Until 22nd February 1919.
 Lieutenant M. A. Æ. Mackintosh.—Until 18th April 1919.
 Lieutenant D. Douglas.—Until 7th June 1919.

2ND BATTALION.

Commanding Officers.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) J. Campbell, D.S.O.—Until wounded, 10th May 1915.
 Captain A. C. Lampson.—Until 17th May 1915.
 Captain (Brevet Major) A. D. Macpherson.—Until 23rd June 1915.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. M'Lachlan (1st Battalion).—Until 1st October 1915.
 Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. D. Macpherson.—Until 9th August 1916.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) A. C. Lampson.—Until wounded, 30th September 1916.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. L. M'Call, D.S.O., M.C.—Until 28th April 1918.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. N. Stewart, M.C.—Until 15th January 1919.
 Captain (Acting Major) R. Letters, M.C.—Until 4th March 1919.
 Captain (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) R. N. Stewart, O.B.E., M.C.—Until 2nd July 1919.

Adjutants.

Captain A. D. Macpherson.—Until wounded, 26th April 1915.
 2nd Lieutenant D. de B. Newcomb.—Until wounded, 5th May 1915.
 2nd Lieutenant A. L. Collier.—Until 27th May 1915.
 2nd Lieutenant C. M. Mills.—Until 23rd June 1915.
 Captain (Brevet Major) A. D. Macpherson.—Until 1st October 1915.
 Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) C. M. Mills.—Until 1st January 1916.
 Captain A. A. Gemmell.—Until 22nd October 1917.
 2nd Lieutenant C. B. M'Alpine.—Until 4th November 1917.
 Lieutenant W. Arnot.—Until 14th February 1918.
 Captain A. A. Gemmell.—Until 29th May 1918.
 Lieutenant J. W. G. Horne.—Until 27th July 1918.
 Captain A. A. Gemmell, M.C.—Until 17th September 1918.
 Lieutenant T. S. Shearer.—Until 29th September 1918.
 Captain C. Clarke, M.C.—Until 16th December 1918.
 Lieutenant (Acting Captain) H. D. Ross, M.C.—Until 18th May 1919.
 Captain A. L. Collier, M.C.—Until 19th January 1920.

3RD BATTALION.

Commanding Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel.—Until 27th August 1914.
Colonel A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh, C.B.E.—Until 28th January 1918.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, C.M.G.—Until 13th February 1919.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Brown, D.S.O.—Until 18th January 1927.

Adjutants.

Captain H. T. Lumsden.—Until 31st August 1914.
Captain P. Mitford.—Until 22nd September 1914.
Captain (Hon. Major) M. J. Grant-Peterkin.—Until 11th August 1916.
Lieutenant E. M'Intyre.—Until 13th November 1916.
Lieutenant H. H. Millar.—Until 4th November 1917.
Captain K. M'Crae.—Until 27th January 1919.
Lieutenant R. R. Marshall.—Until 15th July 1919.

1/4TH BATTALION.

Commanding Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Campbell, V.D.—Until 18th September 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser, V.D.—Until killed in action, 17th May 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fraser, T.D.—Until 28th October 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel M. Beaton.—Until 28th February 1916.
Captain A. H. M'Bean.—Until 3rd July 1916.
Captain R. M'Erlich.—Until 28th February 1917.

Adjutants.

Captain G. B. Duff, D.S.O.—Until 30th October 1915.
Captain N. M'Arthur.—Until 28th February 1916.
Captain R. M'Erlich.—Until 5th May 1916.
Lieutenant D. Melville.—Until February 1917.

2/4TH BATTALION.

Commanding Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser, V.D.—Until 10th November 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. O. Fitzmaurice (Orkney), late 74th Highlanders.—Until 17th May 1915.
Colonel O. S. Smyth, D.S.O., late Royal Artillery.—Until 18th September 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Campbell, T.D.—Until February 1918.

Adjutants.

Captain Roderick MacLean.—Until 17th May 1915.
Captain E. Hugonin.—Until February 1918.

The 3/4TH BATTALION had Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Kemble in command, and Captain A. Harwood as Adjutant, throughout its existence.

GENERAL APPENDIX C.

(I.) GREAT WAR BATTLE HONOURS.

(II.) HONOURS AND AWARDS RECEIVED BY MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT AND THOSE SERVING WITH IT IN THE GREAT WAR:—

- (i) A COMPARATIVE TABLE.
(ii) NOMINAL ROLLS OF RECIPIENTS.

(I.) GREAT WAR BATTLE HONOURS.

Sixty-five new Battle Honours for the Great War (each date counting one) were added to those already borne by the Cameron Highlanders, ten of which, printed in capitals in the following table, were chosen to be emblazoned on the King's Colour:—

	BATTALIONS THAT EARNED THE HONOURS.					
	1st	2nd	1/4th	5th	6th	7th
Retreat from Mons . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
MARNE, 1914 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918 . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..
AIISNE, 1914 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
YPRES, 1914 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
" 1915 . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
" 1917 . . .	1	..	..	5	6	7
" 1918 . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Langemarck, 1914 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gheluvelt . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nonne Boeschén . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Givenchy, 1914 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
NEUVE CHAPELLE . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..
Hill 60 . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gravenstafel . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
St Julien . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Frezenberg . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bellewaarde . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Aubers . . .	1	..	4	..	..	..
Festubert, 1915 . . .	..	..	4	..	..	..
LOOS . . .	1	..	4	5	6	7
SOMME, 1916 . . .	1	..	..	5	6	7
" 1918 . . .	..	..	..	5	6	7
Albert, 1916 . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bazentin . . .	1	..	..	5	..	..
DELVILLE WOOD . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Pozières . . .	1	..	..	..	6	7

	BATTALIONS THAT EARNED THE HONOURS.					
	1st	2nd	1/4th	5th	6th	7th
Flers-Courcellette . . .	1	..	..	..	6	7
Morval	1	..	..	..	..	..
Le Transloy . . . .	..	..	..	5	6	7
Ancre Heights . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	7
ARRAS, 1917 . . . .	..	..	..	5	6	7
„ 1918	1	..	..	..	6	7
Scarpe, 1917 . . . .	..	..	..	5	6	7
Arleux . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..
Pilckem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	7
Menin Road . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Polygon Wood . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Poelcappelle . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Passchendaele	1	..	..	5	..	..
St Quentin . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Bapaume, 1918 . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Lys	1	..	..	5	..	..
Estaires	1	..	..	..	..	..
Messines, 1918 . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Kemmel . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Béthune	1	..	..	5	..	..
Soissonnais-Ourcq . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..
Drocourt-Quéant . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hindenburg Line . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Épéhy	1	..	..	..	..	..
St Quentin Canal . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..
Courtrai . . . . .	..	..	..	5	..	..
Selle	1	..	..	..	..	..
SAMBRE	1	..	..	..	..	..
France and Flanders, 1914	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ 1915	1	2	4	5	6	7
„ „ 1916	1	..	..	5	6	7
„ „ 1917	1	..	..	5	6	7
„ „ 1918	1	..	..	5	6	..
Struma . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
MACEDONIA, 1915 . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Totals	33	12	5	25	19	15

(II.) HONOURS AND AWARDS RECEIVED BY MEMBERS OF THE
REGIMENT AND THOSE SERVING WITH IT.

Lists of those who received distinctions while actually serving with battalions of the Cameron Highlanders are given with the respective war narratives, and such names are also included in the Nominal Rolls (ii) which follow below. Neither these Nominal Rolls, however, nor the Comparative Table (i) which precedes them can be regarded as altogether complete and accurate.

(i) COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HONOURS AND AWARDS.

	With Battalions in the Field.						Others at Home and Abroad.	Totals.	Cameron High-landers of Canada.	Grand Totals.
	1st	2nd	1/4th	5th	6th	7th				
Months in the Field	51	47	24	42	40	35	..	..	33	..
Battle Honours awarded	33	12	5	25	19	15	..	65	..	..
Died—										
Officers	70	15	16	55	53	46	61	316	51	367
Other Ranks	1590	422	263	1252	949	981	158	5615	1181	6796
Honours awarded—										
Victoria Cross	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	4
C.B.	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	6
C.M.G.	1	1	..	1	1	1	11	16	1	17
C.B.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4
D.S.O. (and Bars)	4	2	1	4 (+1 B.)	3	3	21 (+2 B.)	38 (+3 B.)	11 (+1 B.)	49 (+4 B.)
O.B.E.	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	14	3	17
M.B.E.	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	8
M.C. (and Bars)	29 (+1 B.)	15 (+1 B.)	2	31 (+5 B.)	30 (+5 B.)	25	41 (+2 B.)	170 (+14 B.)	44 (+3 B.)	214 (+17 B.)
D.F.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
A.F.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Brevet Colonel	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	14
Hon. rank of Lieut.-Colonel	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brevet Major	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	7
Mentioned in Despatches	72	66	15	32	34	32	231	482	37	519
Brought to notice of Secretary of State for War	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	..	45
D.C.M. (and Bars)	34 (+1 B.)	19	5	18 (+2 B.)	21	11	28	136 (+3 B.)	41 (+1 B.)	177 (+4 B.)
M.M. (and Bars)	103 (+7 B.)	14 (+1 B.)	..	168 (+14 B.)	74 (+3 B.)	61 (+4 B.)	61	480 (+29 B.)	199 (+13 B.)	679 (+42 B.)
M.S.M.	7	4	..	1	5	4	42	63	9	72
Division Cards: Red	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Green	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
R.H. Society's Awards	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
Foreign decorations	12	23	..	7	9	4	62	117	24	141

Note.—During the fighting existence of our Territorials the distribution of Honours was not as liberal as it became later, but the comparative paucity of the Honours awarded the 1/4th Battalion is mostly accounted for by the early loss of its leader, Colonel Fraser; by serving in four different brigades in twelve months; by being broken up and drafted

within a year of its landing in France; and by its final dissolution in February 1917. There can be little doubt that, in spite of its most gallant conduct at Neuve Chapelle, Aubers Ridge, Festubert, Givenchy and Loos, the 4th Battalion's claims to greater recognition were overlooked, and the unit became the victim of neglect.

(ii) NOMINAL ROLLS OF RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS AND AWARDS.

The Victoria Cross.

Douglas-Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Angus Falconer.
 Pollock, Corporal (now Lieutenant) James Dalgliesh, 12087.
 Shankland, D.C.M., Captain Robert.
 Tollerton, Private Ross, 7281.

Companions of the Bath.

Cameron, C.M.G., Major-General N. J. G.
 Campbell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J.
 MacEwen, C.M.G., Brigadier-General D. L.
 MacFarlan, Brigadier-General F. A.
 M'Lachlan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D.
 Sandilands, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General J. W.

Companions of St Michael and St George.

Adlercron, D.S.O., Brigadier-General R. L.
 Baillie, D.S.O., Lovat's Scouts, Lieut.-Colonel D. G.
 Cameron of Lochiel, Lieut.-Colonel D. W.
 Cameron, C.B., Major-General N. J. G.
 Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., Major-General J.
 Fraser, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I.
 Græme, Lieut.-Colonel L. O.
 Inglis, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J.
 M'Donald, D.S.O., Brigadier-General H. F.
 MacEwen, C.B., Brigadier-General D. L.
 M'Lachlan, C.B., D.S.O., Major-General J. D.
 MacLeod, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel N.
 Macpherson, D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. D.
 Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O., Brigadier-General H. H. L.
 Robertson, D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. B.
 Sandilands, C.B., D.S.O., Brigadier-General J. W.
 Stewart, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. M.

Commanders of the British Empire.

Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. A.
 Hacket-Thompson, C.B., Brig.-General F.
 Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Colonel A. D.
 Scovell, Lieut.-Colonel G. J. S.

Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Adlercron, C.M.G., Brigadier-General R. L. (And Bar.)
 Allan, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. C.
 Angus, Lieut.-Colonel A. W.
 Baillie, C.M.G., Lovat's Scouts, Lieut.-Colonel D. G.
 Baxter, Lieut.-Colonel G. L.
 Brown, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. (And Bar.)
 Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel C. H.
 Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel R. (And Bar.)
 Chandler, Major D. K.
 Collum, M.C., Major W. H.
 Craig-Brown, Brigadier-General E.
 Cram, Major P. M'F.
 Crichton, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. G. M. M.
 Cunningham, Major T. L.
 Drew, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. S.
 Dudgeon, M.C., Brigadier-General R. M.
 Duff, Lieut.-Colonel G. B.
 Erskine, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. W. H. J.
 Fraser, Lovat's Scouts, Major the Hon. A. T. J.
 Fraser, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel G. I.
 Fraser-Tytler, Lovat's Scouts, Major J. F.
 Gow, Captain A.
 Grant, Major I. C.
 Grassie, Lieut.-Colonel W.
 Gray-Simpson, M.C., Captain J.
 Hay, Lieut.-Colonel S.
 Inglis, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel J.
 Killan, Major W.
 M'Call, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. L.
 M'Cowan, Lieut.-Colonel W. H.
 M'Donald, C.M.G., Brigadier-General H. F.
 M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General J. D.
 MacLean, Major C. W.
 MacLeod, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel N.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., Brigadier-General A. D.
 Martin, Lieutenant N.
 Matheson, A. and S. Highlanders, Major J. C. M'I.
 Meredith, Major A. P. O.
 Methuen, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. C.
 Mordy, Major A. G.
 Ramsay, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. G.
 Robertson, C.M.G., Brig.-General A. B.
 Russell, Indian Army, Lieut.-Colonel J. C.
 Stewart, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel W. M.

Symon, Major J. A.
 Urquhart, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. M.
 (And Bar.)

Officers of the British Empire.

Arnot, Captain W.
 Carter, Major G. J.
 Davidson of Dess, Mrs D. F.
 Fraser, Major F. W.
 Grant-Peterkin, Lieut.-Colonel M. J.
 Haig, Lieut.-Colonel D. P.
 Herchmer, Lieut. W. S.
 Lockie, Major and Quartermaster J.
 MacAlpine, Lieut.-Colonel C. D. H.
 Macdonald, Major A. E.
 Mackay, Lieut.-Colonel D. S.
 M'Lachlan, Captain J. W. F.
 Marshall, Captain R. R.
 Moran, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Ramsay, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. G.
 Ross, Captain A.
 Stewart, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. N.

Members of the British Empire.

Bruce, Captain I. R. C. G. M.
 Buchanan, Lieutenant J. F.
 Cavaye, Captain R. J.
 Cumming, Captain J. K.
 Patrick, Capt. and Quartermaster J. M'D.
 Mackenzie, Lieutenant M.
 M'Laren, John, late R. S. M.
 Williams, Staff Sergeant-Major R. C.,
 3/6204.

The Military Cross.

[The use of the letters "M.C." after the names of recipients was instituted on 23rd August 1916.]

Aitken, C.S.M. W., 3/6297.
 Alexander, M.B., R.A.M.C., Lieutenant D. C.
 Alexander, 2nd Lieutenant H. D.
 Allan, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel A. C.
 Anderson, Lieutenant A.
 Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant D.
 Anderson, Captain R. R.
 Anderson, 2nd Lieutenant W.
 Anderton, R.A.M.C., Captain W. D.
 Austin, Lieutenant P.
 Axten, D.C.M., R.S.M. S., 3172.
 Bain, Lieutenant F.
 Banks, 2nd Lieutenant A. (And Bar.)
 Bannerman, D.C.M., 2nd Lieut. J. S. C.
 Bateman, R.A.M.C., Captain A. C.
 Bell, Lieutenant D. H.

Bennet, Captain H. E.
 Black, 2nd Lieutenant W.
 Blair, 2nd Lieutenant A. N.
 Bookless, 2nd Lieutenant J. T.
 Brown, D.C.M., C.S.M. P., S/10978.
 Brown, Lieutenant T. G.
 Bryson, 2nd Lieutenant G.
 Cameron, Major D.
 Cameron, Captain D. L.
 Cameron, Lieutenant J.
 Cameron, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant J. A.
 Cameron, Major K.
 Cameron, Captain R. M.
 Campbell, Lovat's Scouts, Captain E. M.
 Chalmers, Captain A. (And Bar.)
 Charlton, Captain B.
 Chisholm, Lieutenant F. T.
 Christie, Captain J. L.
 Christison, Major A. F. P. (And Bar.)
 Clarke, Captain C.
 Cleland, C.S.M., now Lieutenant J., 5832.
 Collier, Major A. L.
 Collum, D.S.O., Major W. H.
 Craik, Lovat's Scouts, Captain G. L.
 Crichton, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. A. G. M. M.
 Cunningham, C.S.M. T., 6067.
 Curran, Captain V.
 David, R.A.M.C., Captain W. E.
 Donaldson, Lieutenant A. (And Bar.)
 Douglas, 2nd Lieutenant A.
 Drew, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. S.
 Drummond, 2nd Lieutenant R. K. (And Bar.)
 Drummond, Captain W. M.
 Dudgeon, D.S.O., Brigadier-General R. M.
 Dufton, Captain E. S. (And Bar.)
 Dunn, 2nd Lieutenant G. W.
 Ferguson, 2nd Lieutenant J. H.
 Findlay, Captain J.
 Fraser, Captain Alexander.
 Fraser, Captain Andrew. (And Bar.)
 Fraser, 2nd Lieutenant Angus.
 Fraser, R.S.M. (now Captain and Q.M.),
 E. E., 4346.
 Galt, Lieutenant D. A.
 Gardner, Lieutenant A.
 Gardner, Captain B. C.
 Gemmell, Captain A. A.
 Gemmell, Lieutenant H. W. H.
 Gibb, Captain E. J. G.
 Giffen, Captain J.
 Gilchrist, B.D., C.F., the Rev. A. S. G.
 Gordon, Captain J. M'K.
 Gordon-Cumming, Captain A. P.
 Goudie, 2nd Lieutenant H. B.
 Graham, A. and S. Highlanders, 2nd
 Lieutenant J. W.

- Graham-Thomson, Captain A. Y. (And Bar.)
 Grant, Captain H. M. (And Bar.)
 Grant, Lovat's Scouts, Major J. P.
 Grant, Lieutenant J. W.
 Grant, Captain W. St C.
 Gray, 2nd Lieutenant James.
 Gray, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Gray-Simpson, D.S.O., Captain J.
 Grieve, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Grindall, Captain H.
 Hall, Captain H. J.
 Hamilton, Lieutenant R. W.
 Hannay, Captain A. P. C.
 Hastings, Major V. J.
 Henderson, Captain R. A. C.
 Hepburn, Scottish Horse, Captain P. B.
 Hislop, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Hogg, M.M., Lieutenant J.
 Holland, Lieutenant H. B.
 Hunter, Major A.
 Hunter, Lieutenant C. H. S.
 Hunter, Lieutenant G. R.
 Inglis, Lieutenant J.
 Jackson, Lieutenant C. W.
 Jardine, Lieutenant R.
 Jenkins, Captain J. L. C.
 Johnston, 2nd Lieutenant D. N.
 Johnston, Lieutenant W. J.
 Jones, Captain N. (And Bar.)
 Kay, A. and S. Highlanders, 2nd Lieutenant W. L. M.
 Kay, D.C.M., M.M., R.S.M. J., 29166.
 Kennedy, Lovat's Scouts, Captain A. J. A.
 Kidd, C.S.M. A., S/13232.
 Laughton, Lieut.-Colonel F. E.
 Letters, Major R.
 Lumsden, Captain G. J. S.
 Macaulay, Captain A.
 M'Call, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel R. L.
 M'Corquodale, Lieutenant H.
 M'Corquodale, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant K.
 Macdonald, 2nd Lieutenant Alexander R.
 MacDonald, Lieutenant D.
 Macdonald, Lieutenant J.
 MacFadyen, R.A.M.C., Captain D.
 M'Gruer, 2nd Lieutenant A. G.
 M'Innes, Lieutenant J. A.
 M'Intosh, Lieutenant C.
 MacIntyre, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant R.
 Mackay, 2nd Lieutenant H.
 Mackenzie, M.B., R.A.M.C., Captain E. L.
 Mackenzie, T.D., Major M.
 M'Kie, Captain W. T.
 M'Kinlay, Lieutenant H. L.
 Mackintosh, Captain I.
 Mackintosh, Lovat's Scouts, Captain W.
 MacLeod, T.D., C.F., the Rev. D.
 Macleod, Captain R. B. D.
 M'Millan, 2nd Lieutenant E. A.
 M'Mordie, Lieutenant H. C.
 Macmurray, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 MacNeill, C.F., the Rev. J. (And Bar.)
 M'Phee, 2nd Lieutenant A. D.
 Macpherson, Lieutenant J. H.
 Macpherson, Major S.
 Martin, Lieutenant W.
 Mauchlen, Lieutenant J. H.
 Melville, Captain D.
 Methuen, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel H. C.
 Miller, Lieutenant D. F.
 Miller, Lieutenant G. P.
 Miller, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Mitchell, Lieutenant C. G.
 Mitchell, Lieutenant J. J.
 Moffat, Captain M. G. F.
 Moir, C.S.M. A., 11380.
 Moir, 2nd Lieutenant D.
 Moores, Lieutenant J.
 Morgan, Captain E. H.
 Morrison, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant W. H.
 Morton, 2nd Lieutenant G. R.
 Muir, Major M. C.
 Muir-Kay, 2nd Lieutenant W. L.
 Munro, Lieutenant R. H.
 Murdoch, Black Watch, Lieutenant W.
 Ness, 2nd Lieutenant T.
 Nutter, Lieutenant W. E.
 Orr, Captain T.
 Otton, Captain C. E.
 Park, Scottish Rifles, Lieutenant J. B.
 Paterson, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant W. G.
 Patton, Major K. L.
 Patton-Bethune, Captain C. L.
 Penn, Captain C. S.
 Philips, Lieutenant T. P.
 Phipps, Lieutenant H. R.
 Pringle, Captain J.
 Pringle-Pattison, Captain H. S. S. (And Bar.)
 Purdon, 2nd Lieutenant R. B.
 Purvis, Major G.
 Ranson, M.O.R.C., U.S.A., Lieutenant G. D.
 Rhind, 2nd Lieutenant I. M.
 Robertson, Captain J.
 Ross, Lieutenant D.
 Ross, Captain H. D.
 Rowan, Captain H. B.
 Sandeman, Lieutenant F. S.
 Scott-Fowler, Captain F.
 Semple, 2nd Lieutenant R. W. B.

Sheringham, Captain C. J. de B.
 Shiels, D.C.M., M.M., R.S.M. J. B., 7585.
 Sim, 2nd Lieutenant N. S.
 Smart, Captain E. G. A.
 Stewart, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel R. N.
 (And Bar.)
 Stovell, Lieutenant F. S.
 Stuart, Captain W. G. S.
 Sutherland, Lieutenant A.
 Taylor, Lieutenant J. M'E. T. (And Bar.)
 Taylor, Major T. W.
 Tennant, Lieutenant J.
 Turnbull, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Urquhart, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel H. M.
 Veitch, Lieutenant J.
 Verner, Captain J. D.
 Walcot, Lieutenant H. C.
 Watts, Lieutenant A. R.
 Wilson, Lieutenant A. A.
 Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Wimberley, Major D. N.
 Yeadon, Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster
 A. P.
 Young, Lieutenant J. G.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.

Dowswell, Lieutenant S. L.

The Air Force Cross.

Sloan, Captain L. H. T.

Brevet of Colonel.

Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General
 N. J. G.
 Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-
 General J.
 Campbell, T.D., Lieut.-Colonel J.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General A. D.
 Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Briga-
 dier-General J. W.

Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General R. L.
 Cameron, Major A.
 Campbell, C.B.E., Major the Hon. R. A.
 Craig-Brown, D.S.O., Brigadier-General E.
 Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C., Brigadier-General
 R. M.
 Duff, D.S.O., Major G. B.
 Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I.
 Hay, D.S.O., Major S.

M'Call, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. L.
 M'Cowan, D.S.O., Major W. H.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General A. D.
 Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General A. B.
 Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Briga-
 dier-General J. W.
 Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel
 W. M.

Hon. Rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Yeadon, M.C., Major and Quartermaster
 A. P.

Brevet of Major.

Black, Major J. B.
 Cameron, M.C., Major D.
 Drew, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. S.
 Grant, D.S.O., Major I. C.
 M'Call, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. L.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General A. D.
 Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. N.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General R. L. (7 times.)
 Adam, C.S.M. (now Captain) D., S/13321.
 Adam, Colour-Sergeant P., 8934.
 Adam, Sergeant W., 223040.
 Aitken, Sergeant J., 5175.
 Alexander, M.C., R.A.M.C., Lieutenant
 D. C.
 Allan, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. C.
 (4 times.)
 Anderson, R.S.M. A., S/12229.
 Anderson, C.Q.M.S. P., 5227.
 Anderson, M.C., Lieutenant R. R.
 Angus, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel A. W.
 Archdall, Major N. J. M.
 Arnot, O.B.E., Captain W. (2 times.)
 Arthur, C.Q.M.S. S., 3996.
 Axten, M.C., D.C.M., R.S.M. S., 3172.
 Baillie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lovat's Scouts,
 Lieut.-Colonel D. G. (4 times.)
 Barbour, Sergeant T., 4833.
 Baxter, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. L.
 (2 times.)
 Bell, Lance-Corporal A., S/13184.
 Bell, C.Q.M.S. D., 6205. (2 times.)
 Bird, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant W. F.
 Bisset (Army Gymnastic Staff), C.S.M.
 F. E., 7076.
 Blaikie, M.M., Corporal W., S/12354.

- Blair, Private W., 9787.
 Blyth, Private J., 8168.
 Boag, D.C.M., Private K., 8024.
 Boak, Private J., S/12048.
 Bowhill, Lovat Scouts, Captain A. H.
 Brown, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel H. R. (3 times.)
 Browne, Sergeant A., S/18821.
 Bruce, M.B.E., Captain I. R. C. G. M. (2 times.)
 Brunton, M.M., Lance-Corporal R. W. 3/5377.
 Burns, Private P., 6072.
 Cameron, Corporal A., 5113.
 Cameron, Major A. (2 times.)
 Cameron, M.C., Major D. (2 times.)
 Cameron, Lieutenant and Quartermaster D. (2 times.)
 Cameron of Lochiel, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel D. W.
 Cameron, Captain I. C.
 Cameron, M.C., Lieutenant J. (2 times.)
 Cameron, Corporal J., 6675.
 Cameron, M.C., Lieutenant J. A.
 Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General N. J. G. (6 times.)
 Campbell, Private A. C., S/13436.
 Campbell, Captain C. C. K.
 Campbell, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel C. H. (2 times.)
 Campbell, Sergeant E., 7733.
 Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. (7 times.)
 Campbell, Captain J.
 Campbell, Lance-Corporal J., 12965.
 Campbell, M.M., Corporal J., S/16551.
 Campbell, Private J., 5248.
 Campbell, Captain Sir J. A. C.
 Campbell, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel R. (2 times.)
 Campbell-Colquhoun, Captain A. J.
 Carrick, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Carswell, D.C.M., Private D., 7723.
 Carver, Corporal E., 225124. (3 times.)
 Cattell, C.S.M. W. R., 225125. (2 times.)
 Chater, Sergeant P., 5141.
 Chapman, Captain A. R.
 Christie, D.C.M., R.S.M. J. W., 5152.
 Christison, M.C., Major A. F. P.
 Clapperton, Sergeant T., 12861.
 Clarke, M.C., Captain C.
 Cobban, Private J., 6819.
 Colledge, Captain F. W.
 Collier, M.C., Major A. L. (2 times.)
 Cosgrove, Private W., 9346.
 Coulter, Private J., 9771.
 Cowe, Private J., 7965.
 Craig-Brown, D.S.O., Brigadier-General E. (5 times.)
 Craik, Lovat's Scouts, Captain G. L.
 Cram, Captain A. M.F. (2 times.)
 Cram, D.S.O., Major P. M.F. (3 times.)
 Cranston, C.S.M. J., R/4195.
 Cranston, Q.M.S. J. B., 5651.
 Crichton, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel A. G. M. M.
 Crum-Ewing, Seaforth Highlanders, 2nd Lieutenant A.
 Cunningham, M.C., C.S.M. T., 6067.
 Currie, Lieutenant D. M'D.
 Davidson, D.C.M., Private A., 225163.
 Davidson, Private J., S/26340.
 Dickson, Private R. P., S/18242.
 Dingwall, C.S.M. J. A., 7090.
 Douglas, M.C., 2nd Lieutenant A.
 Douglas, D.C.M., Sergeant A. G., 6685.
 Draper, C.S.M. G., 3642. (2 times.)
 Drever, Sergeant C. M., 10631.
 Drew, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel J. S. (6 times.)
 Drummond, M.C., Captain W. M.
 Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C., Brigadier-General R. M. (5 times.)
 Duff, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. B. (3 times.)
 Duff, R.Q.M.S. J., 12241.
 Elms, Private J., 18106.
 Erskine, Bart., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel Sir T. W. H. J. (3 times.)
 Evelyn, Lieutenant A. L. (3 times.)
 Farlie, Private J., 8084.
 Fergie, Private J., 6068.
 Ferguson, Private J., S/27524.
 Finlayson, Private D., 225215.
 Fleming, Lance-Corporal H., S/21667.
 Ford, D.C.M., Sergeant J., 7638.
 Fraser, V.D., Lieut.-Colonel A. (2 times.)
 Fraser, M.C., Captain A.
 Fraser, M.C., Captain Alexander. (2 times.)
 Fraser, M.C., Captain Andrew. (2 times.)
 Fraser, D.S.O., Major the Hon. A. T. J.
 Fraser, M.C., R.S.M. (now Captain and Quartermaster) E. E., 4346. (2 times.)
 Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I. (4 times.)
 Fraser, C.S.M. G. S., 7237.
 Fraser, Lance-Corporal J. W., S/22369.
 Fraser, Lance-Corporal J., 223242.
 Fraser-Tytler, D.S.O., Major J. F.
 Frazer, Lance-Corporal A., 9717.
 Gaughan, Corporal T., 12898.
 Geddes, Sergeant A., S/13385.
 Gemmell, M.C., Captain A. A.

498 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

- Gibson, C.Q.M.S. M., S/23903.
 Giffen, M.C., Captain J. (2 times.)
 Gilchrist, M.C., C.F., the Rev. A. S. G.
 Gilchrist, Lance-Corporal J., 10316.
 Gilchrist, D.C.M., Sergeant J. J., 12853.
 Gilhooly, Lance-Corporal E., 8463.
 Gordon-Cumming, M.C., Captain A. P.
 Gordon-Duff, Captain G.
 Gorie, Lieutenant T. S.
 Gow, D.S.O., Captain A.
 Græme, C.M.G., Lieut.-Colonel L. O. (3 times.)
 Graham, 2nd Lieutenant R. P.
 Graham-Thomson, M.C., Captain A. Y. (2 times.)
 Grant, 2nd Lieutenant D.
 Grant, D.S.O., Major I. C. (3 times.)
 Grant, M.C., Lovat's Scouts, Major J. P.
 Grant-Peterkin, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel M. J.
 Gray, M.C., 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Gray-Simpson, D.S.O., M.C., Captain J. (5 times.)
 Gunn, Colonel G.
 Hay, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel S. (3 times.)
 Heggie, Lance-Corporal H., S/18871.
 Hendry, Private A., 9377.
 Hepburn, Black Watch, Captain P. B.
 Heron-Watson, 2nd Lieutenant D. C.
 Hersey, Bandsman H. J., 9179.
 Higgs, Sergeant A. W., 223106.
 Hill, Private D., 6814.
 Hoskin, Sergeant S., 7278. (2 times.)
 Hoskyn, Private S.
 Hunter, M.C., Captain A.
 Hunter, Corporal R., S/13454.
 Hussey-Macpherson, Captain L. F.
 Hutchinson, Sergeant C., S/13429. (2 times.)
 Hyslop, Sergeant (now 2nd Lieutenant) T. B., S/16774.
 Inglis, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel J. (2 times.)
 James, D.C.M., Sergeant D. G., 12274.
 Jamieson, Private D., 8116.
 Jenkins, Corporal W. F., 2224.
 Johnson, D.C.M., M.M., Sergeant J., 9054.
 Johnstone, Pioneer J., 6845.
 Kearney, D.C.M., Sergeant E., 8246.
 Kidd, Private J., 5166.
 Lacey, Sergeant A., S/12243.
 Lampson, Lieut.-Colonel A. C.
 Loughton, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel F. E.
 Law, Major H. B.
 Law, 2nd Lieutenant W.
 Leach, Captain D. A.
 Lee, 2nd Lieutenant P. W.
 Letters, M.C., Major R. (2 times.)
 Lewis, Corporal W., 9141.
 Liddell, Corporal D., 7033.
 Little, Corporal A., 7162. (2 times.)
 Little, D.C.M., Private J., 7471.
 Lockie, O.B.E., Major and Quartermaster J.
 Lovelock, Captain A. R.
 Lumsden, M.C., Lieutenant G. J. S.
 M'Arthur, Captain N.
 M'Askill, D.C.M., C.S.M. N., 7826. (2 times.)
 MacBean, Captain A. H.
 M'Call, R.S.M. J., S/9963. (2 times.)
 M'Call, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. L. (5 times.)
 M'Callum, Lance-Corporal J., S/15814.
 M'Cann, Lance-Sergeant R. F., 7856.
 M'Cowan, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. H. (3 times.)
 M'Cracken, Lieutenant J. D. W.
 M'Crae, Captain K. (2 times.)
 Macdonald, Sergeant A., 3/2844.
 Macdonald, D.S.O., Lovat's Scouts, Lieut.-Colonel A. W.
 Macdonald, Lieutenant J. (2 times.)
 Macdonald, Sergeant J., S/22052.
 Macdonald, D.S.O., Lovat's Scouts, Major K. L.
 Macdonald, Corporal P., S/13901.
 Macdonald, Private R. C. C., 125756.
 M'Erlich, Captain R.
 MacEwen, C.B., C.M.G., Brigadier-General D. L.
 MacFarlan, C.B., Brigadier-General F. A. (3 times.)
 Macfarlane, Lovat's Scouts, Corporal A., 225484.
 M'Gill, D.C.M., C.S.M. J. D., S/14241.
 MacGillivray, Lieutenant C. F.
 MacGregor, M.C., Captain G. A. A. (2 times.)
 MacGregor, Private J., 200501.
 MacGregor, Corporal W., S/12348.
 M'Ilwraith, Private J., 7884.
 M'Inroy, Sergeant D., 8151.
 Macintyre, Captain D. L. (2 times.)
 M'Intyre, Captain E.
 Macintyre, Lieutenant I. C.
 M'Intyre, Sergeant J., 225515.
 Mackay, Lance-Corporal A. M'K., 11915.
 Mackay, Captain I.
 M'Kay, Sergeant K., 200298.
 Mackay, Private M., 3/5635.
 Mackenzie, M.B., M.C., R.A.M.C., Captain E. L.
 Mackenzie, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Mackin, Lovat's Scouts, Private A., 225582.

- Mackin, Lance-Corporal P., 8442.
 Mackintosh, M.C., Captain W.
 Mackintosh, Private W., S/13241.
 M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D. (3 times.)
 M'Lachlan, O.B.E., Captain J. W. F.
 Maclean, D.S.O., Major C. W.
 MacLean, Lance-Corporal J., 125026.
 MacLean, Captain W. T. (2 times.)
 M'Lennan, Private A., 4990.
 MacLennan, C.S.M. K., 225629.
 MacLeod, Corporal D., 225640.
 M'Leod, Private D., 3/5448.
 MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel N. (3 times.)
 M'Muldrock, Private E. F., S/13507.
 M'Neil, Sergeant S. E., 8060.
 M'Neill, M.C., C.F., the Rev. J.
 Macpherson, Lance-Corporal A., 1722.
 Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. D. (5 times.)
 Macpherson, Corporal D., 1268.
 Macpherson, Drummer J., 8930.
 Macpherson, Captain J. D.
 Macpherson, M.C., Major S.
 Macpherson, Private W., 1767.
 MacSween, Lieutenant J.
 Malcolm, C.Q.M.S. J. C., 18391.
 Marsh, D.S.O., O.B.E., Indian Army, Lieut.-Colonel C. H.
 Martin, D.S.O., 2nd Lieutenant N.
 Matheson, D.S.O., A. and S. Highlanders, Major J. C. M'I. (4 times.)
 Mauchlen, M.C., Lieutenant J. H.
 Maxwell, Captain W. J.
 Mayne, Sergeant A., 5257.
 Melville, M.C., Captain D.
 Methuen, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. C.
 Miller, R.Q.M.S. J., 4169.
 Miller, Sergeant J., 8048.
 Mills, Captain C. M. (2 times.)
 Milne, Indian Army, Captain H. W.
 Milne, D.C.M., Corporal R., 225729.
 Mitchell, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant A. A.
 Moores, M.C., Lieutenant J.
 Morgan, Private A. E., S/13088.
 Moxey, Private J., 8649.
 Muir, M.M., Private D. H., 14502.
 Muir, C.S.M. T. W., 6416.
 Muldoon, Private J., S/17255.
 Murray, Corporal A., 9844.
 Murray, Sergeant J., S/17762.
 Napier, Lieutenant I. R.
 Newton, Private A., 5663.
 Noble, 2nd Lieutenant D.
 Ogilvy, Captain A.
 Oliphant, Private J., 13866.
 O'Rourke, Lance-Corporal J., S/16137.
 Paterson, Private G., 11828.
 Paterson, Lance-Corporal J. C., 8616.
 Paterson, M.C., Lieutenant W. G.
 Paterson, R.Q.M.S. W. G., 6922.
 Patterson, Lance-Corporal A., 5898.
 Patterson, Sergeant A., S/43467.
 Patton-Bethune, M.C., Captain C. L.
 Pease, Lovat's Scouts, Lieutenant the Hon. J.
 Peto, M.B., R.A.M.C., Captain M.
 Pollock, Sergeant D., 11301.
 Porter, Sergeant J., 6077.
 Pringle, M.C., Captain J.
 Ramsay, D.S.O., O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. G. (3 times.)
 Reid, Lance-Corporal A., 1722.
 Riach, 2nd Lieutenant G. P.
 Riach, Private J., S/9950.
 Robb, M.M., Corporal A. V., 3/5746.
 Robbie, Sergeant A., S/15826.
 Roberts, Lance-Corporal A., 8601.
 Roberts, C.Q.M.S. C., 3/6059.
 Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. B. (2 times.)
 Robertson, C.S.M. C. S., S/13923.
 Robertson, Private G. M., 14525.
 Robertson, M.C., Captain J.
 Robertson, Lieutenant J. S.
 Roemmele, 2nd Lieutenant M. A.
 Rogers, Private A., 16403.
 Rollo, Captain A.
 Rose, Sergeant G. O., 4337.
 Ross, O.B.E., Captain A.
 Ross, Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. E. (2 times.)
 Ross, C.S.M. W., 402.
 Rowan, M.C., Captain H. B.
 Russell, Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lieutenant A. E.
 Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General J. W. (6 times.)
 Saunders, Sergeant P., 7581.
 Scott, Lieutenant J.
 Scott, Private J., S/12744.
 Scott, Private (now 2nd Lieutenant) J. M'G., S/15359.
 Scott, Private W., S/15340.
 Shaw, Captain W. J.
 Shepherd, C.S.M. W., 6762.
 Sheringham, M.C., Captain C. J. de B. (2 times.)
 Sinclair, R.S.M. G., 27780.
 Smith, Private J., 8880.
 Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. N. (5 times.)

500 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. M. (4 times.)
 Stoddart, Lieutenant R. T. W.
 Stuart, M.C., Captain W. G. S.
 Sutherland, M.C., Lieutenant A.
 Sutherland, Private J., S/12744.
 Symon, D.S.O., Captain J. A.
 Tavendale, C.S.M. D. R., 4427.
 Taylor, Private J., S/17463.
 Taylor, Private R. A. P., 225925.
 Tew, M.M., Sergeant G., 8550.
 Thomson, Lieut.-Colonel R. M.
 Tollerton, C.Q.M.S. J. G., S/12358.
 Torrance, Sergeant T., S/15620.
 Trotter, Captain R. B.
 Tucker, Captain N. P. (2 times.)
 Tyrell, Lovat's Scouts, Private E., 225945.
 Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. M. (4 times.)
 Wade, Private T., 20843.
 Walker, Sergeant T. W. C., 23943.
 Wardlaw-Milne, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant G. (2 times.)
 Wardrope, Private T., 225957.
 Watson, 2nd Lieutenant R. (2 times.)
 Watson, R.Q.M.S. T. F., S/13603.
 Webb, Lovat's Scouts, Private W., 226118.
 Weir, Captain R. Y.
 White, Private J., 8424.
 Wilkie, Private (now 2nd Lieutenant) J., 8384.
 Wilkins, Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. J.
 Williams, M.B.E., Staff Sergeant-Major R. C., 3/6204.
 Wilson, Lieutenant H. J.
 Wilson, Sergeant H. S., 17916.
 Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant J.
 Wilson, R.Q.M.S. J. P. W., S/13264.
 Wishart, Lieutenant D.
 Wood, Private A., 7554.
 Yeadon, M.C., Hon. Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster A. P. (2 times.)

Campbell, C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. A. (2 times.)
 Cavaye, Lieut.-Colonel G. R.
 Clarke, Major S. S. S.
 Ewart, K.C.B., Lieut.-General Sir J. Spencer.
 Fitz-Maurice, Major J. S. O.
 Fleming, R.S.M. R.
 Fraser, T.D., Captain F. N.
 Fraser-Tytler, Lovat's Scouts, Lieut.-Colonel E. G.
 Gibson, Captain W. L. D.
 Grant, D.S.O., Major I. C.
 Hacket-Thompson, C.B., C.B.E., Brig.-General F.
 Haig, O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel D. P.
 Halliday, Sergeant-Major S., 6542.
 Hunter, Captain W. A.
 Kemble, Lieut.-Colonel H. W.
 Knight, Sergeant-Cook A., 5740.
 Lovat, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., Major-General the Lord S. J.
 MacEwen, C.B., C.M.G., Brigadier-General D. L.
 MacFarlan, C.B., Brigadier-General F. A.
 M'Intyre, Staff-Sergeant, 15824.
 Mackintosh of Mackintosh, C.B.E., Colonel A. D.
 M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D.
 Macrae, C.Q.M.S. J., S/25955.
 Matheson, Major J. S. M.
 Maxwell, Lieutenant J. R.
 Mitford, Lieut.-Colonel P.
 Patrick, M.B.E., Captain and Quartermaster J. M'D.
 Patton-Bethune, M.C., Captain C. L.
 Riach, Colonel M. S.
 Ross, R.Q.M.S. H., 5159.
 Scott-Elliott, Colonel A. (2 times.)
 Scovell, C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel G. J. S.
 Shaw, Captain W. J.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Brought to the Notice of the Secretary of State for War.

Alford, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. L.
 Anderson, R.S.M. A., 12229.
 Baynes, Lieut.-Colonel K. S.
 Black, Major J. B.
 Buchanan, M.B.E., Captain J. F.
 Cameron, M.C., Major D.
 Cameron, Major and Quartermaster J.
 Campbell, Lieut.-Colonel E. (2 times.)
 Campbell, T.D., Lieut.-Colonel J.

[The use of the letters "D.C.M." after the names of recipients was instituted on 24th November 1917.]

Anderson, Lance-Corporal J., 8597.
 Anderson, M.M., C.S.M. W., 153349.
 Archibald, Private M., S/21146.
 Arthur, Sergeant J., 5175.
 Bissett, C.S.M. A., 6705.
 Boag, Private K., 8024.
 Broadfoot, M.M., Private J., 6176.
 Brown, Sergeant P., S/10978.

- Brownson, Q.M.S. A., 211218.
 Burnett, M.M., Private W., S/11869.
 Burt, Private A., 6343.
 Cable, Sergeant J., 9690.
 Cameron, Sergeant C., 7846.
 Cameron, Sergeant G., 7870.
 Campbell, C.S.M. G. M., 7407.
 Campbell, Lance-Corporal H. B., 225113.
 Cardwell, Sergeant J., S/13804.
 Carswell, Private D., 7723.
 Christie, C.S.M. J. W., 5152.
 Christie, Sergeant J. M'K., S/15561.
 Clarke, Corporal T., 8292.
 Coventry, Corporal W., 4778.
 Cowans, C.S.M. W., 12617.
 Cowie, Sergeant W., 200160.
 Crate, Private T., S/21907.
 Cummings, Sergeant J., 4646.
 Currie, C.S.M. G., S/17712.
 Currie, Sergeant J. L., 14111.
 Davidge, Lance-Corporal H. A. C., 5007.
 Davidson, M.M., Corporal A., S/21968.
 Davidson, Private A., 225163.
 David, C.S.M. (now 2nd Lieut.) C. L. B., S/13635.
 Deas, M.M., Corporal J., S/15696.
 Docherty, Private T., 7556.
 Dougan, M.M., Sergeant D., S/9966.
 Douglas, C.Q.M.S. A. G., 6685.
 Drysdale, Sergeant J., S/15245.
 Dunlop, Lance-Corporal G. K., S/14403.
 Ernst, Sergeant H. C., 7920.
 Farquharson, Private A., S/16045.
 Findlay, Lance-Corporal G., S/43012.
 Flannigan, Lance-Corporal T., S/21534.
 Fleming, M.M., C.S.M. P., 5074.
 Flint, Private E. S., 5683.
 Ford, C.S.M. J., 7638.
 Fraser, C.S.M. D. P., 200031.
 Friel, M.M., Corporal J., S/21422.
 Galt, M.M., Private D., S/18846.
 Garden, Lance-Corporal G., 8774.
 Gardner, Private J., 2441.
 Gilchrist, Sergeant J. J. A., S/12853.
 Gillies, C.Q.M.S. L., 1253.
 Grant, Lance-Corporal P., S/40134.
 Gray, Private J., 6539.
 Groat, M.M., Pipe-Major J., 29327.
 Guinea, Private T. W., S/27749.
 Hart, Lance-Corporal D., 2506.
 Henderson, Piper A., 7671.
 Henderson, Private D., 1831.
 Henderson, M.M., C.S.M. J., 8480.
 Heron, Private E., 3/5764. (R.E.)
 Hilton, M.M., Sergeant G., S/10160.
 Hutchison, Corporal J., S/10699. (R.E.)
 Hyslop, Corporal G., 8280.
 James, Sergeant D. G., S/12274.
 Jamieson, Sergeant J., S/16802.
 Jeans, Lance-Corporal R. H., S/18273.
 Johnson, M.M., Sergeant J., 9054.
 Johnston, M.M., C.S.M. T., 5593.
 Kay, M.C., M.M., R.S.M. J., 29166.
 Kearney, Sergeant E., 8246.
 Kennedy, M.M., Lance-Sergeant R., 420412.
 Lamb, Private J. H., 3/7929.
 Lamb, C.M.S. W. C., S/13537.
 Lamond, Corporal W., 7808262.
 Liddle, Corporal D., 7033.
 Little, Private J., 7471.
 Little, C.S.M. J., S/15857.
 Logan, Private W., S/21641.
 M'Arthur, Corporal J., S/18557.
 MacAskill, C.S.M. N., 7826.
 MacAulay, Lance-Corporal C. D., 3/5456.
 MacBean, Sergeant J., 133.
 M'Callum, C.S.M. G., 4314.
 M'Callum, Sergeant J., 15993.
 M'Donald, M.M., C.S.M. F., 29348.
 MacDonald, Lance-Corporal J., 755.
 Macdonald, Private J., 3/5314.
 MacFarlane, C.S.M. W., 4822.
 M'Gill, C.S.M. J. D., S/14241.
 M'Inally, Corporal C., S/12903.
 M'Intyre, Lance-Corporal J., S/25807.
 M'Ivor, Sergeant M., 12471. (And Bar.)
 M'Kenzie, Lance-Corporal D., S/25479.
 Mackenzie, Private J., 6961.
 Mackenzie, Lance-Corporal J. D., 9740.
 M'Kerlie, Private R., S/16646.
 Mackie, Corporal G., S/17863.
 Mackinnon, R.S.M. A., 10716. (Bar.
 Received medal in the South African
 campaign, 1901-2.)
 Mackintosh, C.Q.M.S. (now Lieutenant) D., 7081.
 MacLachlan, C.S.M. P., 3976.
 M'Lean, Sergeant A., S/10957.
 M'Leod, C.S.M. D., 16591.
 Macrae, Corporal J. M., 30132.
 MacRae, Private R., 9479.
 Milne, Corporal R., 225729.
 Mitchell, Sergeant W., S/40685.
 Montgomerie, Sergeant J., S/13428.
 Morris, Sergeant J. E., S/17880.
 Morrison, Sergeant N., 7058.
 Morrison, Private W., 3/7587.
 Munro, Lance-Sergeant A., 200175.
 Murray, Corporal A., S/14256.
 Nelson, Private J., 8506.
 Nightingale, Private C. J., 2130.
 Pollock, C.S.M. (now Captain) D. N., 4629.

- Porter, Lance-Sergeant I., 7159.
 Reid, Corporal J., 6847.
 Renton, Corporal T. S., 7540.
 Robertson, M.M., Sergeant W. J., S/11839.
 Robinson, Sergeant J., 7176.
 Ross, Sergeant J., 7020.
 Rumfit, Lance-Corporal W. F., 7276.
 Sadler, M.M., Sergeant W., S/14820.
 Scobie, M.M., Piper J., S/17128.
 Scotland, R.S.M. P. N., 6025.
 Scott, R.S.M. A. K., S/12647.
 Shankland, V.C., C.S.M. (now Captain) R.
 Shiels, M.C., M.M., R.S.M. J. B., 7585.
 Sime, Sergeant A. D., 3/5989. (And Bar.)
 Smith, M.M., Private W., 9747.
 Smith, C.S.M. W. B., 8093.
 Sowter, Sergeant W. D., 9417.
 Templeton, C.S.M. W., 7304.
 Timbury, Private H., 6782.
 Vass, R.S.M. William, 3871.
 Wallace, Bandsman D., 8447.
 Webster, Private R., 203468.
 Wells, Staff Sergeant P. G., 6690.
 West, Corporal A. M., 9107.
 Wigston, M.M., C.S.M. F. 153318.
 Wilson, Sergeant R., S/40563.
 Winning, Lance-Sergeant H., 13840.
 Yates, C.S.M. T., 9708.
- Barclay, Lance-Corporal W., S/40751.
 Bathgate, Private J., S/30051.
 Beattie, Lance-Corporal R., 7682.
 Beattie, Private W., 223015.
 Bell, Private J., 5107.
 Bell, Private J. W., 31069.
 Bell, Private R., S/18090.
 Bell, Private W., 200618.
 Bell, Corporal T., 9171.
 Bennie, Corporal A. S., S/40486.
 Bertram, Lance-Corporal J., S/14573.
 Beveridge, Private W., S/20941.
 Black, Private D., S/26440.
 Black, Private N., 11293.
 Blackburn, Lance-Corporal A. K., S/13175.
 Blackhall, Corporal J., S/8592.
 Blaikie, Sergeant W., S/12354.
 Boag, Lance-Corporal J., 9509.
 Bovell, Private W., S/10546.
 Boyle, Private J., S/17792.
 Boyle, Private T., 14703.
 Broadfoot, D.C.M., Private J., 6176.
 Brown, Private D., S/18202.
 Brown, Private D., S/17536.
 Brown, Sergeant (now 2nd Lieutenant) W., 9765.
 Brown, Corporal W., 8522.
 Brunton, Lance-Corporal R. W., 5377.
 Brydon, Private R., 3/5778.
 Buchan, Sergeant A., 153138.
 Buchanan, Corporal W., 10417. (And Bar.)
 Burnett, Sergeant A., 859378.
 Burnett, D.C.M., Private W., 11869.
 Burns (now Lieutenant), G. H.
 Burrows, Private W., S/40239.
 Burt, Corporal P. R., S/13355.
 Cairns, Private A., S/23651.
 Cairns, Lance-Corporal D., 40873.
 Cameron, Corporal A., 5113.
 Cameron, Private D., S/12018.
 Cameron, Corporal H., S/15928.
 Cameron, Corporal H., 11051.
 Cameron, Corporal J., S/14022.
 Cameron, Sergeant J. F., S/17596.
 Cameron, Sergeant J. R., S/18323.
 Campbell, Corporal J., S/16551.
 Campbell, Private J., S/12965.
 Campbell, Sergeant L., S/16459.
 Carlin, Sergeant J. H., S/18800.
 Carlyle, Private W., S/17131.
 Carrigan, C.S.M. J., 6696.
 Carson, Lance-Corporal W., S/11495.
 Chalmers, Private A., S/20527.
 Chalmers, Private J., 225130.
 Chalmers, C.S.M. J. C., 2050.
 Chapman, Lance-Corporal A., 153017.
 Chesney, Sergeant D., S/17708.

The Military Medal.

[The use of the letters "M.M." after the names of recipients was instituted 24th November 1917.]

- Adams, C.S.M. H. M., S/10976.
 Allan, Private G. G. W., S/40965.
 Allan, Private S., 17765.
 Allan, Sergeant H., S/11741. (And Bar.)
 Amos, Corporal J., S/21100.
 Anderson, Private A., 225015. (And Bar.)
 Anderson, Private A., S/18115.
 Anderson, C.S.M. D., 5563.
 Anderson, Lance-Corporal J., S/139184.
 Anderson, Private T., S/41281.
 Anderson, Private F., 4475.
 Anderson, Sergeant R. S., 7350.
 Anderson, D.C.M., C.S.M. W., 153349. (And Bar.)
 Bain, Private C., S/23233.
 Baird, Private J., S/24524.
 Baird, Lance-Corporal J. G. M., S/12297.
 Baker, Private J., 40333.
 Ballard, Private C., S/20035.
 Barraclough, Sergeant E., 5415.
 Barrie, Private G., S/18502.
 Barclay, Private R., S/43124.

- Chisholm, Private D., S/40871.
 Clark, Private W., S/26790.
 Clyde, Private (now 2nd Lieutenant) J. W., S/10626.
 Combie, Private W., 8127.
 Cooper, Sergeant A. M., S/23905.
 Cormack, Lance-Sergeant W., 12181.
 Cosgrove, Private F., 8420.
 Coutts, Lance-Corporal J. M., 21970.
 Cowan, Lance-Corporal A., S/18529. (And Bar.)
 Craig, Private A. H., S/18578.
 Craig, Lance-Corporal R., 21184.
 Crawford, Corporal D., 20268.
 Crichton, Private J., S/23908.
 Crockett, Private G., S/21971.
 Curran, Private J. D., 8106.
 Currie, Private J., S/16211.
 Dalgleish, Corporal W., S/11770.
 David, Corporal A. F., 16822.
 Davidson, D.C.M., Lance-Corporal A., S/21968.
 Davidson, Lance-Corporal J., 6754.
 Davidson, Private J., 32631.
 Davidson, Sergeant W., S/20513.
 Davidson, Sergeant W., 5185.
 Deas, D.C.M., Corporal J., S/15696.
 Dickson, Lance-Corporal D., S/11042. (And Bar.)
 Dignall, Private T., S/11812.
 Docherty, Private J., 203195.
 Donegan, Corporal A., 8900.
 Dougan, D.C.M., Sergeant D., S/9966. (And Bar.)
 Douglas, Private D., S/11222.
 Douglas, Sergeant J., 8591.
 Douglas, Sergeant R., 8521.
 Downie, Lance-Corporal A., S/16134.
 Drever, C.S.M. C., 10631.
 Duff, Private G., 8607.
 Duncan, Corporal R., S/13243.
 Dunlop, Private D., 14478.
 Dunlop, Lance-Corporal R. M., 31471.
 Eaglesham, Private F., 18303.
 Edge, Private J., S/41478.
 Elder, Corporal O., 7648.
 Elliot, Corporal M., 225178.
 Farnum, Sergeant J., S/21446.
 Farquhar, Lance-Corporal A. C., S/31964.
 Farrell, Private J., 9199.
 Ferguson, Private J. H., S/27524.
 Ferguson, Private W., S/10362.
 Ferguson, Private W. A., S/22518.
 Finlay, Private H., S/41016.
 Fisher, Private J. R., S/18167.
 Fitton, Corporal N. V., 420159.
 Fitzsimmons, Private W. F., 200558.
 Fleming, D.C.M., Sergeant P., 5074.
 Forrester, Corporal H., S/16439.
 Forsyth, Sergeant G., 200027.
 Forsyth, Lance-Corporal J., S/43231.
 Fraser, Sergeant A., S/9949.
 Fraser, Sergeant A., 223203.
 Fraser, Private A., S/43702.
 Fraser, Private H., 8423.
 Fraser, Lance-Corporal W., S/40484.
 Friel, D.C.M., Corporal J., S/21422.
 Fulton, Lance-Corporal J., S/40484.
 Fulton, Lance-Corporal W., S/15513.
 Gall, Private G., 15062.
 Galt, D.C.M., Private D., S/18846.
 Gardiner, Lance-Corporal R., S/16816.
 Garland, C.Q.M.S. J.
 Gemmell, Private A., 12115.
 Geyer, Private E. W., S/13038.
 Gilfillan, Private J., S/40590.
 Gillies, Private A., 225266.
 Gillies, Private W. N., S/40448.
 Glen, Corporal D., S/10599. (And Bar.)
 Glennie, Private W. A., S/5905.
 Gordon, Private I., 9468. (And Bar.)
 Gorrie, Private A., S/11021.
 Goudie, Lance-Corporal J., 12406.
 Gow, Sergeant J., 225277.
 Graham, Private J., S/23028. (And Bar.)
 Graham, Corporal R., S/22313.
 Graham, Private S., S/11218. (And Bar.)
 Grant, Lance-Corporal E., 5189.
 Grant, Sergeant J., 201062.
 Grant, C.S.M. M., 9420.
 Grant, C.S.M. M., 9260.
 Grant, Private P., S/40593.
 Grant, Sergeant W., 1960.
 Green, Corporal R., 40121.
 Grierson, Sergeant R., S/14084.
 Groat, D.C.M., Pipe-Major J., 29327. (And Bar.)
 Haig, Sergeant A. W., 8742.
 Hanna, Lance-Corporal F. G., S/11570.
 Hannah, Private S., 7874.
 Harrison, Lance-Corporal B., 26361.
 Healey, Private J., S/20039.
 Heggie, Corporal H. G., S/18871.
 Henderson, D.C.M., C.S.M. J., 8480.
 Hennesey, Private T., S/16059.
 Henry, Lance-Corporal W., S/10434.
 Higgins, Lance-Corporal L., 40195.
 Hill, Private S., S/14322.
 Hilton, D.C.M., Sergeant G., 10160.
 Hilton, Private M., S/26311.
 Hislop, Corporal A., 8920. (And Bar.)
 Hislop, Sergeant W., 40111.
 Hogg, M.C., Sergeant (now Lieutenant) J., 7821.

504 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

- Holmes, Private A., 421026.
Hosie, Private J., S/16701.
Houston, Sergeant R., 8155.
Howie, Corporal R., S/18225.
Hunter, Private J., S/43700.
Hunter, Private P. W., S/12450.
Inglis, Private A., S/15664.
Innes, Private T. R., S/31768.
Irvine, Private W., S/12121.
Isaac, Private T., S/11064.
Jack, Private W., S/18278.
Jack, Private J., S/15357.
Jack, Sergeant T.
Jackson, Lance-Corporal J., S/12768.
Jamieson, Private J., S/17875.
Jenkins, Corporal N., 13679.
Johnson, Private G., 9205.
Johnson, D.C.M., Sergeant J., 9054.
Johnston, D.C.M., C.S.M. T., 5593.
Johnston, Private W., S/21177.
Johnston, Private W., S/14002.
Johnston, Private J., S/12945.
Jolly, Private D., 23004.
Joss, Sergeant (now 2nd Lieutenant) E. J.
Kay, M.C., D.C.M., R.S.M. J., 29166.
Keiller, Lance-Corporal J. B., S/22946.
Kelly, Lance-Corporal J., S/18641.
Kennedy, D.C.M., Lance-Sergeant R., 420412.
Kilpatrick, Private T., S/18572.
King, Lance-Corporal M. R., S/200364.
Kirkpatrick, Private C., 31088.
Knox, Lance-Corporal G., S/15860.
Laidlaw, Private J., S/16483.
Laidlaw, Lance-Corporal T. D., S/14561.
Leighton, Corporal D., S/10272. (And Bar.)
Leitch, Sergeant J. M., 220326.
Lennox, Private W., 203285.
Leonard, Private M., 4339.
Lewis, Private F., 3/5813.
Leyden, Lance-Corporal D., S/15298.
Liddiard, Lance-Corporal S. G., S/50704.
Linklater, Lance-Corporal J., S/16335.
Lister, Private H., 18686.
Logan, Lance-Corporal C., S/17962.
Lyle, Corporal E., S/12234.
Lynch, Private D., 40893.
Lyons, Corporal C., S/9937. (And Bar.)
M'Adam, Private A., S/31864.
M'Allister, C.Q.M.S. (now 2nd Lieutenant) T., S/11946.
M'Arthur, Private R., S/10191.
M'Bain, Private A., S/17595.
M'Bain, Private H., 153771.
Macbean, Private A., 203428.
MacBride, Private J., S/11616.
M'Cormick, Private T., S/18025.
M'Culloch, Lance-Corporal J., 9807.
M'Diarmid, Lance-Sergeant A., S/16245. (And Bar.)
Macdonald, Sergeant A., 6765. (And Bar.)
Macdonald, Private A., 22298.
Macdonald, Private D., S/21431.
Macdonald, Lance-Corporal D., S/40115.
M'Donald, Lance-Corporal E., 5238.
M'Donald, D.C.M., C.S.M. F., 29348.
Macdonald, Private G. G., S/43697.
Macdonald, Lance-Corporal J., 14247. (And Bar.)
Macdonald, Lance-Corporal J., S/27648.
Macdonald, Lance-Corporal J. V., 26840.
Macdonald, Lance-Corporal J., 43331.
Macdonald, Private N., S/10392. (And Bar.)
Macdonald, Private R., 3/5156.
Macdonald, Corporal W., 40136.
M'Dougall, Lance-Corporal J., S/16957.
M'Elroy, Private T., S/11119.
M'Ewan, Sergeant J., 40230.
M'Gill, Private J., 3/5747.
MacGillivray, Lance-Corporal L., S/13332.
M'Gill, Sergeant D. H., S/16536.
M'Govern, Private T., S/23439.
M'Gowan, Lance-Corporal J. A., S/13888.
M'Grath, Sergeant R., S/11951.
M'Grath, Private T., S/17044.
M'Gregor, Sergeant C., S/26308.
MacGregor, Private D. L., S/27762.
MacGregor, Lance-Corporal W., S/12348.
M'Innes, Lance-Sergeant A., S/12095.
Macinnes, Sergeant D., 200244.
Macinnes, Private J., 223230.
Macinnes, Private J., S/16252.
M'Intyre, Lance-Corporal J., S/25807.
MacIsaac, Private N., 3/5582.
Maciver, Sergeant M., 3/3003.
M'Kay, Corporal D., 6945. (And Bar.)
Mackay, Private D., S/11139. (And Bar.)
M'Kay, Sergeant K., 200298. (And Bar.)
Mackay, Private M., 5394.
M'Kay, Lance-Sergeant W., S/10391.
M'Kenna, Corporal E., S/18721.
Mackenzie, Sergeant A., S/27417.
Mackenzie, Sergeant A., S/25957. (And Bar.)
Mackenzie, Private D., S/40716.
Mackenzie, Sergeant H., 9396.
Mackenzie, Sergeant J., 23999.
Mackenzie, Lance-Corporal M., 5190.
M'Kenzie, Corporal W., 220309.
Mackinnon, Private D., 26781.
Mackinnon, Lance-Corporal J., S/17682.
Mackinnon, Corporal P., 3/5705.

- Mackintosh, Sergeant J., S/40116.
 Mackintosh, Private J. S., S/43037.
 Mackintosh, Sergeant W. G., S/25491.
 M'Kissock, C.S.M. W. B., 420816.
 M'Laren, Sergeant F., 200294.
 M'Lean, C.S.M. C., 6053.
 M'Lean, Private D., S/17840.
 M'Lean, Private G., S/14069.
 M'Lean, Private J., S/13466.
 M'Lellan, Private J., S/16086.
 M'Lennachan, Private D., S/21305.
 M'Leod, Private A., 5571.
 Macleod, Sergeant D., 3/5219.
 Macleod, Sergeant D., 3/5398.
 Macleod, Private D. A., 13552.
 M'Leod, Private F., S/25212.
 MacLeod, Private J., S/15565. (And Bar.)
 Macleod, Private J., 8355.
 Macleod, Sergeant N., 3/5563.
 M'Millan, C.S.M. A., 7836.
 M'Millan, Lance-Corporal N., 671.
 M'Millan, Corporal D., 11904.
 M'Murdo, Private R., S/15437.
 M'Murray, Lance-Corporal (now 2nd Lieutenant) T. A., S/14032.
 M'Naughton, Private J., S/13862.
 M'Neil, Private A., S/13091.
 M'Neil, Private D., S/10619.
 M'Neill, Private A., S/40141.
 M'Pherson, Private J., 5061.
 MacRae, Corporal D. A., S/43642.
 Macrae, Private F., 223232.
 M'Williams, Corporal D., S/10389.
 Madin, Lance-Corporal J. W., S/40143.
 Mair, Corporal D., S/23945.
 Mair, Sergeant H., 10252.
 Malloy, Private P., S/16514.
 Manclark, Lance-Corporal W., 8910.
 Marwick, Lance-Corporal W., S/22330.
 Mason, Lance-Corporal A. D., S/13260.
 Maxwell, Sergeant D. P., S/25532.
 Mayes, Sergeant J., S/12699.
 Medcalf, Private Y., S/40992.
 Meffan, Sergeant J., S/12068.
 Meiklejohn, Private W., S/18380.
 Melville, Sergeant J., S/16589.
 Middleton, Corporal H., 3687.
 Miller, Lance-Corporal W., S/13686.
 Mills, Sergeant A., 4205.
 Milne, Lance-Corporal G., S/11826.
 Mitchell, Sergeant A., S/20051.
 Moir, Sergeant F. J., 7187.
 Moffat, Sergeant J. L., S/10833.
 Moncrieff, Lance-Corporal D., S/13668.
 Monk, Corporal D., S/21778.
 Morgan, Sergeant T., S/10501.
 Morrison, Private J., 3/5436.
 Morrison, Sergeant M. W., S/14147. (And Bar.)
 Morrison, Sergeant T., S/10501.
 Morrison, Private W., S/15791.
 Muir, Corporal D. H., S/14502.
 Muir, C.S.M. T., 6416.
 Muirhead, C.S.M. G. C., 2118.
 Munro, Corporal G., 18723.
 Murray, Sergeant A., 8722.
 Murray, Corporal A., 9844.
 Murray, Corporal G., S/1276.
 Mutter, Lance-Sergeant A., 6209.
 Nicholson, Lance-Corporal A., 5035.
 Nicholson, Corporal T. A., 201041.
 Nicol, Sergeant D., S/13266.
 Nicolson, Lance-Corporal J., 200204.
 Nicolson, Private R. D., S/40791.
 Noble, Private J., S/40794.
 Pannella, Private W., S/43094.
 Paterson, Sergeant G., S/11828.
 Paton, Private T., S/14345.
 Patterson, Lance-Corporal A., 5898.
 Patterson, Sergeant W., S/16781.
 Payne, Private A. E., 421110.
 Perkins, Private G., 4641.
 Pennels, Private W., 43094.
 Pirie, Corporal A., 4243.
 Pollock, Sergeant D., S/11301.
 Porteous, Private W. S., 7991.
 Pringle, Lance-Corporal R., S/27025.
 Quarrell, Private J., S/23554.
 Ramage, Sergeant W. J., S/16973.
 Rand, Private E., S/31653.
 Reid, Private H., 8082.
 Rennie, Private E. R., S/41537.
 Renton, Corporal T. S., 7540.
 Rickard, Private W. H., S/21648.
 Riley, Lance-Corporal J., S/21584.
 Robb, Corporal A. V., 3/5746.
 Robertson, Corporal A. G., 220299.
 Robertson, Corporal D., 8974.
 Robertson, Lance-Corporal H. N., S/14528.
 Robertson, Sergeant J., 8404.
 Robertson, Sergeant R., 8769.
 Robertson, D.C.M., Sergeant W. J., S/11839.
 Robinson, Private G. W., S/12661.
 Rodgers, Private D. S., S/31109.
 Rose, Private J., S/23246.
 Ross, Corporal A. E., S/13997. (And Bar.)
 Ross, Private D. N., 9207.
 Ross, Lance-Corporal J. R., 10846.
 Ross, Private R., S/40912.
 Ross, Lance-Corporal W., S/26863.
 Rougvie, Private W., S/16906.
 Rowett, Corporal T., 9808.
 Russell, Private J., 7585.

- Ruthven, Lance-Sergeant T., S/10936.
 Ryrie, Lance-Corporal W., 220097.
 Sadler, D.C.M., Sergeant W., S/14820.
 Scobie, D.C.M., Piper J., S/17128.
 Scott, Corporal C. J., 7672.
 Scott, Corporal J., 7881.
 Scott, Private T., 9384.
 Searle, Private W., S/16017.
 Seath, Sergeant D. L., S/10333.
 Sellars, Lance-Corporal J. J., S/16274.
 Shiels, M.C., D.C.M., R.S.M. J. B., 7585.
 Shumacker, Lance-Corporal T., S/14032.
 Sievwright, Private J., S/9958.
 Sim, Private J. H. C., 201033.
 Sim, Private W., 6368.
 Sime, Private A., 9657.
 Simpson, Lance-Sergeant A., S/14297.
 (And Bar.)
 Skantlebury, Private J., 21145.
 Small, Sergeant R. F. J., S/12824.
 Smith, Private A., 7236.
 Smith, Lance-Sergeant C., 8983.
 Smith, Private R., 201167.
 Smith, Lance-Corporal R., S/26793.
 Smith, Private S., 22877.
 Smith, Private T. G., S/10073.
 Smith, Sergeant F., S/11962.
 Smith, D.C.M., Private W., 9747. (And Bar.)
 Sneddon, Private H., S/15477.
 Sorley, Private J., S/29662.
 Souter, Lance-Sergeant J. G., 420113.
 Speirs, Sergeant J. H., S/18170.
 Spence, Sergeant G., S/12871.
 Spence, Private J., 9039.
 Spy, Sergeant B. C., 225884.
 Starky, Sergeant W., S/11781. (And Bar.)
 Steedman, Private W., S/20919.
 Steel, Private W., 21343.
 Stevens, Lance-Corporal G., 6942.
 Stevenson, Corporal J., S/11179.
 Stewart, Private C., S/22224.
 Stewart, Sergeant D., 5971.
 Stewart, Corporal J., 8643.
 Stewart, Lance-Corporal R., 4232.
 Stobo, Private J., 24921.
 Stobo, Sergeant J. W., 9560.
 Stoddart, Private D. T., S/15483.
 Stoddart, Lance-Corporal J., 200542.
 Sturrock, Sergeant E., 7882.
 Sutherland, Sergeant D., 225910.
 Sutherland, Private G., S/40925.
 Sutherland, Lance-Sergeant G. S., S/13024.
 Sutherland, Lance-Corporal H., 7903.
 Sutherland, Lance-Corporal W.
 Taylor, Private J., 8693.
 Taylor, Corporal W., S/22930.
 Tew, Sergeant G., 8550.
 Thompson, Private M., S/21663.
 Thomson, Lance-Corporal E. B., S/21669.
 Thomson, Private W., S/43302.
 Tinkler, Lance-Corporal W. G., S/17750.
 Todd, Private J., 22526.
 Train, Private W., S/16738.
 Tullis, Lance-Corporal W., S/12167.
 Tulloch, Private J., S/40292.
 Tulloch, Private J., S/16391.
 Tulloch, Sergeant R. M., S/11776.
 Turnbull, Private J. G. S., 18108.
 Upton, Sergeant G., S/19007.
 Urquhart, Sergeant R., S/11588.
 Vallentyne, Sergeant J., S/21681.
 Vickers, Private J., S/18231.
 Waddell, Private T. L., 203122.
 Wallace, Private J., 11498.
 Ward, Private H. C., S/14547. (And Bar.)
 Ward, Private J., S/14134.
 Wardlaw, Private J., S/22339.
 Watt, Private A., 6146.
 Watt, Private P., S/21287.
 Weatherhead, Lance-Corporal H., S/13612.
 Wigston, D.C.M., C.S.M. F., 153318.
 Williams, Private A., S/15213.
 Williamson, Sergeant A., 4204.
 Williamson, Private C., 7257.
 Williamson, Private R., 225970.
 Wilson, Sergeant D., 25965.
 Wilson, Private H. C., S/14547. (And Bar.)
 Wilson, Private J. M'D., S/40935.
 Wilson, Corporal W. B., 981.
 Wingham, Sergeant G. V., S/11224.
 Wright, Sergeant T., S/23992.
 Wrigley, Private H., S/40467.
 Young, Private A., 6481.
 Young, Sergeant J., S/40745.
 Young, Lance-Corporal R., S/14140.

Divisional Cards.

- Birkins, Lance-Corporal W., 6081.
 (Green.)
 Cameron, Sergeant C., 7846. (Red.)
 Davidson, M.M., Lance-Corporal J., 6754.
 (Green.)
 Docherty, D.C.M., Private T., 7556.
 (Red.)
 Douglas, D.C.M., Sergeant A. G., 6685.
 (Red.)
 Fraser, M.C., 2nd Lieutenant Alexander.
 (Green.)
 Garden, D.C.M., Lance-Corporal G., 8774.
 (Red.)
 Graham, Bandsman W., 8133. (Green.)

Grant, Bandsman J., 8134. (Green.)
 Kearney, D.C.M., Sergeant E., 8246.
 (Red.)
 Leddy, Sergeant P., 3/5902. (Green.)
 M'Kenzie, D.C.M., Lance-Corporal R.,
 9740. (Green.)
 Murray, M.M., Sergeant A., 8722. (Green.)
 Roberts, Lance-Corporal A., 8601.
 (Green.)
 Sneddon, M.M., Private H., 15477.
 (Green.)
 Wallace, D.C.M., Bandsman D., 8447.
 (Green.)

*Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal
 for saving life at sea.*

Parker, Captain H. L.

*Royal Humane Society's parchment for
 saving comrades from drowning.*

Ritchie, Private J. H., S/23888.

The Meritorious Services Medal.

[There is no authority for using the
 letters "M.S.M." after the names of
 recipients.]

Anderson, Corporal M. E., S/11844.
 Beattie, R.Q.M.S. A., 4424.
 Bell, Q.M.S. D., 6205.
 Bennett, Sergeant T. P., S/16003.
 Black, Lance-Corporal G. G., S/16104.
 Bothwell, C.Q.M.S. N. D., 225053.
 Broadley, R.S.M. A. E., 225059.
 Burton, Sergeant R., S/16824.
 Caldwell, Corporal B. A., S/43281.
 Dakin, Sergeant G., S/50539.
 Dennison, C.S.M. J., 9380.
 Dickson, Corporal J. G., 200326.
 Draper, C.S.M. G., 3642.
 Eaglesim, Sergeant A., S/17707.
 Fenn, Lance-Sergeant E., S/40104.
 Finnie, C.Q.M.S. W., S/425.
 Fleming, Sergeant J., S/15759.
 Fleming, Sergeant-Major R., 4038.
 Fox, Sergeant E. W., 1204.
 Geddes, Sergeant-Major, 204094.
 Geddes, Corporal G. A., S/11039.
 Graham, C.Q.M.S. T. H., S/12651.
 Hardie, C.S.M. J., 7349.
 Harland, Sergeant S., S/15648.
 Hawley, Private T. M., S/40370.
 Hutchinson, Private C., S/13429.
 Inglis, Sergeant W. L., 3/6178.
 Irving, C.S.M. W., 7169.
 Jenkins, Sergeant W. F., S/25958.

Knight, Sergeant J., 5740.
 Lindsay, Private W., S/13480.
 M'Innes, Pioneer Sergeant J., 5983.
 Mackenzie, Corporal A., 226089.
 M'Kerlie-Dodds, Sergeant J., 8675.
 Mackintosh, R.Q.M.S. A., 225508.
 M'Neill, R.S.M. R.
 Maconachie, Corporal J., 9258.
 Macpherson, R.S.M. V. H. D., 7209.
 Malcolm, Corporal T., S/13174.
 Macrae, C.Q.M.S. J., S/25955.
 Matheson, R.Q.M.S. J., 72566.
 Miller, R.Q.M.S. J., 4169.
 Newman, C.S.M. W. H. E., 201205.
 Nicolson, Sergeant A., 201099.
 Ogston, Lance-Corporal W., S/14285.
 Paterson, Private W., 7140.
 Pearson, Transport Sergeant W., 3/6187.
 Perkins, Private B. F. T., 6389.
 Robinson, C.Q.M.S. S., 7062.
 Ross, D.C.M., Sergeant D., 7443.
 Saunders, C.Q.M.S. P., 7581.
 Scott, Private R., 9161.
 Sinclair, R.S.M. G., S/27780.
 Sinclair, Sergeant S., 8218.
 Starrk, Sergeant J. D., 8736.
 Storey, C.Q.M.S. W., 8677.
 Tait, Sergeant J., 8593.
 Vance, Sergeant C. N., S/14541.
 Vickers, Sergeant J. C., 223205.
 Williams, M.B.E., Staff Sergeant-Major
 R. C., 3/6024.
 Williamson, R.S.M. W., 12305.
 Willmore, Sergeant A. E., 223096.
 Woodrow, Colour-Sergeant A. S., S/12210.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Ordre de la Couronne.

Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-
 General J. (Commandeur, avec Croix
 de Guerre.)
 Grant, D.S.O., Major I. C. (Chevalier.)

Ordre de Leopold.

Watson, Lieutenant H. M. D. (Chevalier,
 avec Croix de Guerre.)

Croix de Guerre.

Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-
 General R. L.
 Annand, C.S.M. R. G., 223151.
 Burton, Sergeant R., S/16824.
 Duncan, Corporal A., 10090. (Silver Star.)

508 RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Falconer, R.S.M. W., 4861.
 Fraser, D.C.M., C.S.M. D. P., 200031.
 Gourlay, Corporal G., S/22747.
 Grant, Captain W. St C.
 M'Bean, Captain A. H.
 Maclean, Corporal J., 16375. (Bronze Star.)
 Macleod, Private J., 8355. (Golden Star.)
 Murray, D.C.M., Corporal A., S/14256.
 Price, C.S.M. J., 6391.
 Ramsay, D.S.O., O.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel J. G.
 Sinclair, Sergeant R., 3/6288.
 Vance, Sergeant C. N., 14541. (Bronze Star.)
 Vass, D.C.M., R.S.M. W., R/3871.
 Wilson, R.Q.M.S. J. P. W., S/13264.

Decoration Militaire.

Lang, Sergeant R., S/50568. (Avec Croix de Guerre.)
 Macbean, Sergeant P., 200335. (Avec Croix de Guerre.)
 Young, M.M., Sergeant J., S/40745.

CHINA.

Order of Wen-hu.

Campbell, C.B.E., Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. R. A. (4th Class.)

FRANCE.

The Legion of Honour.

Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major General J. (Commandeur.)
 Dudgeon, D.S.O., M.C., Brigadier-General R. M. (Croix de Chevalier.)
 Macdonald, Captain Hon. R. I. (Croix de Chevalier.)
 MacEwen, C.B., C.M.G., Brigadier-General D. L. (Commandeur.)
 M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D. (Officier.)
 MacLeod, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel N. (Officier.)
 Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. D. (Officier.)
 Patterson, M.M., Lance-Corporal A., 5898. (Medaille avec Glaives de Bronze.)
 Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. B. (Croix de Chevalier.)
 Stewart, O.B.E., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel R. N. (Croix de Chevalier.)

Templeton, D.C.M., C.S.M. W., 7304.
 (Medaille avec Glaives de Vermeil.)

Medaille Militaire.

Blackburn, M.M., Lance-Corporal A. K., S/13175.
 Crawford, Private J., 7555.
 Fraser, M.C., R.S.M. E. E., 4346.
 Kerr, Private J. S., S/21865.
 M'Askill, D.C.M., C.S.M. N., 7826.
 Maconachie, Sergeant J., 9258.
 Wood, C.S.M. J., 5260.

Croix de Guerre.

Adlercron, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General R. L. (Avec palme.)
 Anderson, M.M., Lance-Corporal A., S/18115.
 Baird, Private A. S., S/31418.
 Cameron, M.C., Lieutenant J.
 Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General N. J. G.
 Campbell, M.M., Corporal J., S/16551.
 de Watteville, 2nd Lieutenant J. E.
 Draper, C.S.M. G., 3642.
 Drummond, M.C., Lieutenant W. M.
 Duncan, Corporal A. (Avec palme.)
 Dunn, 2nd Lieutenant G. W.
 Fincham, Corporal C., S/41452.
 Farrell, M.M., Private J., 9199.
 Fraser, D.C.M., C.S.M. D. P., 200031.
 Gracie, Corporal D., 15583. (A l'ordre regiment.)
 Hay, 2nd Lieutenant W. D.
 Kaye, Private M., S/18817.
 Kearney, D.C.M., Sergeant E., 8246.
 Kerr, Private J. S., S/21865.
 Leah, Major H. (Avec palme.)
 Letson, Corporal G., S/17764.
 Letters, M.C., Major R.
 Macdonnell, Corporal J., 755.
 M'Gillivray, Private W. J., S/43149.
 Mackenzie, Private J., S/22054.
 Maclean, Sergeant J. (Avec palme.)
 Macleod, Private J. (Avec palme.)
 Macleod, Lance-Sergeant K., S/43212.
 Macrae, Lance-Corporal D. (Avec palme.)
 Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General J. W. (A l'ordre armée.)
 Stewart, Lieutenant D.
 Timbury, D.C.M., Private H., 6782.
 Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Colonel H. M.
 Vance, Sergeant C. N., S/14541. (Avec palme.)
 Vass, D.C.M., R.S.M. W., 3871.

GREECE.

Order of the Redeemer.

- Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I. (4th Class, Officer.)
 Fraser, Lieutenant G. S. (5th Class, Cavalier.)
 Holton, Sergeant (now 2nd Lieutenant) A., 8430. (5th Class, Cavalier.)

Military Cross.

- Arnot, O.B.E., Captain W. (3rd Class.)
 Cameron, M.M., Corporal A., 5113. (3rd Class.)
 Carswell, D.C.M., Private D., 7723. (3rd Class.)
 Gemmell, M.C., Captain A. A. (3rd Class.)
 Mills, Captain C. M. (3rd Class.)

Medal for Military Merit.

- Duncan, Private D. H., 225187.
 Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I. (3rd Class.)
 MacGregor, Private P., 22496.

ITALY.

Order of the Crown of Italy.

- MacLean, D.S.O., Major C. W. (Officer.)
 M'Nab, Major C. S. (Officer.)

Croce de Guerra.

- Shaw, Captain W. J.

Bronze Medal for Military Valour.

- M'Call, R.S.M. J., 9963.
 Maclean, Lance-Corporal J., 226086.

MONTENEGRO.

Order of Danilo.

- Craig-Brown, D.S.O., Brigadier-General E. (4th Class.)

Silver Medal for Bravery.

- Law, 2nd Lieutenant W.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

La Solidaridad.

- M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D.
 Park, M.C., Captain J. R. (3rd Class.)

RUMANIA.

Croix de Virtute Militara.

- Axten, M.C., D.C.M., R.S.M. S., 3172.
 M'Lean, Sergeant G., 225606. (3rd Class.)

RUSSIA.

Order of St Stanislas.

- Campbell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. (3rd Class, with swords.)

Cross of the Order of St George.

- Garden, D.C.M., Lance-Corporal G., 8774. (4th Class.)
 MacRae, D.C.M., Private R., 9479. (3rd Class.)

The Medal of St George.

- Cameron, Private D. S., S/14458. (4th Class.)
 Cummings, D.C.M., Sergeant J., 4646. (1st Class.)
 Davidge, D.C.M., Lance-Corporal H. A. C., 5007. (4th Class.)
 MacIntyre, Sergeant A., 8432. (1st Class.)
 Patience, Sergeant J., 8899. (3rd Class.)
 Robertson, D.C.M., M.M., Sergeant W. J., S/11839. (1st Class.)

SERBIA.

Order of the White Eagle.

- Collier, M.C., Major A. L. (5th Class, with swords.)
 Fraser, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel G. I. (4th Class, with swords.)
 Robertson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. B. (4th Class, with swords.)

Order of Karageorge.

- Macpherson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier-General A. D. (4th Class, with swords.)

Cross of Karageorge.

- Combie, M.M., Private W., 8127. (1st Class.)
 Spy, M.M., Sergeant B. C., 225884. (2nd Class.)

Gold Medal for Valour.

- Carswell, D.C.M., Private D., 7723.
 Paterson, Lance-Corporal J. C., 8616.

U.S.A.

The Distinguished Service Medal.

- M'Lachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. D.

GENERAL APPENDIX D.

ROLLS OF HONOUR OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS,
1914-1919.

Care has been taken in compiling these Rolls, but they cannot be regarded as altogether complete and accurate.

I. OFFICERS.

With the 1st Battalion	70	With the 7th Battalion	46
" " 2nd "	15	With other units or with the Staff	61
" " 1/4th "	16		
" " 5th "	55	Total	316
" " 6th "	53	The Cameron Highlanders of Canada	51
		Grand total	367

The roll of the Cameron Highlanders of Canada is printed separately on page 515.

Unless otherwise stated, the cause of death in all cases is "killed in action." d. = died;
d. of w. = died of wounds.

The battalion of the regiment with which an officer was actually serving when he lost his life or received his mortal wound is indicated by the number opposite his name.

5. 2nd Lieutenant James Aitken, d. of w.	3.5.17	4. 2nd Lieutenant James Donald Bookless, d. of w.	24.5.15
5. 2nd Lieutenant Peter Allan, d. of w.	19.7.18	6. 2nd Lieutenant George Williamson Borthwick.	28.6.16
4. Captain Thomas Allison.	18.5.15	5. Lieutenant Christian Harold Ernest Boulton.	12.10.17
4. Captain David Anderson, M.C., attached T.M. Battery.	23.4.17	2nd Lieutenant Donald Robert Bower, attached Seaforth Highlanders.	20.9.18
2. Lieutenant James Richard Haig Anderson.	11.5.15	Lieutenant John Boyd, d.	24.9.18
7. 2nd Lieutenant John William Anderson.	17.8.16	7. Lieutenant Thomas Cecil Boyd, d. of w.	21.7.17
6. Captain Cecil Hugh Antrobus	26.9.15	5. 2nd Lieutenant Charles MacLeod Brereton.	25.9.15
5. Major Nicholas James Mervyn Archdall.	25.9.15	1. Captain Douglas Edward Brodie (Brodie).	17.8.16
2. Major Percy Thomas Charles Baird.	15.2.15	1. Captain Ewen James Brodie, of Lethen.	11.11.14
4. Captain Ian Henry Baillie (Lochloy), d. of w.	22.5.15	1. Lieutenant Donald Morton Brown.	17.10.18
7. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Neill Bain, Gordon Highlanders.	19.5.16	11. 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Brown, d. of w.	27.9.18
1. Captain Gordon Barber.	22.7.16	1. 2nd Lieutenant Sydney Moir Byres-Hill, 3rd Gordons.	25.9.15
7. Major James Barron, d. of w.	27.9.15	2. 2nd Lieutenant George Cadenhead.	10.5.15
1. 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin James Bartholomew.	18.11.16	Lieutenant John Hay Caldwell, attached R.F.C., d.	24.1.18
7. Captain Arthur Cyril Bateman, M.C., R.A.M.C.	28.3.18	1. Captain Allan George Cameron (Lochiel).	25.9.14
6. 2nd Lieutenant Angus Cameron Baxter.	31.7.17	5. Captain Archibald Cameron (Lochiel).	3.5.17
6. 2nd Lieutenant Alfred Vincent Begbie, d. of w.	11.4.17	6. 2nd Lieutenant Evan Stuart Cameron.	11.4.17
6. 2nd Lieutenant Kenneth Biggar.	25.9.15	7. Lieutenant Francis Blake Cameron, d. of w.	19.8.16
5. 2nd Lieutenant Allan Maclean Black.	18.7.16	1. 2nd Lieutenant Hector William Lovett Cameron.	14.9.14
7. The Rev. William Duncan Thomson Black, C.F.	22.8.17		
5. Lieutenant Malcolm Gilbert Stewart Blane.	25.9.15		
6. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Paterson Blyth.	10.7.17		

ROLL OF HONOUR—OFFICERS.

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1. 2nd Lieutenant James Alastair Gordon Cameron.	18.11.16	1. 2nd Lieutenant Francis Erskine Dempster.	23.7.16
2nd Lieutenant John Gilmour Cameron, attached R.F.C.	9.11.16	7. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Stobie Denholm, d. of w.	5.4.18
5. Major Kenneth Cameron, M.C.	26.9.18	5. Captain Ian Dalrymple Dewar.	16.3.16
1. Captain Napier Charles Gordon Cameron.	25.9.14	1. 2nd Lieutenant John Hamilton Dickson.	14.9.14
5. Captain Neil Kennedy Cameron.	25.9.15	6. 2nd Lieutenant William Clark Donald.	31.7.17
6. Lieutenant Roy Douglas Cameron.	26.9.15	Captain Alexander Cleveland Donaldson, attached Essex Regiment.	6.8.15
5. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Wright Cameron.	17.10.16	4. Lieutenant Charles Cameron Douglas, d. of w.	25.5.16
1. Lieutenant William Mackenzie Cameron, d. of w.	27.10.15	6. Lieutenant-Colonel Angus Falconer Douglas-Hamilton, V.C.	26.9.15
5. 2nd Lieutenant William Cameron.	17.6.18	Captain Leslie Reginald Coventry Douglas-Hamilton, attached Lancashire Fusiliers.	25.7.16
6. 2nd Lieutenant Waldo Hastie Cameron.	11.4.17	5. 2nd Lieutenant Reginald Alexander Forbes Downie, d. of w.	24.3.18
6. Lieutenant Sir Archibald Augustus Ava Campbell, Bart.	9.5.16	5. 2nd Lieutenant Douglas Torrie Drummond, d. of w.	3.5.17
Captain Charles Colin Kinloch Campbell, attached Army Cyclist Corps.	28.9.15	6. Captain Robert Kenneth Drummond, M.C., d. of w.	24.7.18
Lieutenant Colonel Claude Henry Campbell, D.S.O., attached 4th Seaforths.	14.3.16	5. 2nd Lieutenant Beauchamp Patrick Duff (Hatton).	25.9.15
1. 2nd Lieutenant Ian Patrick Campbell (Kinloch).	9.5.15	5. 2nd Lieutenant Colin Hamilton Terret Dunsmure.	25.9.15
Captain The Hon. Ivan Campbell (Breadalbane), R. of O., Press Censor, d.	16.3.17	2. Lieutenant Henry Alexander Henderson Dunsmure.	20.2.15
4. Captain John Campbell.	17.5.15	5. Captain William Eadie.	18.10.16
5. Lieutenant John Vernon Campbell-Orde (Kilmory), accidentally.	14.10.17	5. Captain Alexander Ellice (Invergarry), d. of w.	18.10.16
6. 2nd Lieutenant Andrew Gemmell Carmichael.	11.4.17	7. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Archibald Scott Elliot, d. of w.	6.8.17
6. Lieutenant John Carrick.	31.7.17	2nd Lieutenant Harry Lawson Fairbairn, attached Liverpool Regiment.	2.8.17
6. Captain Cameron Roy Carruthers.	31.7.17	6. Major James Edward Mainwaring Farquhar of Hallgreen.	15.9.16
Lieutenant - Colonel George Ross Cavaye, R. of O., Staff, d.	6.10.17	1. 2nd Lieutenant Douglas Farquhar-Thomson, 10th Gordons.	13.10.15
1. 2nd Lieutenant James Stewart Chalmers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, d. of w.	7.10.16	1. Lieutenant Douglas Herbert Lewin Fergusson, d. of w.	2.2.16
7. 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Eric Chapman.	25.9.15	7. 2nd Lieutenant T. N. Findlay.	28.3.18
7. Lieutenant Alexander Chisholm.	14.10.17	5. Captain James Bell Foulis.	18.10.16
1. Lieutenant George Henry Chisnall, R.A.M.C., d. of w.	24.10.14	2. Captain Alan Arthur Fowler (Braemore).	28.4.15
5. 2nd Lieutenant James Smith Clark, Gordon Highlanders.	3.5.17	4. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Fraser, V.D.	17.5.15
Major Seymour Spencer Somerset Clarke, R. of O., d., home.	11.5.18	6. Captain Andrew Fraser, M.C., d. of w.	20.4.18
5. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Coats.	30.9.18	Lieutenant James Lovat Hossack Fraser, attached Machine - Gun Corps, d. of w.	18.2.17
Lieutenant George Edward Cleather Collinson, attached R.F.C.	13.4.17	2. Captain Percy William Norman Fraser, D.S.O.	22.2.15
6. 2nd Lieutenant James Crawford, d. of w.	19.7.16	2nd Lieutenant James Fulton, attached Trench Mortar Battery.	12.10.16
1. Lieutenant John Crocket, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C.	25.9.14	Lieutenant Herbert Forsyth Gammie, attached North Staffordshire Regiment.	14.9.18
1. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Crum-Ewing, Seaforths.	21.12.14	2nd Lieutenant Edward Gearey, attached Highland Light Infantry.	22.12.14
1. 2nd Lieutenant George William Smyttan Davidson.	25.9.16		
1. 2nd Lieutenant Ian Sprot Davidson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	11.11.14		

2nd Lieutenant George Alexander Geddie, attached Liverpool Regiment.	19.9.16	6. The Rev. John Kellie, M.A., Ph.D., C.F.	1.8.17
7. 2nd Lieutenant Stuart Stirling Gemmel.	21.3.18	1. 2nd Lieutenant James Kennedy, d. of w.	26.9.15
6. 2nd Lieutenant James Guthrie Gibson, prisoner of war, d. of w.	12.9.17	6. 2nd Lieutenant Henry Thomas Ross Kerr, d. of w.	3.7.16
1. Captain James Giffen, M.C., d. of w.	22.12.16	4. 2nd Lieutenant Hubert Dickie Kidd.	17.5.15
1. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Arthur Gilchrist, 15th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	3.9.16	6. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Hope Kinnear, d. of w.	19.7.17
10. Captain Allan Gilmour, Lovat's s, d.	16.12.17	Captain John Collie Kinmont, attached Tank Corps, d.	18.11.17
Lieutenant Arthur Forbes Gordon, d. of w.	18.4.18	7. Captain William Harrison Kirkland.	25.9.15
1. Lieutenant William Gordon.	9.5.15	Captain William Knox, attached R.F.C., d.	20.2.16
7. 2nd Lieutenant Humphrey Blaikie Goudie, M.C.	17.8.16	7. 2nd Lieutenant George Lambert.	23.4.17
5. Captain William Norris Gourlay, d. of w.	6.6.17	5. 2nd Lieutenant Hector M'Lean Lee.	18.10.16
1. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Oliphant Graeme, C.M.G. (Inchbrakie).	10.3.16	2nd Lieutenant William Leggat, attached Seaforth Highlanders.	13.10.18
1. Lieutenant John Wilfred Graham, 3rd Highland Light Infantry.	21.12.14	Lieutenant Louis George Liebenthal, attached Essex Regiment.	4.6.15
2. 2nd Lieutenant Duncan Grant.	28.4.15	5. Lieutenant Cecil Francis Henry Littleton, d. of w.	6.5.17
5. Captain William St Clair Grant, M.C.	26.9.18	5. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Taylor Logan.	23.3.18
5. 2nd Lieutenant David William Gray.	18.7.16	5. Captain James Bannerman Lorimer.	3.5.17
6. Lieutenant Sydney James Grey, London Scottish.	1.8.18	2nd Lieutenant William James Lowe, attached Trench Mortar Battery.	27.4.16
6. Lieutenant Roy Scott Greig, London Scottish.	28.3.18	Captain Henry Tailyour Lumsden (Balmedie), attached R.F.C., accidentally.	21.6.15
6. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Guthrie, d. of w.	27.6.18	2nd Lieutenant George Henry M'Auliffe, attached Gordon Highlanders.	29.10.14
7. Lieutenant Hudson Beauford Hardman.	17.8.16	6. 2nd Lieutenant John M'Callum.	15.9.16
5. 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin Hall Blyth Henderson, d. of w.	18.6.18	5. 2nd Lieutenant Duncan Colvin M'Coll.	18.10.16
2nd Lieutenant Archibald Thomas Hendry, d., home.	23.10.16	7. Captain James M'Culloch.	22.8.17
6. Captain James Hislop, M.C.	31.7.17	6. Captain John Francis MacCunn, d. of w.	25.9.15
1. Captain Alexander Horne.	14.9.14	5. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander M'Curra.	18.10.16
7. 2nd Lieutenant Ernest Dryden Hosken.	14.10.17	7. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Robert MacDonald, M.C.	28.3.18
Major Archibald Hunter, M.C., drowned, Irish Sea.	10.10.18	4. 2nd Lieutenant Archibald Alexander Macdonald, d. of w.	17.4.16
1. 2nd Lieutenant Alister Hunter-Blair.	9.5.15	2nd Lieutenant James Cecil MacDonald, attached staff, d. of w. accidentally received.	27.4.16
1. 2nd Lieutenant Donald Irons Husband, 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	15.8.16	5. Captain John MacDonald, M.C., d. of w.	23.7.16
1. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Lindsay Jamieson, 12th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	3.9.16	7. 2nd Lieutenant Murdoch Donald MacDonald.	18.7.16
5. 2nd Lieutenant Graham Brymner Jardine, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	18.10.16	4. Major Ronald Macdonald, T.D., d. of w.	10.6.16
7. 2nd Lieutenant Patrick Graham Jenkins.	9.4.17	Captain the Hon. Ronald Ian Macdonald (Sleat), Staff, d.	17.10.18
* 1. Lieutenant Reginald Fitzroy Lewis Johnstone (Wester Hall).	8.9.14	1. Lieutenant Ronald Mosse Macdonald.	2.11.14
		7. 2nd Lieutenant Samuel M'Donald.	25.9.15
		1. 2nd Lieutenant Alastair Somerled MacDonell.	13.10.15

* The first Cameron officer to lose his life in the Great War.

5. Major the Hon. Sir Schomberg Ken M'Donnell, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., of Dalness, Glen Etive, d. of w.	23.11.15	7. 2nd Lieutenant Alastair M'Niven, d. of w.	1.5.17
Lieutenant Alexander MacDougall, attached London Regiment.	30.4.18	6. Captain Arthur David M'Phee, M.C., d. of w.	8.10.18
6. Captain Edward Greaves MacDougall.	26.9.15	4. Captain James Macpherson.	10.3.15
2. Captain Alexander MacDuff (Bonhard).	24.4.15	2nd Lieutenant Robert David Macpherson, Staff, drowned.*	6.6.16
2. 2nd Lieutenant Neil Douglas MacFadyen.	5.5.15	Lieutenant Archibald John MacRae, attached Seaforth Highlanders, d. of w.	5.10.18
Lieutenant Robert MacFadyen, d., home.	8.10.19	5. 2nd Lieutenant Archibald Ludovic M'Rae.	12.10.17
6. 2nd Lieutenant William Arthur M'Farlane, d.	8.2.19	1. 2nd Lieutenant Edward Millett Mair.	3.9.16
5. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Aloysius M'Ghee.	28.9.18	2. Captain John Henry Magoveny, R.A.M.C., murdered.	19.4.19
2nd Lieutenant John Duncan MacGilvray, attached New Zealand Forces.	18.2.17	1. Lieutenant Norman Martin, D.S.O.	22.7.16
5. Lieutenant Ian Lacy M'Gregor.	18.7.16	1. Major The Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland (Lauderdale).	14.9.14
2. Lieutenant Robert Rae M'Intosh.	24.4.15	5. Captain Hugh Wallace Mann, d. of w.	12.11.17
Lieutenant Ian Campbell MacIntyre, attached Machine Gun Corps.	22.11.17	2nd Lieutenant John James Matheson, attached Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, d. of w.	13.8.18
6. 2nd Lieutenant Malcolm M'Intyre, d. of w.	21.9.16	1. 2nd Lieutenant Harley Hyslop Maxwell, d. of w.	24.10.18
4. 2nd Lieutenant Donald John MacIver, d. of w.	14.10.15	Captain William Jardine Maxwell (Munches), attached Egyptian Army, d.	26.8.16
2nd Lieutenant Duncan Maciver, attached Trench Mortar Battery.	11.10.16	1. Lieutenant Kenneth Forbes Meiklejohn.	25.9.14
5. Captain Kenneth MacIver.	27.3.18	5. Captain David Melville, M.C.	26.10.18
7. 2nd Lieutenant Charles William Donaldson Mackay.	17.8.16	2nd Lieutenant John Henderson Mennie, attached Liverpool Regiment.	10.4.17
Captain Harry M'Kay, M.C., attached Liverpool Regiment.	10.4.18	2. Captain Donald Methvin.	12.9.18
6. Major Ian Mackay.	28.3.18	1. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Samuel Middleton, d. of w.	30.9.15
7. Lieutenant John William Mackay, d. of w.	20.8.17	1. Captain Douglas Nathaniel Carleton Capel Miers.	25.9.14
7. 2nd Lieutenant Mark Sprot Mackay.	23.4.17	1. Lieutenant Robert Spiers Millar, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.	19.9.18
4. Captain David Ferguson Mackenzie.	17.5.15	6. 2nd Lieutenant James Miller, M.C.	11.3.18
5. Lieutenant Kenneth Fitzpatrick Mackenzie.	25.9.15	6. 2nd Lieutenant Alastair Milligan, prisoner of war, d. of w.	30.4.18
Brigadier-General Augustus de Segur M'Kerrell, C.B. (Hillhouse), R. of O., Staff, d.	24.4.16	7. Captain Douglas Thwaite Milne, prisoner of war, d. of w.	28.3.18
1. 2nd Lieutenant Alexander Hood Mackinnon, yr. of Mackinnon.	14.9.14	6. Captain Herbert Wardlaw Milne, 74th Punjabis.	26.9.15
Lieutenant Kenneth Mackinnon, attached Sherwood Foresters.	6.4.17	6. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Clapperton Mitchell, d. of w.	26.7.18
6. 2nd Lieutenant Lachlan Mackinnon.	30.6.16	Captain Douglas Moir, M.C., attached K.A.R., d. of w.	22.7.18
1. Captain Alastair Hugh Mackintosh (Kyllachy).	14.9.14	2nd Lieutenant Andrew Graham Montgomery, attached Seaforth Highlanders.	6.9.18
4. Captain John Francis M'Laren.	28.9.15	5. 2nd Lieutenant John Moran.	24.3.18
6. 2nd Lieutenant Donald Maclean, d. of w.	12.10.16	1. 2nd Lieutenant Gerald Patrick John Morison.	13.10.15
1. 2nd Lieutenant Malcolm Alexander MacLean.	13.10.15	5. Captain Alexander Morrison.	25.9.15
7. 2nd Lieutenant George Cameron MacLeay.	17.8.16	1. Lieutenant John Morrison.	23.9.18
6. Lieutenant Donald Cameron Deford MacMaster.	26.9.15		

* Russian Interpreter to Lord Kitchener; was lost in H.M.S. *Hampshire*.

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| 7. 2nd Lieutenant Gordon Reid Morton,
M.C. | 9.4.17 | 1. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Stewart
Ross, d. of w. | 13.11.18 |
| 2. 2nd Lieutenant John Moyes, d. of w. | 14.10.17 | 6. Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosmo
Russell, D.S.O., Indian Army. | 31.7.17 |
| 7. 2nd Lieutenant William Muirhead,
attached Trench Mortar Battery. | 28.3.18 | 2nd Lieutenant Patrick Alfred
Russell, Lovat's Scouts, attached
R.F.C. | 2.4.17 |
| 2. Lieutenant John Muldoon. | 13.9.18 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant James Anderson
Sabiston, Argyll and Sutherland
Highlanders. | 22.8.17 |
| 5. 2nd Lieutenant Fergus Fullarton
Munro. | 20.9.17 | 4. 2nd Lieutenant Henry James Scott,
d. of w. | 29.9.15 |
| 5. Lieutenant George William Munro,
d. of w. | 1.10.18 | 5. Captain James, Earl of Seafield,
d. of w. | 12.11.15 |
| 1. 2nd Lieutenant Alastair John
Greville Murray (Polmaise). | 14.9.14 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Woodburn
Barnard Semple, M.C. | 9.4.17 |
| 6. Lieutenant Randolph Murray,
d. of w. | 27.10.17 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant John Fraser Smith. | 11.4.17 |
| 1. Captain Lennox Robert Murray
Napier (Milliken), prisoner of war,
d. of w. | 28.7.16 | 1. 2nd Lieutenant Archibald George
Roderick Joseph Smith-Sligo. | 14.9.14 |
| 6. 2nd Lieutenant Cecil Newton. | 15.9.16 | 1. Lieutenant Ivan Boyd Sprot
(Rescobie). | 22.10.14 |
| 1. Major Arthur David Nicholson,
prisoner of war, d. of w. | 25.9.15 | 1. 2nd Lieutenant George Pemberton
Stewart. | 25.9.15 |
| 1. Lieutenant Arthur Stuart Nicholson
(Arisaig). | 14.9.14 | 5. 2nd Lieutenant James Stewart,
d. of w. | 25.10.18 |
| 2. Lieutenant William Dukinfield
Nicholson (Arisaig), d. of w. | 23.2.15 | 2nd Lieutenant George Still, attached
R.F.C. | 3.4.18 |
| 1. Captain John Arthur Orr. | 22.10.14 | 2nd Lieutenant David Aymery
Stuart, accidentally, home. | 29.10.16 |
| 1. Lieutenant William Ernest Patchett. | 25.9.15 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Alexander
Stuart. | 25.9.15 |
| 6. Lieutenant Colin Campbell Paterson,
The Royal Scots. | 11.4.17 | 7. Captain William Grant Spruell
Stuart, M.C. | 23.4.17 |
| 5. 2nd Lieutenant Iain Rose Paterson. | 12.10.17 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant D. Taylor, d. of w. | 1.9.16 |
| 4. 2nd Lieutenant Alistair Finlay
Paterson, d. of w. | 5.6.15 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant Edward Graham
Taylor. | 25.9.15 |
| 6. 2nd Lieutenant Walter James Pater-
son, d. of w. | 30.10.17 | 6. Lieutenant James M'Ewen Thomson
Taylor, M.C., d. | 27.2.19 |
| 7. Lieutenant Maxwell Colquhoun
Pearson. | 23.11.15 | Captain Arthur Yalden Graham-
Thomson, M.C., staff. | 30.11.17 |
| 1. 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Parry. | 25.9.15 | 6. Lieutenant James Pringle Thomson,
d. of w. | 15.8.16 |
| 1. Captain David Pollock, M.M. | 18.9.18 | 1. 2nd Lieutenant William James
Thomson, d. of w. | 18.11.16 |
| 2nd Lieutenant Alfred Trevanion
Powell, attached London Regi-
ment, d. of w. | 22.7.16 | 6. 2nd Lieutenant James Walker
Thorburn, d. of w. | 12.3.17 |
| 5. 2nd Lieutenant Christopher Pratt. | 18.10.16 | Captain Sinclair George Traill
(Hobbister, Orkney), attached
R.F.C., accidentally. | 24.11.16 |
| Lieutenant William George Reddy,
accidentally. | 4.4.19 | 1. Captain Reginald Baird Trotter
(Mortonhall). | 9.5.15 |
| 1. Lieutenant Gordon Pennington
Riach. | 23.9.18 | 4. Lieutenant Angus Urquhart. | 26.9.15 |
| 5. Captain Walter Hamilton Riach,
d. of w. | 5.5.18 | 5. 2nd Lieutenant James Veitch, M.C.,
d. of w. | 19.8.18 |
| 2nd Lieutenant James Garrick
Ritchie, d., home. | 3.5.19 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant H. P. W. Walker. | 23.4.17 |
| 5. 2nd Lieutenant Albert Victor Robb,
M.M., d. of w. | 12.3.18 | 2nd Lieutenant James Walkin-
shaw. | 26.4.18 |
| 1. 2nd Lieutenant Gilbert Robertson. | 25.9.15 | 1. Lieutenant William Wallace. | 16.11.17 |
| 7. Lieutenant John Stoddart Robert-
son. | 21.5.16 | 6. Lieutenant James Clarkson Watson,
d. of w. | 31.8.17 |
| 1. Captain Lewis Robertson, d. of w. | 4.11.14 | 7. 2nd Lieutenant Basil Harry Watt. | 25.9.15 |
| Lieutenant Peter Robertson,
attached R.F.C., d. | 18.1.19 | 2nd Lieutenant Graham Harman
Watts, attached K.A.R., d. | 11.7.18 |
| 7. 2nd Lieutenant John Stein Ronald-
son. | 9.4.17 | | |
| 1. 2nd Lieutenant Archibald Seymour
Ross. | 9.5.15 | | |
| 6. 2nd Lieutenant Donald Ord Ross,
M.C. | 11.4.17 | | |

ROLLS OF HONOUR.

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7. 2nd Lieutenant Stephen Cocks Welch.	29.4.16	2nd Lieutenant James Wilson, attached Gordon Highlanders, d.	12.7.18
7. 2nd Lieutenant C. G. Welsh.	29.4.16	Captain Joseph Wilson, M.C., attached Machine Gun Corps.	30.11.17
5. 2nd Lieutenant John Bromfield Williams.	25.9.15	1. Lieutenant Philip John Conning Wilson.	9.5.15
6. Lieutenant Arthur Leslie Wilson.	18.7.18	6. Captain Robert Downie Wylie.	23.8.17
1. 2nd Lieutenant Hugh Wilson.	17.10.18	7. Lieutenant William Young.	22.8.17

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.

Lieut. R. G. Banks.		Lieut. A. D. Hossie.		Capt. P. J. L. Richards.	
Lieut. E. J. Biggar.	5.2.18	Lieut. W. W. Irvine.		Lieut. Edward Legh	
Lieut. P. Borthwick.	5.11.17	Lieut. C. I. Jameson.	. .16	Rose.	3.6.16
Lieut. G. H. Burns, M.M.	28.8.18	Capt. G. W. Jameson.	23.4.15	Capt. G. H. Ross.	24.4.15
Lieut. C. G. Carey.		Lieut. G. Kelman.	8.11.17	Lieut. E. Sales.	
Major W. H. Collum, D.S.O., M.C.	15.8.17	Lieut. J. D. Kerr.		Lieut. V. N. Severn.	
Lieut. J. Cowan.		Capt. George D. Lynch.	8.10.16	Lieut. J. Shaw.	1.10.18
Lieut. George C. Creighton, drowned.	7.7.16	Capt. A. M'Kechnie.		Lieut. D. Smith.	
Lieut. R. B. Delmage.	28.9.18	Capt. Ian M'Kinnon.	8.10.16	Lieut. W. C. P. Sullivan.	
Lieut. J. R. Duff.		Capt. H. J. M'Laurin.	13.6.16	Major T. W. Taylor, M.C.	24.10.18
Lieut. J. N. Eaton.		Capt. J. M'Learn.		Lieut.-Colonel Robert M'Donnell Thomson.	8.10.16
Lieut. J. Fisher.		Lieut. A. Malcolm.	5.4.17	Capt. J. D. Verner, M.C.	
Lieut. Francis Egmont Gane.	19.5.16	Major D. Michael.		Lieut. J. M. Wallace.	
Capt. John Geddes.	23.4.15	Lieut. R. C. Mooers.		Capt. D. Waterston.	
Capt. Harry John Hall, M.C., d. of w.	8.10.16	Major J. H. Ross Murphy.	15.8.17	Lieut. Frederick Johnston Watson.	10.6.16
Lieut. W. J. Hawkes.	5.9.18	Lieut. W. A. Palmer.		Lieut. H. G. Williams.	
Lieut. O. H. Hollis.		Lieut. M. Pollock.		Lieut. J. R. Wilson.	
		Major George Purvis, M.C., d. of w.	11.10.16		

II. WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.

	No. of names.	Page.		No. of names.	Page.
1st Battalion	1590	516	9th Battalion	1	567
2nd „	422	529	10th (Lovat's Scouts) Battalion	59	567
3rd „	51	534	11th Battalion	27	568
4th „	263	535			
Depot	13	537	Total	5615 ¹	
5th Battalion	1252	537	Cameron Highlanders of Canada	1181	569
6th „	949	549			
7th „	981	558	Grand total	6796	
8th „	7	567			

The rolls are based on *Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-19 (Part 66, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders)*, published by authority in 1921, and slightly amended by the Regimental Records Committee in the light of further information.

Names are shown in the roll of the battalion in which a soldier was actually serving when he lost his life or received his mortal wound.

Unless otherwise stated, the cause of death in all cases is "killed in action," and the theatre of war "France and Flanders." d. = died; d. of w. = died of wounds.

¹ Every county in Scotland is represented in this total. The places of birth are approximately as follows:—

Mainland, 507; Skye and Raasay, 119; Uists, Benbecula, Harris and Barra, 186; total for Inverness, 812.

Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, 262; Moray and Nairn, 103; Aberdeen, Perth and Argyll, 258; Renfrew and Dumbarton, 298; Glasgow and Lanark, 1443; Ayrshire, 201; Stirling, Angus and Fife, 441; Edinburgh and Midlothian, 658; Elsewhere in Scotland, 495; Furth of Scotland, 644.

1ST BATTALION.

Abbott, Alexander, 3643, C.S.M.	25.9.14	Beattie, Cecil, 9590, L/Cpl.	29.8.16
Abbott, Frederick James, 8598, L/Cpl.	25.9.14	Bell, George, S/14121, Pte., d. of w.	17.9.18
Adams, Alexander, 9875, Pte.	9.5.15	Bell, Henry, 5481, Pte., d. of w.	16.9.14
Adams, Charles, 6951, Pte.	22.10.14	Bell, James, 12720, Pte.	23.7.16
Adamson, Samuel, S/10986, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.4.18	Bell, John, S/13314, L/Cpl., d.	27.2.17
Addie, John, 7074, Pte.	11.11.14	Bell, Robert, S/15220, Pte.	9.5.15
Adshead, Samuel, S/21039, Pte.	3.9.16	Bennett, Henry, 5059, Pte.	14.9.14
Affleck, George, S/11045, L/Cpl.	13.10.15	Berger, John, 6625, Pte.	28.9.15
Ainslie, John, S/15744, Pte., d.	16.4.15	Bethell, William Alfred, S/17896, Pte.	18.9.18
Aird, Andrew, 5836, Pte.	24.10.14	Beveridge, Robert, S/21560, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
Airlie, John, 6711, Pte., d.	2.10.14	Bishop, Harry, S/28217, Pte., d., home.	24.2.17
Aitken, John Norman, 9427, Pte.	22.12.14	Bissett, Robert Lawrie, S/11044, A/Cpl.	3.9.16
Algie, James, 3/6357, Pte.	29.9.17	Bissett, Thomas, 8300, A/Cpl.	23.7.16
Allan, William Simpson, S/12765, Pte.	9.5.15	Black, John, 2284, Cpl.	3.9.16
Alves, William Bertram, S/13281, Pte., d. of w.	23.9.18	Black, Robert, 7657, Pte.	25.9.14
Anderson, Alexander, 9133, Pte.	14.9.14	Black, Robert, 7600, Pte.	14.9.14
Anderson, Andrew Thorburn, S/15599, Pte., d. of w.	9.5.15	Black, Robert Duncan, S/32269, Pte.	4.11.18
Anderson, George H., 8970, Cpl.	14.9.14	Blackburn, William E., S/17321, Pte.	3.9.16
Anderson, John, 203296, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.18	Blackwood, John Short, 7012, Pte.	14.9.14
Anderson, Robert, S/13843, Sgt.	16.11.17	Blair, Duncan, 3/5384, Pte.	11.11.14
Anderson, Stewart, S/10876, Pte.	26.7.15	Blair, Thomas Hamilton, S/15211, L/Cpl.	19.4.16
Anderson, William, 9851, Pte.	23.7.16	Blakemac, Arthur, 8906, Bdsm.	11.11.14
Anderson, William, 6385, Pte.	14.9.14	Blane, Hugh, 5672, Pte.	18.9.18
Andrew, James Proven, 6334, Pte.	22.10.14	Blyth, David Kirkwood, S/11007, Pte., d. of w.	23.3.15
Andrews, Louis, 9867, A/Cpl.	28.9.15	Blyth, Robert, S/20661, Pte.	23.7.16
Archibald, William, 9337, Pte.	14.9.14	Boa, John, S/26986, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.18
Archibald, William, S/10638, Pte., d. of w.	15.1.16	Boag, John, 9509, L/Cpl., M.M., d. of w., home.	29.7.16
Armistead, John, 5413, Pte., d., Ger- many.	20.3.15	Boag, Kenneth, 8024, Pte., D.C.M., mentioned in Despatches.	25.9.14
Armistead, Thomas, 7305, Pte.	14.9.14	Boath, William, S/16594, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Armstrong, Frederick, S/40313, A/Sgt., d. of w.	1.1.18	Boggie, William, 7486, Pte.	14.9.14
Armstrong, Robert, S/12283, L/Cpl., d. of w.	4.11.18	Bogie, William Hepburn, S/18118, Cpl.	3.9.16
Arnold, Frank, 201170, L/Cpl., d.	28.7.18	Bolt, Robert Lawrie, 6444, L/Cpl., d. of w.	14.9.14
Auld, Thomas, 8124, Pte.	12.10.15	Borland, John Lawson, S/17210, Pte.	17.11.17
Avery, Ralph, 4030, Pte.	3.9.16	Bottomley, Lewis, S/18016, Pte.	18.8.16
Ayling, William, S/33041, Pte.	17.10.18	Bowman, Arthur, S/40156, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.16
Ayre, Joseph, 5578, Pte.	25.9.14	Bowie, Angus, 3220, Pte.	22.10.14
Bain, Alexander, 3064, L/Sgt., d. of w.	17.8.16	Bowie, Archibald, 7203, Sgt.	11.11.14
Bain, Duncan, S/40331, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.18	Bowie, Neil, 3/5575, Pte.	10.7.16
Bain, John, 6332, Pte.	25.9.14	Boyd, Charles Alexander, 9376, L/Cpl.	14.9.14
Baird, Charles, S/14291, Pte.	9.5.15	Boyd, David, 3/5785, L/Cpl.	27.1.15
Baird, John, S/21358, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.18	Boyd, Thomas, S/17753, Pte., d. of w.	2.1.16
Balfour, Thomas, S/12610, Pte.	9.5.15	Boyd, Thomas, 9749, Pte., d. of w.	11.2.15
Bankhead, Samuel, S/40153, Pte.	12.7.17	Boyle, James, S/12761, Pte.	13.10.15
Barber, Albert Armitage, 3701, Pte.	11.7.16	Boyle, Neil, 7993, Pte., d. of w., home.	27.10.15
Barclay, Andrew Millar, 3/6057, Pte., d. of w.	7.3.15	Bradley, Francis, S/25210, Pte.	4.11.18
Barker, George, S/21147, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16	Brady, Edward, 7291, Pte.	29.10.14
Barr, James, 6569, Pte.	28.9.15	Brady, Peter, 4735, Pte.	14.9.14
Barrie, Henry, 5173, Piper.	5.11.14	Brady, Peter, 6129, Pte.	24.10.14
Barron, James Oliver, S/23580, Pte., d. of w.	23.12.16	Brand, David, 3/6283, A/Cpl.	9.5.15
Bateman, William Swift, S/14431, Pte.	20.8.16	Breckenridge, James, 7596, Pte.	11.11.14
Bauld, William, 6857, Pte.	11.11.14	Breen, William, 9628, Pte.	18.6.16
		Brentnall, Andrew, 4221, Pte.	22.10.14
		Briggs, John William, S/16683, Pte.	9.5.15
		Brockie, James, 6052, Pte., d.	21.11.14

Brodie, John, 3/5801, Pte.	27.1.15	Call, John, 200767, Pte.	23.7.16
Brodie, Robert, S/18814, Pte.	25.9.16	Callender, Alexander Mason, 9568, Pte.	22.12.14
Brown, Alexander, S/18779, Pte.	3.9.16	Cameron, Alexander, 6968, Pte., d., Germany.	26.4.18
Brown, Alexander, S/26103, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.18	Cameron, Alexander, 3/5996, Pte.	22.12.14
Brown, Alexander, S/15503, Pte., d. of w., home.	15.3.16	Cameron, Angus, S/23048, Pte., d. of w.	18.11.17
Brown, Alfred Ogilvie, S/41744, Pte., d. of w.	9.11.18	Cameron, Angus, S/23773, Sgt.	21.9.18
Brown, Charles, 5618, Pte.	11.11.14	Cameron, David, S/11055, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.15
Brown, David, S/18068, Pte.	13.10.15	Cameron, Donald, 7835, Pte., d. of w.	18.11.17
Brown, David, S/15541, Pte.	24.5.15	Cameron, Donald, S/13963, Pte.	21.9.18
Brown, David, S/17147, Pte.	9.5.15	Cameron, Donald, S/10885, Pte., d. of w.	8.12.16
Brown, David L., S/17174, L/Cpl.	28.9.15	Cameron, Dugald, 8294, Sgt.	9.5.15
Brown, James, S/15636, Pte., d. of w.	13.5.15	Cameron, George, S/40337, Pte., d. of w.	16.11.17
Brown, James, 9831, Pte., d. of w.	17.3.15	Cameron, James, 6675, Cpl., mentioned in Despatches.	11.11.14
Brown, James, 6724, Pte.	11.11.14	Cameron, James, 3/5465, Pte.	3.9.16
Brown, John, S/20319, Pte.	20.4.16	Cameron, John, S/21343, Pte.	16.8.16
Brown, John, S/16275, A/Cpl.	3.9.16	Cameron, John, 6745, Pte., d.	14.8.14
Brown, John, S/17055, Pte.	13.10.15	Cameron, John, 7290, Pte., d.	12.11.14
Brown, John, 5392, Pte.	24.10.14	Cameron, Peter Robertson, 9390, Pte.	14.9.14
Brown, Joseph, 8439, Pte.	25.9.14	Cameron, Robert, 9370, Pte.	9.5.15
Brown, Robert, 7263, Pte.	25.9.14	Campbell, Alexander, S/18924, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.18
Brown, Thomas, 4823, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	Campbell, Alexander, S/40161, Pte.	28.6.18
Brown, William, 7837, A/Cpl.	20.8.16	Campbell, Alexander, 7082, Sgt.	31.10.14
Brown, William, S/17839, Pte.	17.11.17	Campbell, Alexander, 6076, Pte., d., home.	5.2.15
Brown, William Moffat, S/15498, L/Cpl.	2.12.16	Campbell, Andrew, 6151, Pte.	11.11.14
Brownlee, Alexander, 3575, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.16	Campbell, Archibald, S/21050, Pte.	18.4.18
Brownlie, Joseph, 7084, Pte.	7.10.14	Campbell, Donald, 4867, Pte., d. of w.	28.10.14
Bruce, Hugh, 8421, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Campbell, Donald, 9565, L/Cpl., d.	29.11.14
Bryson, Robert, S/17720, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.15	Campbell, Donald, 4787, L/Cpl.	14.9.14
Buchanan, Alexander, S/18441, Pte.	3.9.16	Campbell, Donald, 3/2981, Pte.	28.9.15
Buchanan, John, 3/5300, L/Cpl.	23.7.16	Campbell, Duncan, 5123, Pte.	21.12.14
Buchanan, Malcolm J., 3802, Pte.	24.10.14	Campbell, Edward, 6780, Pte.	22.10.14
Buchanan, Malcolm, 5051, Cpl., d. of w.	15.11.14	Campbell, George, S/17935, Pte.	13.10.15
Budge, Donald Ronald, S/40330, Pte., d., home.	14.2.17	Campbell, George, 4538, Pte.	29.10.14
Bullock, Daniel, 5733, Pte.	14.9.14	Campbell, James, 9647, Pte.	3.9.16
Burgess, Alexander, 9773, Pte.	28.9.15	Campbell, James Graham, S/27455, Pte.	18.4.18
Burgess, Robert, S/21990, L/Cpl.	20.4.18	Campbell, James Simpson, S/22812, Pte., d. of w., home.	2.12.18
Burke, Andrew, 9609, Pte.	14.9.14	Campbell, James, 3/5547, Pte.	22.10.14
Burnes, James, S/26913, Pte.	16.11.17	Campbell, John, 9477, Pte.	22.10.14
Burnett, David, S/15224, Pte.	25.9.15	Campbell, John, 8845, Sgt.	11.11.14
Burns, Robert Scobbie, 6658, Sgt.	11.11.14	Campbell, John, 8431, Pte.	11.11.14
Burns, Samuel, 5971, Pte.	22.12.14	Campbell, John Donald, 5169, A/Cpl.	9.5.15
Burnside, Peter, 4756, Pte.	7.11.14	*Campbell, John, 5248, Pte., mentioned in Despatches.	5.9.14
Burt, Andrew, 6343, Pte., D.C.M.	28.9.15	Campbell, John, 3/5517, Pte., d. of w.	2.3.15
Burt, George, 3721, R.S.M., D.C.M.	25.9.14	Campbell, Murdo, S/12398, Pte.	13.10.16
Burt, Robert, S/12972, Pte.	23.7.16	Campbell, Neil, S/11183, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Burt, Robert Alfred Davidson, 3/5815, L/Cpl.	28.9.15	Campbell, Robert, 3970, Pte.	14.9.14
Burton, Richard, 3607, Pte., d. of w.	20.7.16	Campbell, Thomas Wilson, S/32523, Pte.	4.11.18
Butterfield, Reginald Herbert, 4631, Pte.	17.8.16	Campbell, Thomas, 7394, Pte.	11.11.14
Cain, Samuel, S/18587, Pte.	17.11.17	Campbell, William, 5527, Pte., d. of w.	3.11.14
Caine, James, 6990, Pte.	27.1.15	Campbell, William, S/17401, Pte., d., home.	30.10.16
Cairney, Thomas, 7560, Pte.	17.10.18	Campbell, William, S/16202, Pte., d. of w.	11.7.16
Cairns, Thomas, 9529, Pte.	14.9.14	Cargill, Andrew, 5164, Pte.	11.11.14
Calder, George, S/15480, Pte.	9.5.15	Carlton, William, 5223, A/Cpl.	17.8.16
Calderwood, Gavin, 6930, Pte.	6.11.14		
Caldwell, William, 220368, A/Sgt.	17.10.18		

* The earliest recorded Cameron Highlander to lose his life in the Great War.

Carmichael, Alexander, 200536, Pte.	21.9.18	Craig, William, 6967, Pte.	22.10.14
Carnall, John William, 200697, Pte.	3.9.16	Craigen, Malcolm, 7043, L/Sgt.	3.9.16
Carruthers, William George, S/12979, L/Cpl.	3.9.18	Crawford, Alexander, 7049, Pte.	14.9.14
Carson, James, S/22287, Pte.	16.8.16	Crawford, David, S/20268, A/Cpl., M.M.	4.11.18
Cartwright, John W., 4641, Pte.	16.8.16	Crawford, James, 7202, Pte.	16.9.14
Carty, Thomas, S/25219, Pte.	17.10.18	Crawford, Reginald, S/10867, Pte.	3.9.16
Cassell, John, S/17821, Pte., d. of w.	27.7.16	Crouch, Charles, S/41643, Pte.	23.9.18
Cattanach, Angus M., 3658, L/Cpl.	23.7.16	Crowther, Beaumont, S/23791, Pte.	3.9.16
Chamberlain, Frank George, S/43007, Sgt.	22.11.16	Cruickshank, John, S/22656, Pte., d.	3.9.16
Chisholm, John Angus, 3/5442, Pte.	22.12.14	Cruickshanks, James Alexander, 5865, Pte., d. of w.	28.11.14
Chisholm, Roderick, 9514, L/Cpl.	11.11.14	Cullen, Robert, S/18573, Pte.	18.9.18
Chrystal, Bernard, 2660, Pte.	2.9.16	Cumming, Donald, 6933, Pte.	14.9.14
Church, James, S/14439, Pte.	28.9.15	Cumming, John, 3323, Pte.	16.8.16
Clark, Hugh, 6609, Pte.	26.9.14	Cummings, John, 4646, Sgt., D.C.M., Russian Medal of St George, 1st Class.	25.9.15
Clark, James, S/22234, Pte.	3.9.16	Cunningham, Thomas, S/17592, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15
Clark, John, S/22543, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.18	Cunningham, Thomas, 7391, Sgt.	14.9.14
Clarke, James, 7287, Pte.	11.11.14	Currer, George, S/23140, Pte.	18.4.18
Claugher, Hector, S/10374, Pte.	20.9.17	Currie, Donald, 3127, Pte.	9.5.15
Claugher, Hector, 8618, Pte.	25.9.14	Currie, William, S/6156, Pte., d. of w.	7.1.15
Clayton, Harold, 4658, Pte., d. of w.	17.8.16	Cuthbert, James, 3/5097, Pte.	22.12.14
Clayton, John, S/32679, Pte.	17.10.18	Dalghish, Daniel, S/26613, Pte., d. of w.	5.9.18
Clegg, William Hamilton, S/43008, Pte.	16.11.17	Dallas, John Fairley, 9301, Pte.	11.11.14
Clement, Benjamin, S/12094, L/Cpl.	3.9.16	Dalziel, James, 9512, Pte.	14.9.14
Clements, William Glover, S/21257, Pte., d. of w.	19.4.18	Daniel, Peter, S/15216, Pte., d.	16.2.17
Clifford, John, S/15743, Pte., d. of w.	26.1.15	Daniels, Peter, S/17389, Pte.	16.11.17
Cluckie, James, S/16672, L/Cpl.	23.7.16	Darrach, Archibald, S/20052, Pte.	12.5.16
Clyne, Don Keith, S/10988, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16	Darrie, John, 9727, Pte.	13.10.15
Cochrane, Andrew, S/20264, Pte.	11.7.16	Dath, George, 9621, Pte., d. of w.	2.3.17
Cochrane, William, S/32433, Pte., d. of w.	8.11.18	Davidge, Archibald, S/17661, Pte.	28.9.15
Coleman, George, 6182, Pte.	11.11.14	Davidson, John, 7602, Pte.	8.9.14
Collett, Arthur, 7625, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Davidson, Robert, 5869, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Collins, Robert, S/10688, Pte.	10.1.15	Davie, Mitchell, 7964, Cpl.	11.11.14
Collins, Theodore, 7182, Pte., d. of w.	7.11.14	Davie, Robert, S/12811, Pte.	25.1.15
Colvin, James, S/17358, Pte., d. of w.	18.4.16	Davis, George John, S/11480, Pte.	11.11.14
Combe, Alexander, S/32357, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.18	Davis, James, S/20853, Pte.	3.9.16
Connell, James, 9104, Pte.	11.11.14	Davis, James, 6841, L/Cpl., d. of w.	10.11.14
Conner, Archibald, S/29851, Pte.	18.9.18	Davren, Robert H., 8844, Cpl.	11.11.14
Connolly, Robert, 5811, Pte., d., home	3.11.14	Delaney, Patrick, 7077, Dmr.	2.11.14
Conroy, James, 9798, Pte.	22.12.14	Dennison, William, 7683, Pte.	14.9.14
Cooper, Bertram, S/22096, Pte.	3.9.16	Denton, John, 8547, Pte.	31.10.14
Cooper, Stewart Rutherford, 7576, Sgt.	28.9.15	Devine, John, 7179, Pte.	14.9.14
Corbett, James, S/40343, Pte.	4.6.18	Dewar, Donald M.F., 6244, Pte.	14.9.14
Cormack, James, S/12375, Pte., d. of w.	6.12.16	Dewar, Hugh, 9293, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Cormack, John, 9423, Pte.	11.11.14	Dick, Arthur, S/16895, L/Cpl.	16.11.17
Cornwall, Richard, 9425, Pte., d. of w.	7.11.14	Dick, George, 5540, Pte., d. of w.	16.11.14
Corr, William, S/20856, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.18	Dick, James, 9664, Pte.	28.9.15
Corrigan, James, 6929, Pte., d.	14.9.14	Dickson, Ernest, S/17736, Pte.	25.9.15
Cossar, George, S/41609, Pte.	19.9.18	Dickson, John, 5445, Pte., d.	17.6.17
Cossar, William, 6950, Pte.	14.9.14	Dickson, Robert, S/23092, Pte.	1.10.18
Costello, George, 9274, Pte.	24.10.14	Dickson, William, S/15478, Pte.	18.4.16
Couper, David, 9832, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	Dickson, William, 8276, Pte.	31.10.14
Coutts, Harry Watson, 6241, Pte.	25.9.15	Dignan, John, S/22245, Pte.	3.9.16
Cowan, Charles, S/16077, Pte.	28.9.15	Dillon, Daniel, 4934, Pte.	11.11.14
Cowan, James, S/14258, Pte.	9.5.15	Dixon, Peter Ferguson, S/32691, Pte.	4.11.18
Cowthra, Herbert, 200755, Pte.	3.9.16	Docherty, Andrew, 9635, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Craig, James, 6710, Pte., d. of w.	21.4.16	Docherty, Edward, 4885, Pte.	11.11.14
Craig, John, S/27758, Pte.	18.11.17	Docherty, John, 9483, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15
Craig, Thomas, 7210, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.14	Docherty, Michael, 203554, Pte.	18.9.18
		Donaldson, John, 3/6023, Pte.	5.3.15

Dougall, Mathew, 6460, Pte., d. of w., home.	3.4.15	Findlay Alexander, S/18338, Pte.	23.7.16
Douglas, George, 6770, Pte.	14.9.14	Findlay, George, 9682, Pte., d. of w.	14.1.16
Douglas, James, 7024, Pte.	11.11.14	Finlay, John, S/10544, Sgt.	1.12.16
Douglas, John, 5395, Sgt.	18.11.17	Finlay, William, 9527, Pte.	22.12.14
Doull, Peter, 6851, Pte.	14.9.14	Finlayson, Angus, 3/5274, Pte., d. of w.	21.10.14
Dowie, James, S/17980, Pte.	13.10.15	Finlayson, Donald Allan, 3/5265, Cpl.	22.12.14
Driver, Fred, S/40348, Pte.	1.12.16	Finlayson, John, S/25914, Pte.	18.11.17
Drummond, Andrew, S/15207, A/Cpl.	16.8.16	Finlayson, John, 8041, Pte., d. of w.	17.9.14
Drummond, Charles Hare, S/17353, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	Finnie, William, 8705, Pte.	14.9.14
Duffy, John, 7818, Pte.	14.9.14	Fish, George, R., S/32864, Pte.	4.11.18
Duffy, John, S/18002, Pte., d. of w.	21.8.16	Fisher, David, 9443, Pte.	14.9.14
Dunbar, Frederick, 7857, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.17	Fisher, Joseph Frank, 7206, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.17
Dunbar, George William, 8390, Pte.	22.12.14	Fleming, Easton, S/14488, Pte.	9.5.15
Dunbar, George, 9567, Pte.	22.12.14	Fleming, William, 6147, Pte.	11.11.14
Dunbar, Oliver, S/20431, Pte.	3.9.18	Fleming, William, S/17578, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16
Dunbar, Robert, S/17965, Pte.	13.10.15	Fleming, William, S/21002, Pte., d., home.	4.3.19
Duncan, Gavin, S/10323, A/Cpl.	23.7.16	Flett, Alexander, S/12881, Pte., d. of w.	16.8.16
Duncan, George, S/15555, Pte.	25.9.15	Flint, Edward Sanderson, 3/5683, L/Cpl., D.C.M.	16.11.17
Duncan, John, 6584, Pte., d. of w.	7.3.15	Flynn, William, 3/5610, Pte.	3.9.16
Dunlop, William, S/30005, Pte.	17.9.18	Foote, William Donald, 8446, Dmr.	11.11.14
Dunn, Robert, 9774, Pte.	28.9.15	Forbes, Howard, 5749, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Dunn, Thomas, S/18957, Pte.	10.7.16	Forbes, John Alexander, S/40174, Pte., d. of w.	20.11.17
Durie, Patrick, 6904, Pte.	14.9.14	Forbes, Peter, 3/5827, Pte.	9.5.15
Dwyer, George Andrew, 7065, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.14	Forbes, Robert, 200471, Pte.	23.7.16
Dyball, John William, 9318, Pte.	11.11.14	Ford, Robert, 7297, Pte.	8.9.14
Dymock, Mungo, 5366, Pte., d. of w.	20.11.14	Ford, William, 6776, Pte.	14.9.14
Eadie, John, S/18450, Pte.	13.10.15	Forfar, James, 6380, Pte.	14.9.14
Easton, George, S/10880, Pte.	9.5.15	Forrest, Henry, S/17669, Pte.	18.4.16
Eden, George, 5966, Sgt.	28.9.15	Forreth, William, 3/6276, Pte.	12.6.16
Edgar, Thomas, 6700, A/C.S.M.	22.12.14	Forsyth, John, 5274, Pte., d. of w.	17.11.14
Edmonds, Alexander, 9458, A/Sgt.	23.7.16	Foulner, Alfred, 3/5784, Pte.	22.10.14
Edward, George, 5940, Pte.	3.11.14	Fowler, Henry, 8077, Pte.	11.1.15
Elder, George, S/15217, Pte.	9.5.15	Fowler, John Willie, 3660, Pte.	3.9.16
Elder, John, 8197, A/Cpl., d. of w.	21.10.15	Frame, George, S/14118, Pte.	3.9.16
Elliot, Henry, S/18066, Pte.	3.9.16	Francis, John, S/17876, Pte.	13.10.15
Elliot, James Malcolm, S/15660, Pte.	9.5.15	Fraser, Alexander J., S/25189, Pte.	18.9.18
Elliott, Alexander, 3/5709, Pte., d. of w.	28.1.15	Fraser, Alexander, S/40175, A/Cpl.	17.10.18
Elliott, Christopher, S/11861, Pte.	28.9.15	Fraser, Angus, S/23090, Pte.	18.4.18
Esson, Donald, S/16343, L/Cpl.	19.4.16	Fraser, Duncan James, 9569, Sgt.	9.5.15
Evans, Aaron, S/15373, Pte.	3.4.15	Fraser, Ewen, 200765, Pte.	3.9.16
Ewan, George M., S/22657, Pte.	3.9.16	Fraser, Francis, 6946, Pte.	11.11.14
Ewing, John, 225203, Pte.	18.4.18	Fraser, Harry, 7515, Pte.	11.11.14
Fairfoul, Crawford, S/31220, Pte.	17.10.18	Fraser, Hugh, 3818, Pte.	17.8.16
Fairley, David B. R., 9681, Pte.	3.9.16	Fraser, James, S/12726, Pte.	13.4.15
Falconer, James, 3/5333, Cpl.	28.9.15	Fraser, John, 8799, Sgt.	3.9.16
Falconer, Robert, S/17938, Pte.	17.11.17	Fraser, John, S/22575, Pte.	3.9.16
Farmer, Alexander, S/18114, Pte.	31.5.16	Fraser, Peter, 3804, Pte.	10.7.16
Farquhar, Alexander, S/10862, Pte.	13.10.15	Fraser, Roderick, 6162, L/Cpl.	7.10.14
Farquhar, Samuel, 6574, Pte.	2.11.14	Fraser, Simon, S/32998, Pte.	18.10.18
Farrow, James, S/17036, Pte.	28.9.15	Fraser, William, S/40360, Pte.	23.9.16
Ferguson, Alexander, 8504, Sgt.	9.5.15	Fraser, William, S/25285, Pte., d. of w.	18.4.18
Ferguson, Charles Craig, 9583, Pte.	11.11.14	Fraser, William, S/10689, Pte., d. of w.	1.2.15
Ferguson, George, 6679, Pte.	14.9.14	Fraser, William, S/6189, Pte.	9.5.15
Ferguson, Henry, S/20027, Pte.	23.7.16	Fraser, William, 5658, L/Cpl.	28.9.15
Ferguson, William, S/31417, Pte.	17.10.18	Fraser, Robert, S/15685, Pte.	10.7.16
Ferguson, William, 9437, Pte.	11.11.14	Freeman, James William, 200708, Pte.	18.8.16
Ferguson, William, 6737, Pte.	14.9.14	Fyfe, John, S/40186, Pte.	18.4.18
Ferrin, John, S/43051, Pte.	2.12.16	Gallon, Andrew Thomson, S/23259, Pte.	17.11.17
Fife, John Peter Alexander, 8652, L/Cpl.	12.10.15	Galloway, William, 4690, Pte.	3.9.16
Figgins, Alexander, 5333, Cpl.	22.10.14		

Galt, Allan Gibson, 5551, L/Cpl.	11.11.14	Grant, William, 5546, Pte.	5.11.14
Gardner, Andrew, S/21162, Pte., d. of w.	2.6.16	Gray, Finlay, S/12709, Pte.	25.9.15
Gardner, Robert, S/15365, Pte.	21.3.18	Gray, James, S/10331, Pte.	12.4.15
Geddes, George, 7894, L/Sgt.	14.9.14	Gray, James, S/20211, Pte.	15.3.16
Gellatly, Peter, 9160, Pte.	23.7.16	Gray, John, 7658, Cpl.	25.9.14
Gibb, William, 9253, Pte.	28.9.15	Gray, Louis, S/26610, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.18
Gibson, Archibald, 7088, Pte.	14.9.14	Graydon, Sykes, S/26396, Pte.	18.4.18
Gibson, George, 6907, Pte.	11.11.14	Grayson, Walter, 5621, Pte.	7.5.15
Gibson, Hugh, S/20207, Pte.	8.3.16	Grierson, John, 9499, Pte., d. of w.	21.4.16
Gibson, James, S/17969, Pte.	13.10.15	Grieve, Robert, 5848, Pte.	29.10.14
Gibson, Milner, S/40361, Pte.	17.11.17	Griffiths, Albert, S/43017, Pte., d. of w.	20.10.18
Gibson, William, S/12361, Pte.	9.5.15	Grossert, James, 9614, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15
Giffen, Joseph, 8334, Pte.	14.9.14	Grott, John, 9594, Pte.	14.9.14
Gilbertson, Charles Scott, S/15022, Pte.	12.6.15	Gulline, Robert, S/20936, Pte.	16.8.16
Gilchrist, Ernest Watson, S/18124, d. of w.	30.6.16	Gunn, Norman, 9784, L/Cpl.	28.9.15
Gilchrist, Joseph, 5703, Pte.	11.11.14	Guthrie, James, S/12877, Pte.	9.5.15
Gilhooly, James, 7825, Pte.	14.9.14	Guthrie, Thomas, S/17606, Pte.	28.9.15
Gillanders, David, 9728, Pte.	9.5.15	Hagan, Hugh, 5117, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.15
Gillespie, James, S/20479, Pte., d. of w.	15.3.16	Hall, Alfred Findly, S/23224, L/Cpl., d.	9.5.18
Gillespie, Robert, 8558, Pte.	28.9.15	Hall, James Doig, S/11262, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Gillespie, William, S/23206, L/Cpl.	25.9.18	Hall, Robert, 5757, Pte.	22.10.14
Gillies, John, 3924, Pte.	11.10.14	Halstead, Maurice, 3942, Pte.	17.8.16
Gilmour, James, 9737, Pte.	22.12.14	Hamilton, Alexander, 6729, Pte.	14.9.14
Gilroy, Charles, S/10697, L/Cpl.	18.11.17	Hamilton, James, S/18021, Pte., d.	27.1.16
Girvan, John Dalgleish, 9870, Pte.	22.12.14	Hamilton, James, S/11306, Pte.	9.5.15
Glass, Joseph, 7396, Pte., d. of w.	22.12.14	Hamilton, James, S/31084, Pte.	18.4.18
Griffith, William Ross, 7998, L/Cpl.	15.3.16	Hamilton, James, 7450, Pte.	13.10.15
Goldie, Hugh Newall, S/10176, Pte., d. of w.	18.4.18	Hamilton, Robert, 5945, Pte.	22.12.14
Gollan, James, S/43205, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.18	Hamilton, Robert, S/20101, Pte.	24.2.16
Gollan, Robert, 5412, L/Cpl., d. of w.	2.10.14	Hammond, David, 7454, Pte.	14.9.14
Gordon, Donald, 4722, Sgt.	28.9.15	Handford, John, S/25022, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.18
Gordon, James, S/40188, Pte.	3.12.16	Handyside, James, 5882, Pte.	23.7.16
Gordon, James, S/11221, Pte.	9.5.15	Hannah, Benjamin, S/23196, Pte.	18.4.18
Gordon, William, 4866, Pte.	3.11.14	Hannah, Charles Gordon, S/10277, Pte.	28.9.15
Gorman, Francis, S/20643, Pte.	31.5.16	Hardie, William, S/10540, Pte.	29.9.17
Gorman, Robert, 6025, L/Cpl., d. of w.	29.6.16	Harding, William Allen, S/40200, Pte.	25.2.17
Goudie, Paul Maxwell, 9228, Pte.	14.9.14	Harris, Bob, S/40371, Pte., d. of w.	15.12.16
Goulden, William, S/40364, Pte.	15.11.17	Harris, Henry Alfred, 201206, Pte.	18.4.18
Gourlay, George, S/22747, A/Cpl., Bel- gian Croix de Guerre.	18.4.18	Harris, James, 6610, Pte.	5.11.14
Gowans, James, S/23026, Pte.	17.11.17	Harris, John Henry, 4409, Pte.	3.9.16
Gowing, Frank, 9745, Pte.	22.12.14	Harris, Nathaniel, 7411, Pte.	11.11.14
Gracie, Steven, 6917, Pte., d. of w.	5.11.14	Harris, Walter, 5914, Pte.	22.10.14
Graham, Colin, S/15301, Pte.	23.7.16	Harrison, John, S/14467, Pte., d. of w.	20.12.15
Graham, Fred, 3523, Pte.	17.8.16	Hart, David, S/12839, Pte.	18.9.18
Graham, Henry, 5172, Pte.	11.11.14	Hart, George, S/40193, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.9.18
Graham, James, S/15204, Pte., d. of w.	12.5.15	Hartley, William, S/43050, Pte., d.	24.12.16
Graham, John, 3/5760, Pte.	28.9.15	Harvey, David, 6576, Pte.	11.11.14
Graham, Nigel, 9120, Cpl.	21.10.14	Harvey, John, 7235, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.14
Graham, Thomas, 7907, Pte.	25.9.14	Harvie, Robert, S/12575, Pte.	12.10.15
Grant, Charles Robertson, 5995, Pte.	22.12.14	Hawkins, Edward, 7201, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.14
Grant, Donald, S/40366, Pte., d. of w.	3.12.16	Hawkins, Herbert, 6578, Sgt.	14.9.14
Grant, Donald Hugh, S/23268, Pte.	28.3.18	Hay, Andrew Spence, 8587, Dmr., d. of w.	4.11.14
Grant, Donald, 7338, C.S.M.	11.11.14	Hay, Archibald, S/11860, Pte., d. of w.	16.11.17
Grant, James Donald, S/31329, Pte., d. of w.	21.9.18	Haynes, Alexander, 4208, Pte., d., home	10.2.17
Grant, James, S/23175, L/Cpl.	14.3.18	Heatley, John, 6582, Pte.	11.11.14
Grant, John Victor, 7940, Pte.	11.11.14	Heggie, Robert, S/16281, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15
Grant, Robert M'Hardy, S/31027, Pte.	18.9.18	Henderson, Donald, S/25286, Pte., d. of w., D.C.M.	21.9.18
Grant, William, 7115, Pte.	14.9.14	Henderson, Hugh, S/12065, Pte., d. of w.	16.6.15
		Henderson, James, 9769, Pte., d. of w.	21.5.15
		Henderson, Thomas, S/25059, L/Cpl.	18.9.18

Henderson, William, 8871, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.11.17	Jenkins, James, S/12532, Pte., d. of w.	15.4.15
Hendren, James, S/12751, Pte.	10.1.15	Jennings, Herbert Howard, S/41626, L/Cpl.	19.9.18
Hendry, James, 7931, Pte., d.	3.10.16	Jerrison, Abraham, S/17877, L/Cpl.	13.10.15
Hendry, John Walker, S/26742, L/Cpl.	18.4.18	Johnston, William, S/21177, Pte., M.M.	18.11.16
Hennessey, James, S/16158, Pte.	28.9.15	Johnstone, Angus, 8495, Pte., d.	12.12.17
Hepburn, Adam Tierney, S/20647, Pte.	4.11.18	Johnstone, George Sloan, S/14394, Pte.	3.9.16
Heptinstall, Mathew, 3570, Pte.	3.9.16	Johnstone, James, 6139, Pte.	22.10.14
Herbert, James, 7779, L/Cpl., d. of w.	2.11.14	Johnstone, James, 8513, A/Sgt.	5.15
Herd, Thomas, S/12838, Pte.	9.5.15	Johnstone, John Patrick, 9754, Pte.	9.5.15
Herkes, George, S/20424, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.16	Johnstone, John, 6452, Pte.	11.11.14
Herman, Joseph, S/10653, Pte.	11.11.14	Joiner, James, S/23021, Pte.	4.11.18
Heughan, William, S/21488, Pte.	3.9.16	Jordan, William, 9793, Pte.	9.5.15
Hewitt, Thomas, 6197, Pte.	11.11.14	Jowett, William, 3893, Pte.	23.7.16
Higgins, Andrew, S/20664, Pte.	3.9.16	Jowitt, Arthur, S/40205, Pte.	30.6.17
Higgins, Matthew, S/12894, Pte.	17.11.17	Judge, Michael, 4748, Pte.	31.10.14
Hill, David, S/20924, Pte.	3.9.16	Kane, Archibald, 8112, Pte.	11.11.14
Hill, Edward, 4604, Pte.	11.11.14	Kane, Peter, 7244, Pte., d. of w.	9.10.15
Hill, Francis Miller, 203432, Pte.	18.4.18	Kant, David, 204066, Pte.	3.10.18
Hill, James, 7692, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.14	Keirney, John, S/11801, Pte.	22.3.15
Hinde, Joseph, 9008, Pte.	14.9.14	Keith, George Tasker, 41614, Pte.	18.9.18
Hirst, Norman, S/25325, Pte.	20.4.18	Keith, Matthew, 3/6274, Pte., d.	29.10.16
Hobson, David, 9694, Pte.	13.10.15	Kellock, Robert, 9363, Pte.	11.11.14
Hogg, Alexander, 8502, Sgt., d. of w.	27.9.18	Kelly, James, 7274, Pte.	14.9.14
Hogg, Thomas, S/17431, Pte., d. of w.	24.9.16	Kennedy, Alexander, 6341, C.S.M.	9.5.15
Holmes, George, S/10793, Pte.	26.4.16	Kennedy, Donald, 3/5308, Pte.	28.10.14
Home, William, 7465, Cpl.	14.9.14	Kennedy, Donald, S/40207, L/Cpl.	18.9.18
Hopper, George, 5951, L/Cpl.	6.11.14	Kennedy, Murdoch, 6863, Pte.	5.11.14
Horden, Samuel David, 9435, Pte.	14.9.14	Kennedy, Roderick, 3/5538, Pte.	27.1.15
Horn, Hugh, 6715, Pte.	14.9.14	Kenny, Joseph, 9613, Pte.	14.9.14
Horon, Martin, 9339, Pte.	11.11.14	Kenny, Samuel, 7561, Pte.	14.9.14
Hotchkiss, James, S/15500, Pte.	16.8.16	Kent, James, S/15737, Pte.	27.1.15
Hough, John William, 3560, Pte.	18.8.16	Kerr, Peter, 3/5880, Pte.	13.10.15
Hughes, Andrew, 6984, A/Cpl.	25.9.15	Kerridge, Louis Frederick, 3/6258, Pte.	27.1.15
Hughes, William, S/10744, Pte.	27.1.15	Kevitt, John William, 3504, Pte.	6.7.16
Hunter, James, 6767, Pte.	24.10.14	Kidd, Alexander, S/12995, Pte., d., home.	11.9.18
Hunter, Robert, S/22878, L/Cpl., d.	20.1.17	Kilpatrick, John, 7175, Pte., d.	14.9.14
Hunter, Thomas, S/11208, Pte.	13.10.15	King, Andrew, 9763, Pte.	22.12.14
Husband, Alexander, 9280, Pte.	11.11.14	King, James, S/21294, Pte.	17.11.17
Hutchison, Alexander, 7642, Sgt.	25.9.14	Kinghorn, George, 5776, Sgt.	11.11.14
Hutchison, James, 7539, L/Cpl., d.	14.9.14	Kirk, James, S/20854, Pte.	16.11.17
Hutchison, Samuel M., S/25452, Pte., d.	9.3.17	Kirkwood, Robert, 9796, Pte.	28.9.15
Hyder, William, S/43023, Pte.	22.11.16	Knight, Robert Alexander, S/22252, L/Cpl.	4.11.18
Ingham, Mark, S/18327, Pte., d. of w.	30.5.16	Knox, Vincent, 4677, Pte.	22.10.14
Innes, George, S/22883, Pte.	6.9.18	Knubly, John, 3/5868, L/Cpl.	13.7.15
Innes, Gordon, 6860, Pte.	22.10.14	Kyle, Robert, S/22793, Pte.	17.10.18
Isles, James Victor, S/33388, Pte., d. of w.	7.11.18	Lacey, Percy Craven, 7134, L/Cpl.	28.9.15
Jack, Charles, 7409, Pte., d. of w.	9.10.14	Laing, Glen Moncrieff, 6813, Pte.	14.9.14
Jack, Robert, S/12634, Pte.	9.5.15	Lamb, Thomas, 7892, Pte., d., home.	9.11.18
Jackson, Albert Kipling, S/40372, Pte.	15.11.17	Lambie, John, 9702, Pte.	22.12.14
Jackson, David, 6123, Pte.	11.11.14	Lane, George, S/40376, Pte.	22.9.16
James, George, 3577, Pte.	11.7.16	Langan, John, S/20082, Pte.	18.11.17
Jameson, John, S/17875, Pte., M.M.	29.8.16	Largent, Leonard James, 3/6218, Pte.	22.12.14
Jameson, Alexander, S/20463, Pte.	22.7.16	Laurie, David Graham, 6692, Sgt.	23.7.16
Jameson, David, 7614, Pte., d.	19.5.15	Laurie, James, S/20392, Pte.	12.7.16
Jameson, James, S/20130, Pte.	16.8.16	Laurie, Robert, 7227, Pte.	25.9.15
Jameson, John, S/15289, Pte.	25.9.15	Lauriston, James, 7003, Pte.	14.9.14
Jameson, William, 7428, Pte.	13.10.15	Lavery, John, S/10895, L/Cpl.	29.10.14
Jardine, John, S/11150, L/Cpl.	20.8.16	Law, Alexander, S/18149, Pte.	25.9.16
Jardine, William Laing, 7354, Pte.	28.9.15	Lawson, Angus M'Donald, 6769, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Jarvie, James, 6433, Pte.	26.9.14	Lawson, James, 7298, Pte.	22.10.14
Jarvie, Robert, 6621, Pte.	11.11.14		

Lawrie, James, S/12107, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Clelland, Ernest, S/17892, Pte., d. of w.	24.11.16
Leary, John, 6223, Pte., d. of w.	4.11.14	M'Clure, John R., S/17013, L/Cpl.	23.7.16
Lee, Michael, 6826, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Cluskey, William John, 9655, Pte.	13.10.15
Lee, William, 3543, Pte.	23.7.16	M'Cluskey, William, S/14441, Pte.	28.9.15
Lees, James Walker, 9445, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.10.14	M'Clymont, David, S/11783, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15
Lees, Thomas, 6825, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Combie, David, 3/6108, Pte.	9.5.15
Lees, Walter Robb, S/41695, Pte., d.	26.6.18	Maconachie, James, 9258, Sgt., Medaille Militaire, d. of w.	18.10.18
Lees, William, S/17954, Pte.	13.10.15	M'Cook, John, S/22051, L/Cpl., d. of w.	3.12.16
Leslie, Thomas, S/12054, Pte.	23.8.15	M'Cord, Hugh, 6080, Pte.	11.11.14
Leslie, William, 7496, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Corkindale, Robert, S/12466, Pte.	22.12.14
Leverson, George Frederick, S/11400, Pte.	22.10.14	M'Cormick, Donald, 3/3006, Pte.	22.12.14
Lewis, Walter, 9140, A/Cpl., mentioned in Despatches.	23.7.16	MacCormick, John, 3/5458, Pte.	11.11.14
Liddell, Campbell, 7308, Sgt.	28.9.15	M'Cormick, Thomas, S/18205, Pte., d. of w., M.M.	28.10.18
Liddell, James, 3/6292, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Cosh, John, S/15294, Pte.	4.4.15
Lilleker, Harold Ralph, S/25180, Pte.	11.7.17	M'Court, William, S/15731, Pte.	16.3.15
Lindsay, Alexander, S/18197, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16	M'Creadie, Thomas, 8148, Pte.	25.9.14
Lindsay, Donald, 5205, Cpl.	22.12.14	M'Crory, John, S/17983, A/Cpl.	19.4.16
Linton, John, 6082, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.14	M'Cuffer, James, S/32606, Pte., d. of w.	8.11.18
Linton, Robert, 8238, Pte.	22.10.14	M'Cuish, Angus, 3931, L/Cpl.	25.9.14
Lister, Raymond, 200784, Pte.	3.9.16	MacCuish, Roderick, 3923, Pte.	23.7.16
Liston, Robert, S/13153, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Culloch, James, 3378, Pte., d. of w.	21.7.16
Little, William Aitken, 3/5499, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Culloch, John, 6898, Pte.	14.9.14
Locke, James, S/16587, L/Cpl., d. of w.	24.7.16	M'Dermott, Archibald, S/15514, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.18
Lockhart, John, S/12856, L/Cpl.	22.12.14	M'Diarmid, Hugh, S/11257, Pte.	22.11.16
Lockie, William, S/10069, Pte.	5.11.14	MacDonald, Alexander, 3/3765, Pte.	5.11.14
Lockner, Chris., S/32899, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.18	Macdonald, Alexander, 8169, Pte.	9.5.15
Logan, John, 6749, Pte.	14.9.14	Macdonald, Alexander, 3/5607, Pte.	16.2.15
Longmuir, David Kyles, 7333, Pte.	14.9.14	Macdonald, Alexander, S/24338, Pte.	29.3.18
Lonie, Joseph, S/14104, Pte.	13.10.15	M'Donald, A., 3/5048, Pte., d. of w.	7.11.14
Lord, Miles, S/28560, Pte., d., home.	6.8.17	M'Donald, Angus, 3/5055, Pte.	21.12.14
Lorimer, John, 3602, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Donald, Angus, S/2669, Pte., d.	19.5.17
Lorimer, Thomas, S/20441, Pte.	15.8.16	Macdonald, Angus, 3/3336, Sgt.	22.10.14
Love, James, 5396, L/Cpl.	28.9.15	Macdonald, Archibald, 3/5405, Pte.	19.9.18
Low, Peter, S/25489, Pte.	5.11.17	M'Donald, Daniel, 8323, Pte.	14.9.14
Lowe, Thomas, 7224, Pte.	28.9.15	M'Donald, David, 6913, Dmr.	25.9.14
Lyall, Alexander, S/12095, Pte.	13.4.15	M'Donald, David, 3/6160, Pte.	22.12.14
Lynch, Joseph Henry, S/21093, Pte.	17.11.17	Macdonald, Donald Archie, 3/5484, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Adam, Thomas, S/11185, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15	M'Donald, Donald, 3/5414, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Arthur, Robert, S/11864, L/Cpl.	28.9.15	Macdonald, Donald, 3/5280, Pte.	9.5.15
Macaskill, Donald John, S/40213, Pte., d. of w.	17.9.18	M'Donald, Donald, 4357, C.S.M.	18.9.18
M'Askill, Donald William, S/25978, Pte.	21.3.18	M'Donald, Donald, S/20293, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Askill, John, 3/5066, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Donald, Donald, S/15481, Pte.	3.9.16
Macaulay, Malcolm, 7827, Pte.	9.5.15	Macdonald, Donald, 8443, Sgt.	14.9.14
Macaulay, Malcolm, 3/5389, Pte.	16.11.17	Macdonald, Donald, 8342, Pte., d.	13.11.14
M'Bain, George, S/15290, Pte.	13.10.15	M'Donald, Donald, 6652, Pte.	11.9.14
M'Bain, John, 9541, Pte.	22.10.14	M'Donald, Donald A., 3/5580, Pte.	17.8.16
M'Bean, Lachlan, 9345, Pte., d. of w.	5.9.18	M'Donald, Donald John, 3/5629, Pte., d. of w.	3.6.16
M'Bean, William, S/18050, Pte.	17.10.18	M'Donald, Duncan, 9518, Pte.	13.8.14
M'Cabe, Alexander, 7208, Pte.	14.9.14	Macdonald, Francis, 200772, Pte.	23.7.16
M'Cabe, James, S/12530, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Donald, James, S/10128, Pte.	24.10.14
M'Cahill, William John, S/15206, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Donald, James, 7792, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Call, James Lawson, 5525, Pte.	14.9.14	Macdonald, James, 6722, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Cann, Patrick, 7117, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	M'Donald, James, 2/6352, Pte., d. of w.	23.3.15
M'Cartney, Henry, 9706, Pte.	27.1.15	Macdonald, John, 5365, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15
M'Cartney, William, 7466, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Donald, John, 3/5188, Pte.	28.9.15
M'Clare, Alexander, 7032, Pte.	22.10.14	Macdonald, John, 4765, Sgt.	22.12.14
		Macdonald, John, 3/5093, Pte.	23.7.16

Macdonald, John, S/10676, Cpl.	18.9.18	M'Guire, William, 8921, Pte.	27.12.16
Macdonald, John, 6741, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Guire, William, 2815, Pte.	23.7.16
Macdonald, John, 200831, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Hugh, Francis Andrew, 9332, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Donald, John Duncan, 9299, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Ilvennie, Allan Hannah, S/17239, Pte.	23.7.16
M'Donald, John James, 5811, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Indoe, William, S/17733, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.15
Macdonald, Michael, 3/5315, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Innes, Roderick, 3/5172, Pte.	20.12.14
Macdonald, Murdo, 3/5366, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Innes, William, S/16490, Pte.	16.11.17
M'Donald, M., S/17642, Pte.	20.12.15	M'Intyre, Angus, 3/5609, Pte., d.	10.2.15
Macdonald, Norman, 3/5052, Pte.	5.11.14	M'Intyre, Donald, S/15554, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Donald, Norman, 3/3125, Pte.	11.11.14	Macintyre, George T., S/15376, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Donald, Norman, 7347, Pte.	24.10.14	M'Intyre, John, 5965, Cpl.	2.11.14
Macdonald, Norman, 3/5647, Pte.	2.6.16	Macintyre, Peter, S/23863, Pte.	14.3.18
M'Donald, Norman, S/26066, Pte.	17.10.18	M'Intyre, Ronald, 3/5205, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Donald, Peter, 9575, Pte.	27.1.15	Maciver, Donald, 3/5611, Pte., d. of w.	12.5.15
M'Donald, Roderick, 9413, Pte.	22.2.16	M'Ivor, James, 3675, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Donald, Roderick, 3/5075, L/Sgt.	11.11.14	M'Kay, Allan, 3/5145, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Donald, Roderick, 3/5620, Pte., d. of w.	27.10.14	M'Kay, Angus, 3/5498, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.16
Macdonald, Roderick, S/25444, Pte.	18.11.17	M'Kay, Daniel, S/10764, Pte.	11.7.16
M'Donald, William, 5341, Pte.	22.10.14	M'Kay, Donald, 6945, A/Sgt., d. of w., M.M. (and Bar).	7.5.18
M'Donald, William, 3/5171, A/Sgt.	22.12.14	Mackay, Donald, 3/5330, Pte.	22.12.14
M'Donald, William, 7312, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Mackay, Duncan, 3/5369, Pte.	23.12.14
M'Donald, William, 7010, Pte.	11.11.14	Mackay, Duncan, 200781, Pte.	23.7.16
M'Donell, Alister, S/22654, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Kay, Ewan, 9901, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Donell, Angus, 4406, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Kay, Henry, 3/5986, L/Cpl.	22.12.14
M'Donell, Archibald, S/40229, Pte.	17.10.18	M'Kay, James, 6669, L/Cpl.	22.12.14
M'Dougall, Alexander, S/15380, Pte.	28.9.15	M'Kay, John, 6224, Pte.	16.8.16
M'Dougall, James, S/16569, L/Cpl.	3.9.16	M'Kay, John, S/25217, Cpl.	17.11.17
M'Dougall, William, 5001, Pte.	11.11.14	Mackay, Murdo, 3/5432, Pte.	22.12.14
M'Eachnie, James, 8109, Pte., d., home	11.10.14	Mackay, Munro, 6896, Pte.	8.1.15
M'Ewan, John, 6426, Pte.	8.9.14	M'Kay, William John, 8015, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Farlane, James, 4682, Pte.	24.10.14	M'Kay, William, S/10735, Pte.	3.4.15
M'Farlane, John Brown, 9606, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Kay, William, 9865, L/Cpl., d. of w.	10.5.15
M'Farlane, William, S/32590, Pte., d. of w.	13.11.18	M'Kean, Andrew, S/12728, L/Cpl., d. of w.	3.10.15
M'Farquhar, Duncan, 6136, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Keand, James, S/20470, Pte.	2.10.18
M'Gaughie, James, 4911, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Kee, Patrick, 9500, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Ghee, Daniel, 9364, Cpl.	11.11.14	M'Kellar, John, 3/5874, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Ginn, James, 7351, Pte.	5.11.14	M'Kenna, John, 5549, Pte.	25.9.14
M'Ginn, Patrick, 7828, Pte.	14.9.14	Mackenzie, Alexander, 3/5311, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Ginness, John, S/15344, Pte.	28.9.15	Mackenzie, Alexander, S/40123, A/Cpl., d. of w.	3.7.17
M'Glashan, George, S/14422, Cpl.	17.10.18	M'Kenzie, Alexander, S/40240, Pte.	30.6.17
M'Glone, Thomas, 5732, L/Cpl.	19.4.16	M'Kenzie, Alex. Leith, S/30553, Pte.	18.4.18
M'Gourlay, William, S/10395, Pte.	12.7.16	Mackenzie, Alexander, S/40379, Pte.	23.9.16
M'Govern, Bernard, 5974, Pte.	11.11.14	Mackenzie, Andrew, 9059, Pte.	31.10.14
M'Gowan, Joseph, S/40231, Pte.	15.11.17	M'Kenzie, Angus, 3/3111, Pte.	22.12.14
M'Gregor, Alexander, 9571, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	M'Kenzie, Angus, 3/5516, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.15
M'Gregor, Alexander, 3/5441, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Kenzie, Archibald, S/40239, Pte.	18.4.18
M'Gregor, Andrew Smith, S/41616, Pte.	17.10.18	M'Kenzie, Colin, 4408, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Gregor, Daniel, S/14421, Pte.	28.9.15	Mackenzie, Donald, S/40384, Pte.	16.11.17
M'Gregor, Harold, S/40236, Pte.	27.12.16	Mackenzie, Donald, S/22398, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
M'Gregor, James, S/40139, A/Cpl.	18.4.18	Mackenzie, Donald, 8051, L/Cpl.	13.10.15
M'Gregor, James, S/21424, Pte.	3.9.16	Mackenzie, Donald Duncan, 9525, L/Cpl.	14.9.14
M'Gregor, Roy Stuart, 9426, Pte.	22.10.14	Mackenzie, Finlay, 8163, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
Macgregor, Thomas, S/16988, Pte.	28.9.15	Mackenzie, George, 3/5104, Pte.	11.11.14
Macgregor, Thomas, S/18533, Pte.	1.12.16	Mackenzie, George, 3/5640, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Groarty, Frank, 6386, Pte.	6.11.14	Mackenzie, George Thomas, S/26831, Pte.	18.4.18
M'Grothy, John, S/13130, Pte.	23.7.16	Mackenzie, Henry, 5831, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Guigan, Samuel, 4979, L/Cpl.	11.11.14		
M'Guire, Francis, 6716, Pte.	11.11.14		
M'Guire, John, 5675, Pte.	11.11.14		
M'Guire, John, 7417, Pte.	14.9.14		
M'Guire, Joseph, 8885, Pte.	19.4.16		

M'Kenzie, Hugh, 4810, Pte.	22.10.14	Macleod, Ian Alick, 9464, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Mackenzie, James, 8855, Cpl.	1.4.15	M'Leod, John, 3/3669, L/Cpl.	28.9.15
M'Kenzie, John, 3/5942, Cpl.	24.10.14	Macleod, John, 3/5525, Pte.	23.7.16
Mackenzie, John, 200809, Pte.	3.9.16	Macleod, John, 3/5463, Pte., d. of w.	27.12.17
M'Kenzie, Kenneth, 8787, Pte., d. of w.	27.2.17	M'Leod, Kenneth, 3/5603, Pte.	29.10.14
M'Kenzie, Kenneth, 3/5533, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Leod, Kenneth, 6750, Pte., d. of w.	17.11.14
Mackenzie, Kenneth, 7214, Pte.	14.9.14	M'Leod, Norman, 3/5421, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Kenzie, Louis Kossuth, 5860, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Leod, Simon, 7761, Sgt., d. of w.	5.11.14
Mackenzie, Murdo, 7123, Pte.	28.9.15	Macleod, Simon, S/12832, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Kenzie, Murdoch, 7777, Pte.	13.10.15	M'Lure, David, 3980, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Kenzie, Murdoch, 7277, L/Cpl.	13.10.15	M'Mahon, Andrew, 3/6259, Pte.	22.12.14
Mackenzie, Thomas, S/40124, Cpl.	25.9.16	M'Mahon, Francis, 6018, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Kenzie, Thomas, 8341, Pte.	23.12.14	M'Mahon, Michael James, S/17524, Pte.	13.10.15
M'Kenzie, William, 3/5327, Pte.	2.11.14	M'Mahon, Peter, 3/6093, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
M'Kenzie, William, 7618, Pte.	22.10.14	Macmaster, Allan, S/23211, Pte.	17.10.18
Mackie, James, S/10433, Pte.	31.10.14	M'Master, Duncan, S/10072, Pte.	22.10.14
Mackie, John, 7111, Pte.	25.9.14	M'Millan, Archibald, S/16154, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Kiggan, Donald, 3/5790, Pte.	2.11.14	M'Millan, Daniel, S/12646, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Kinlay, David, 7509, Pte.	7.3.15	M'Millan, David, S/22815, L/Cpl.	18.4.18
Mackinnon, Archibald, 4396, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Millan, George, 6041, Pte.	11.11.14
M'Kinnon, Donald, 3/3441, Pte.	11.11.14	M'Millan, Hector, 9189, Pte.	22.10.14
M'Kinnon, George, 9001, L/Cpl.	5.11.14	M'Millan, James, 9476, Pte.	22.10.14
M'Kinnon, William, 6156, Pte.	24.10.14	M'Millan, Neil, S/10834, Pte.	9.5.15
Macintosh, William Hugh, 9331, Pte., d.	2.10.14	M'Millan, William, 9386, L/Cpl.	30.10.14
M'Kissock, George, S/14490, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Munn, James Graham, S/15366, Pte., d. of w.	22.11.16
M'Lachlan, Duncan, 9804, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Nab, Alexander, S/20214, Pte.	23.7.16
M'Lachlan, Neil, S/14065, Pte.	27.1.15	Macnab, Archibald, S/17194, Pte.	28.9.15
M'Laren, Alexander, S/30383, Pte.	18.9.18	M'Namara, Thomas, 5084, Pte., d.	24.10.14
M'Lean, Alexander, 9537, Pte.	22.10.14	M'Neil, George, 6544, Pte.	14.9.14
M'Lean, Alexander, S/18019, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Neill, Kenneth, 6840, Pte.	11.11.14
Macleane, Angus, 3/5105, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Neill, Roderick, S/40256, Pte.	16.11.17
M'Lean, Archibald, 7136, Sgt.	11.11.14	M'Niven, Colin, S/13569, L/Cpl., d.	16.8.16
M'Lean, Archibald, 3/3272, Pte.	7.10.15	M'Phee, Angus, S/18399, Pte., d.	13.10.15
Macleane, Colin, S/40386, Pte.	17.3.18	M'Phee, John, 3/5477, Pte.	11.11.14
Macleane, Donald, 5432, Pte.	3.11.14	Macpherson, Allan, 200813, Pte.	3.9.16
M'Lean, Donald, S/40250, Pte.	4.6.18	M'Pherson, Finlay, 5963, Pte.	11.11.14
Macleane, Donald John, S/17981, Pte.	3.9.16	Macpherson, George, S/27615, Pte., d. of w.	29.3.18
M'Lean, George, 8237, Pte.	18.11.17	Macpherson, Malcolm, 3/5083, Pte.	9.5.15
M'Lean, Hugh, S/22886, L/Cpl.	15.11.17	M'Pherson, William, 8573, A/Sgt.	27.1.15
Macleane, Norman Alexander, S/22061, Pte.	24.9.18	Macphillimy, James, S/12957, Pte.	23.7.16
M'Lean, Robert, S/17291, Pte.	17.12.15	M'Quade, James, 3/6289, Pte.	9.5.15
Macleane, William, 200774, Pte.	3.9.16	M'Quade, John, 5901, Pte.	31.10.14
Macleane, William, 7434, Pte.	22.12.14	Macquarrie, Simon, 3/3355, Pte., d. of w.	26.10.14
Macleay, Angus, 3/5550, Pte.	22.12.14	M'Quigan, William, S/12606, Pte.	3.9.16
Macleay, Donald, S/40254, Pte., d. of w.	3.3.17	M'Quillan, James, S/17575, Pte.	11.7.16
M'Lellan, Albert, 5954, Pte.	11.11.14	Macrae, Donald, 3/5509, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.12.14
M'Lellan, Donald, 7177, L/Cpl.	11.11.14	Macrae, Donald, S/32728, Pte.	4.11.18
M'Lellan, John, S/32729, Pte.	4.11.18	Macrae, John, 4692, Pte.	22.10.14
Maclellan, Murdoch, 3/5482, Pte.	9.5.15	M'Taggart, Daniel, 6491, L/Cpl.	22.10.14
M'Lennan, Duncan, 9320, Pte., d. of w.	15.9.14	M'Vicar, Angus, S/12934, Pte.	27.1.15
M'Lennan, Roderick, 3770, C.Q.M.S.	14.9.14	M'William, Alexander, 6568, Pte.	11.11.14
Macleod, Alexander, S/22062, Pte.	3.9.16	Maben, William, 8545, Cpl.	31.10.14
M'Leod, Alexander, 3/6042, Pte.	22.12.14	Mabon, William Calder, S/11800, Pte.	27.1.15
M'Leod, Angus, 3/2587, Pte.	20.3.16	Mack, John, S/17645, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15
Macleod, Donald John, 3/5292, Pte.	28.9.15	Madden, Peter, 5879, Pte.,	9.5.15
M'Leod, Donald, 3/5224, Pte.	11.11.14	Main, Alexander, S/11831, Pte.	13.7.16
Macleod, Donald, 3/5219, A/Sgt., M.M.	3.9.16	Main, William Forsyth, S/21906, L/Cpl., d.	21.12.16
Macleod, Donald, 3/5548, Pte.	24.9.16	Main, William, 7896, Pte., d. of w.	30.9.17
M'Leod, Findlay, S/15003, L/Cpl.	17.10.18		
M'Leod, Hector, 7270, Pte.	19.3.16		

Malcolm, George, 7288, Pte.	12.1.15	Mitchell, William, 7041, Pte.	25.9.14
Marino, John William, 9481, Pte.	22.10.14	Moffat, William, S/13936, Pte.	9.5.15
Mann, Alexander, S/22532, Pte.	3.9.16	Mollison, David, 6884, Pte.	14.9.14
Mansom, Benjamin, 5960, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15	Monaghan, Edward, S/16405, Pte.	9.5.15
Marjoribanks, David, 6410, Pte.	14.9.14	Monaghan, Robert, 9159, Pte.	9.5.15
Marshall, Andrew John Gordon, 4851, Pte.	11.11.14	Montague, Cyril Vere, S/40265, Pte.	18.10.18
Marshall, Horace, 200756, Pte.	3.9.16	Monteath, John, 5623, Pte.	24.10.14
Marshall, James, 6803, Pte.	11.11.14	Montgomery, Andrew Ernest, 9181, L/Cpl.	22.12.14
Marshall, Murdo M'Gregor, 9237, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Montgomery, Donald, 3/5622, Pte.	11.11.14
Marshall, Peter, S/15067, Pte.	13.10.15	Morgan, John, 6168, Pte.	22.10.14
Marshall, Robert Murray, S/13023, Pte.	23.7.16	Morgan, Thomas, 9813, Pte.	22.9.16
Marshall, Thomas William, 200896, Pte.	3.9.16	Morgan, Thomas, S/43032, Pte.	16.11.17
Marshall, William, S/10402, Pte.	28.9.15	Morris, Clifford, S/18000, Pte.	16.8.16
Martin, Charles, 9580, Pte.	11.11.14	Morris, George, 6868, Sgt.	14.9.14
Martin, Donald, 3/5347, Pte.	8.7.15	Morris, Harry, 6784, Pte.	14.9.14
Martin, Walter, 6618, Pte., d.	27.2.15	Morris, James, 6848, Pte.	14.9.14
Mason, James, 200683, Pte.	3.9.16	Morris, John, S/10051, L/Cpl.	22.10.14
Massy, John Hamon, S/11606, Pte.	11.11.14	Morris, Walter, S/25948, L/Cpl.	2.10.18
Matheson, Donald, 3/5250, Pte.	28.9.15	Morrison, Alexander, 200830, Pte.	3.9.16
Matheson, Donald, S/40144, Cpl., d. of w.	22.9.18	Morrison, Archibald, S/21051, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.16
Matheson, Murdoch, 6789, Pte.	11.11.14	Morrison, David, 4974, Pte.	24.10.14
Mawn, Lawrence, S/43028, Pte.	16.11.17	Morrison, Donald, S/40451, Pte.	16.11.17
Maxwell, Alexander, S/11117, Pte., d. of w.	24.7.16	Morrison, Gordon, S/40054, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.18
Meechan, William, 6580, Pte.	11.11.14	Morrison, Henry, S/21034, Pte.	25.5.16
Meikle, Philip, S/17921, Pte.	23.7.16	Morrison, Hugh, 9522, Pte.	14.9.14
Melville, George, S/11535, Pte.	28.9.15	Morrison, James, S/20369, Pte.	3.9.16
Menzies, Donald, 5350, Pte.	11.11.14	Morrison, John Hastie, 6714, Sgt.	9.5.15
Mercer, George, S/40263, Pte.	14.12.16	Morrison, John, 3/2909, Pte.	9.5.15
Metcalfe, William, S/17621, Pte.	3.9.16	Morrison, Lachlan, 3/5165, Pte., d. of w.	7.11.14
Miles, Herbert, S/13360, Pte.	9.5.15	Morrison, Malcolm, 3/5402, Pte., d. of w.	23.9.18
Millar, Arthur Leonard, 9462, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Morrison, Malcolm, 3/5254, Pte., d. of w.	28.4.16
Millar, Daniel, S/14448, Pte.	9.5.15	Morrison, Neil, 3/1605, Sgt., d. of w.	7.1.15
Millar, David, 5122, Pte.	11.11.14	Morrison, Neil, 3/5464, Pte.	22.12.14
Millar, James M'Murray, S/22187, Pte.	3.9.16	Morrison, Neil, S/25369, Pte.	17.11.17
Miller, John, 6517, Pte.	24.10.14	Morrison, Robert, 6421, Pte., d. of w.	25.10.14
Miller, David, S/11112, Pte., d. of w.	22.3.18	Morrison, Roderick, 3/5162, Pte.	11.11.14
Miller, Henry, 3/6240, Sgt.	9.5.15	Morton, Archibald, S/17948, Pte.	13.10.15
Miller, James, 9742, Pte.	25.9.15	Morton, Hugh, 9842, A/Cpl.	9.5.15
Miller, James, 200807, Pte.	17.8.16	Mowat, Roderick, S/16370, Pte.	23.4.18
Miller, John, 9519, Pte.	14.9.14	Mowatt, John, 3/5994, Pte.	22.12.14
Miller, John, S/20402, Pte.	3.7.17	Moxey, William, 8433, Pte.	25.9.14
Miller, John, 8048, Sgt., mentioned in Despatches.	24.10.14	Mudie, William Nicoll, S/31188, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.18
Miller, John, S/24937, Pte.	17.11.17	Muir, James, S/11010, Pte.	3.4.15
Miller, Robert, 9447, Pte., d.	26.3.15	Mullen, Hugh, S/17504, Cpl.	15.11.17
Miller, Robert, S/27755, Pte., d. of w.	3.7.17	Mulholland, Charles, S/13300, Pte.	18.8.16
Miller, William, 5881, Pte.	24.10.14	Munn, Alexander, 9602, Pte.	23.7.16
Milligan, James French, S/10483, Pte.	6.3.15	Munro, Donald, S/11779, Sgt.	3.9.16
Milligan, Patrick, S/10522, Pte.	14.4.15	Munro, James, S/15233, Pte.	9.5.15
Milne, Alexander, 6872, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.9.14	Munro, James, 7947, Pte.	25.9.14
Milne, Samuel, S/14338, Pte.	28.9.15	Munro, John, S/40268, Pte., d. of w.	15.11.18
Milne, William, 6816, Pte.	14.9.14	Munro, Robert, S/14153, Pte.	10.7.16
Milton, Lawrence, S/16967, Pte.	28.9.15	Munro, William, 7493, Pte.	24.10.14
Minto, Benjamin, 3/5755, Pte.	22.12.14	Munro, William, S/40269, Pte.	18.11.16
Mitchell, Andrew Reid, S/12684, Pte.	29.8.16	Murphy, James, 9789, Pte.	22.12.14
Mitchell, Archibald, 9012, Pte.	17.9.14	Murphy, John, S/22809, Pte.	3.9.16
Mitchell, Charles, S/18221.	3.9.16	Murphy, John, 5812, Pte.	24.10.14
Mitchell, Peter S., 5782, A/Cpl.	18.4.18	Murray, David, S/12344, Pte.	9.5.15
Mitchell, William, S/43030, Pte.	16.11.17	Murray, Donald, S/15230, Pte.	3.4.15
		Murray, John, 3/5524, L/Cpl.	3.9.16

RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Murray, Robert, 9433, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Paul, William, S/14450, A/Sgt., d. of w.	4.9.16
Murray, Robert, S/26766, Pte.	18.2.17	Paxton, Arnold, S/31487, Pte.	20.4.18
Murray, Thomas Salton, 9439, Pte.	14.9.14	Peacock, James, S/20191, Pte.	26.5.16
Murray, Thomas, S/40270, Pte.	7.11.17	Peacock, William, S/15693, A/Cpl.	3.9.16
Murray, Thomas, S/11850, Pte.	25.9.15	Pears, James Oliver Lumley, 8797, Dmr.	25.9.14
Murray, William, 9544, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Pearson, David, 200817, Pte.	3.9.16
Murray, William John, S/40125, A/Cpl.	18.4.18	Peden, William John, S/26767, Pte., d.	8.3.17
Myles, John, S/20337, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.16	Petrie, James, 8374, Pte.	11.11.14
Myles, Robert, 6565, Pte.	14.9.14	Philips, Walter Cecil, 6388, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Naismith, William, S/18052, Pte.	24.2.16	Pinto, Harold Edward, S/41641, Pte.	3.9.18
Nattriss, John William, S/10781, L/Cpl.	3.9.16	Pirie, Gilbert Alexander, 4109, Pte.	18.8.16
Neil, David, S/20674, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.18	Pitkethly, David, S/20913, Pte.	18.4.18
Neilson, George, S/25873, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.18	Pollock, Alexander Hendrie, S/22418, Pte.	16.8.16
Nelsey, Lewis Howard, 3643, Pte.	3.9.16	Ponton, Alexander, 6132, Pte.	22.10.14
Nelson, George, S/15699, Pte.	28.9.15	Prentice, David, S/6300, Pte., d. of w.	10.5.15
Nesbit, Alexander, 6472, Pte.	14.9.14	Prosser, William James, 6866, L/Cpl., d.	24.10.14
Nettleton, Joseph, 203414, Pte.	21.9.18	Pryce, William, 3760, Pte.	10.7.16
Newall, Hugh, S/10176, Pte., d. of w.	18.4.18	Purcell, John, S/5840, Pte.	11.10.14
Newton, James, S/15322, Pte.	18.9.18	Purdie, William, 7620, Pte., d. of w.	28.6.18
Ney, John, S/13009, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Quigley, James, 7314, Pte., d.	7.10.14
Nicholson, Donald Ewen, S/5316, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	Quigley, John, 8204, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
Nicholson, John, 4312, Pte.	17.8.16	Quinn, James, S/15956, Pte.	9.5.15
Nicol, James, S/10871, Pte.	11.7.16	Quinn, James, S/10752, Pte., d. of w.	20.6.15
Nicoll, Alexander, S/10019, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.14	Quinn, Patrick, S/13345, Pte.	25.9.15
Nixon, Thomas, S/17365, Pte.	18.4.18	Rae, Alexander, S/15730, Pte.	28.9.15
Noble, Alexander, S/15482, Pte.	16.8.16	Rae, Henry James King Cat, S/5807, Pte.	22.12.14
Noble, Alexander, 9398, L/Cpl.	5.10.14	Rae, James, S/32694, Pte.	17.10.18
Noble, Alfred Thomas, 5454, Pte.	31.10.14	Ralph, Alex. M'Lennan, 7424, A/Cpl., d. of w.	30.4.16
Nodder, Charles Benjamin, 9610, Pte.	16.11.17	Ramsay, Daniel, S/40397, Pte.	21.9.16
Norrie, William, 7643, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.14	Ramsay, George, S/6270, Pte., d.	11.3.15
Oag, James, 5699, Pte.	14.9.14	Rarity, James, 6511, Pte.	14.9.14
O'Donnell, James, 7639, Pte.	28.10.14	Rea, Douglas Henry Thomson, 9707, Pte.	7.3.15
Old, Thomas, 6215, Pte.	25.9.14	Redpath, William, S/23165, Pte.	18.4.18
Oliver, William, 6124, Pte.	28.10.14	Reid, Alexander Sinclair, 220092, Pte.	3.9.18
Orchard, Alfred Henry, 4625, Pte., d.	31.10.14	Reid, Donald, 203904, Pte., d. of w.	1.10.18
Orchard, Charles, 8161, Pte.	14.9.14	Reid, Hugh, 4596, Pte., d. of w.	24.10.14
Ord, James, 7943, Pte.	11.11.14	Reid, Hugh, 7935, Pte., d. of w.	25.12.16
Ormsby, William, S/22991, Pte.	2.3.18	Reid, John A., S/18394, Pte.	3.9.16
Outram, Benjamin, 7195, Dmr.	22.10.14	Reid, Robert, 6084, Pte.	29.9.17
Owens, Thomas, S/22323, Pte.	26.5.16	Reid, Thomas, 6836, L/Cpl.	22.10.14
Owenson, John M'Kenzie, S/18145, Pte., d. of w.	28.6.16	Reilly, James, S/16181, Pte., d. of w.	18.11.17
Parker, Charles B., 201202, Pte.	25.10.18	Rennie, Alexander, 6503, Pte.	11.11.14
Parker, James, 8154, Pte.	14.9.14	Renwick, William, 5266, Pte., d. of w.	10.11.14
Paterson, Alexander, S/17540, Pte.	13.10.15	Revel, Archibald, 9703, Pte.	22.12.14
Paterson, Andrew, 6636, Pte.	22.10.14	Richardson, John, 7553, Pte.	25.9.14
Paterson, Robert, 4548, Pte.	24.10.14	Ridge, Patrick, S/11910, Pte., d. of w.	28.1.15
Paterson, Ronald Campbell, S/41603, Pte., d. of w.	19.9.18	Riley, Alexander, 6795, Pte.	14.9.14
Paterson, William, S/32145, Pte.	3.10.18	Riley, Norman, 8544, Pte.	11.7.16
Paterson, William, S/5247, Pte.	11.11.14	Ritchie, James, 9348, Pte.	14.9.14
Paterson, William, S/17646, Pte., d. of w.	2.3.16	Ritchie, Robert, 6926, Pte.	19.4.16
Patience, John, 8899, Sgt., Russian Medal of St George (3rd Class).	28.9.15	Robb, John, 9822, Pte.	9.5.15
Patterson, James Hugh, 7740, Pte., d.	18.10.14	Roberts, Alfred, 8601, Pte.	23.7.16
Patterson, John, 8074, Pte.	5.11.14	Roberts, James, S/12410, Pte.	9.5.15
Patterson, Robert, 5668, L/Sgt.	11.11.14	Robertson, Alexander, 4515, Pte.	11.11.14
Patterson, William, 5756, Sgt., d. of w.	17.10.18	Robertson, David, 8389, Pte.	7.11.14
Pattinson, Hayden, 200897, Pte.	3.9.16	Robertson, David Hamilton, 9402, L/Cpl.	18.4.18
		Robertson, George B., 7387, Sgt.	25-28.9.15

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Robertson, James, 6228, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Seath, David Laing, S/10333, Sgt., M.M.	3.9.16
Robertson, John, 8404, Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	4.9.16	Selby, George, 6720, Sgt.	24.10.14
Robertson, John, 4783, Pte.	22.10.14	Sharp, David, 9598, Pte.	14.9.14
Robertson, John, 5291, L/Cpl.	9.5.15	Sharp, John, S/32534, Pte.	17.10.18
Robertson, Robert Logan, 3247, L/Sgt.	23.7.16	Shaw, Alexander, 3/5227, Pte.	11.11.14
Robertson, Robert, 7849, Pte.	13.10.15	Shaw, Edward, S/12420, Pte.	28.9.15
Robertson, Robert, 4812, Pte.	22.10.14	Shaw, James, S/15299, Pte.	7.10.15
Robertson, Robert, 9365, Pte.	14.9.14	Shaw, John, 200734, Pte.	23.7.16
Robertson, Robert, S/13359, Pte.	25.9.15	Shaw, John, S/32949, Pte.	4.11.18
Robertson, Ronald, S/43042, Pte.	19.11.16	Shaw, Thomas, 6855, Pte.	25.9.14
Robertson, William, 3/6206, Pte.	17.8.16	Sheridan, Leonard, 7275, Pte.	14.9.14
Robertson, William, S/16453, L/Cpl.	3.9.16	Shearer, Adam, S/24136, Pte., d.	9.2.17
Robin, Irwin, S/18075, Pte.	3.9.16	Sheddens, John, S/16609, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16
Rodger, Alexander, 5149, Pte.	22.12.14	Shelton, John, S/15907, Pte.	13.10.15
Rodger, John, 6910, L/Cpl., d. of w.	25.9.14	Shepherd, George Halden, 9592, Cpl.	22.12.14
Rodger, Thomas, 7636, Pte.	14.9.14	Sherratt, Joseph, 8070, Pte.	11.11.14
Rose, George A., 4337, Sgt., mentioned in Despatches.	25.9.15	Shields, Robert, 7597, Pte.	11.11.14
Rose, Hugh L., 4579, Pte.	24.10.14	Shimwell, Ewart, S/11845, Pte.	28.9.15
Ross, Andrew, S/23971, Pte.	19.9.18	Short, Thomas, 6581, Pte., d. of w.	16.9.14
Ross, Donald Nisbet, 9207, Cpl., M.M.	18.4.18	Sim, James, 3900, Pte.	13.7.16
Ross, Donald, 3/6310, Pte., d. of w.	4.9.16	Sime, Alexander, 9657, L/Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	4.9.18
Ross, George, S/40276, Pte., d. of w.	20.4.18	Simons, William, 6436, Pte.	16.9.14
Ross, Henry, S/40128, L/Cpl.	23.4.18	Simpson, Alexander, S/14455, Pte.	28.9.15
Ross, Hugh, S/22836, Pte., d.	30.12.16	Simpson, Richard, S/13086, L/Cpl., d. of w.	26.9.15
Ross, James, 7096, Pte.	14.9.14	Simpson, Robert, S/17235, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
Ross, Joseph, S/22868, Pte.	18.9.18	Simpson, Thomas, 5208, Pte.	23.7.16
Ross, Malcolm, 4526, Pte.	11.11.14	Simpson, William, S/17573, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
Ross, Murdo, S/23949, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.18	Simpson, William, 7502, Pte.	18.8.16
Rowan, Andrew, S/16660, Pte.	23.7.16	Sinclair, David, 6497, Pte.	14.9.14
Rowatt, Daniel, S/24133, Pte., d. of w.	20.11.17	Sinclair, David, S/15635, Pte.	9.5.15
Rowe, William Albert, 7059, Pte.	25.9.14	Sinclair, Richard, 7498, Pte.	25.9.14
Roy, Colin, 9759, Pte.	9.5.15	Sinclair, Robert Cormack, S/40919, A/Cpl.	2.10.18
Russell, Alexander Williamson, 7631, L/Cpl.	11.11.14	Sinclair, Thomas, S/40284, Pte.	23.9.16
Russell, Andrew, 6693, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.14	Sinclair, Thomas, 9795, Pte.	9.3.15
Russell, George, 6973, Pte.	22-24.10.14	Skiffington, James, 3/5972, Pte.	21.12.14
Russell, James, S/22289, Pte.	19.11.16	Smart, Andrew, S/14096, Pte.	3.9.16
Russell, John, S/12387, Pte.	9.5.15	Smith, Adam, 6641, Pte.	11.11.14
Russell, John, S/32553, Pte.	17.10.18	Smith, Alexander, S/12341, Pte., d. of w.	25.5.15
Russell, William, 5498, Pte.	23.10.14	Smith, Alexander, 7897, Pte., d. of w.	10.7.15
Russell, William, S/12674, Pte.	13.10.15	Smith, Alexander, 3/5189, Pte.	9.5.15
Rutherford, James Henry, S/29659, Pte.	18.4.18	Smith, Andrew, 5941, Pte.	11.11.14
Ryan, James, 5774, Pte.	14.9.14	Smith, Archibald, 8710, Pte.	3.9.16
Ryder, Joseph, 5763, Pte.	25.9.14	Smith, David, S/18998, Pte.	18.11.15
Salmaen, Charles, 3/5141, Pte.	22.12.14	Smith, David, S/17710, Pte.	3.3.16
Salmene, Donald Ewen, 3/5241, Pte.	24.10.14	Smith, Donald, 5363, Pte.	3.9.16
Salmon, Alfred Edward, 9372, Pte.	14.9.14	Smith, George, S/12641, Pte.	22.12.14
Sanderson, William, 5863, Pte.	11.11.14	Smith, George, 6519, Pte.	11.11.14
Sandys, Jock, S/15603, Pte., d. of w.	15.3.15	Smith, George, 9776, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Scade, James, 6467, Pte.	11.11.14	Smith, James Bonallo, 200221, Cpl.	23.7.16
Scales, William, 200662, Pte.	25.10.18	Smith, James, 8880, Pte., mentioned in Despatches.	9.5.15
Scally, John, S/17165, Pte.	13.1.16	Smith, James, S/18275, Pte.	17.11.17
Scanlon, John, S/21180, Pte.	3.9.16	Smith, James Grant, S/40281, Pte.	15.3.18
Scholefield, George Allen, S/25459, Sgt., d. of w., home.	30.10.18	Smith, James, S/22779, Pte., d. of w.	16.11.17
Scott, David, S/22237, Pte.	3.9.16	Smith, John, 7595, Pte.	14.9.14
Scott, John, 8394, Pte.	22.12.14	Smith, Joseph, 5197, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.14
Scott, Thomas, 7776, Sgt., d. of w.	9.10.14	Smith, Joseph, S/20056, Pte.	3.9.16
Scott, William, 5438, A/C.S.M., d. of w.	25.11.16	Smith, Murdo, 3/5290, L/Cpl.	28.9.15
Scott, William, S/15340, Pte., mentioned in Despatches.	3.3.16		

Smith, Murdo, 3/5289, L/Cpl.	12.1.15	Sutherland, Andrew, 203924, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.18
Smith, Norman, 3/5271, Pte.	22.12.14	Sutherland, James, S/16376, Pte.	18.9.18
Smith, Peter, S/15313, Pte., d. of w.	5.11.18	Sutherland, Robert Nicol, S/21297, Pte.	23.7.16
Smith, Robert, 5723, Pte.	22.10.14	Suttie, James, 8919, Pte.	11.11.14
Smith, Robert, S/20926, Pte.	16.8.16	Swan, Andrew Watson, 8489, Pte.	14.9.14
Smith, Robert, S/13105, Pte.	20.8.16	Swan, James, 3/5900, Pte.	3.12.16
Smith, Thomas, 8959, L/Cpl., d. of w., at sea.	2.8.16	Swan, Robert, S/18100, Pte.	3.9.16
Smith, Thomas, S/10790, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.15	Swan, William, 7316, Pte.	14.9.14
Smith, Walter, 6856, Pte.	14.9.14	Swanson, George Burness, S/21087, Pte.	3.9.16
Smith, William, 5974, Pte.	11.11.14	Sweeney, Richard, 7166, Bandsman	25.9.14
Smith, William, 7075, Pte.	11.11.14	Symons, Peter, 6508, Pte.	16.9.14
Smith, William, 5937, Pte.	11.11.14	Taggart, Christopher, S/11016, Pte.	25.9.15
Smith, William, 9782, Pte., d. of w.	3.9.16	Tannahill, Robert, 6468, Pte.	14.9.14
Smith, William Hannah, S/14351, Pte.	29.8.16	Tannahill, Robert, S/10772, L/Cpl.	23.7.16
Smith, William, 6931, Pte.	11.11.14	Tarrant, David, 7499, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.14
Sneddon, John, S/10756, Pte.	15.11.17	Tavendale, David Robertson, 4427, C.S.M., mentioned in Despatches.	11.11.14
Sneddon, William, 7149, Pte.	14.9.14	Taylor, Arthur, S/20824, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Somerville, Walter, 8792, Pte.	14.9.14	Taylor, George, S/11802, Pte.	20.4.16
Somerville, William, S/15490, Pte., d. of w.	15.7.16	Taylor, James, S/16754, Pte.	28.9.15
Spiers, Richard, 5798, Pte.	28.9.15	Taylor, John George, 8438, Dmr.	14.9.14
Spicer, George, S/11822, Pte.	3.9.16	Taylor, William, S/43048, Pte.	18.11.16
Squaire, Thomas, 7526, Pte.	14.9.14	Taylor, William, S/10723, Pte.	29.8.16
Stark, James, S/12664, Pte.	22.12.14	Templeton, David, S/11798, Pte.	9.5.15
Starkie, John, S/18049, Pte.	13.10.15	Tennant, Alexander, S/40561, Pte.	18.4.18
Steel, Donald, 3/5079, Pte.	11.11.14	Terms, Adward, 7830, Pte.	14.9.14
Steel, James, 5714, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.11.16	Thiems, Herbert, 200446, Sgt.	17.10.18
Steinberg, Isaac, S/40287, Pte., d. of w.	21.9.16	Thomas, William, 4624, L/Cpl.	11.11.14
Stevenson, David, 6323, Cr. Sgt.	20.3.16	Thompson, Maurice, 3313, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.16
Stevenson, George, 7629, Pte.	14.9.14	Thompson, Richard, 3253, Pte.	11.7.16
Stevenson, George, 9137, Cpl., d.	2.10.14	Thomson, Alexander R., 3/5835, Pte.	22.12.14
Stevenson, Henry, S/16532, A/Cpl., d. of w.	17.11.17	Thomson, Alexander, S/16464, Pte.	28.9.15
Stevenson, James, 7008, Pte.	22.10.14	Thomson, Charles, 4927, Pte.	11.11.14
Stewart, Alexander, 3/6101, Pte.	13.10.15	Thomson, Charles, S/21190, Pte., d. of w.	15.3.16
Stewart, Angus, 2856, Pte.	14.7.16	Thomson, James, S/14461, Pte.	9.5.15
Stewart, Archibald, S/17014, Pte.	28.9.15	Thomson, John, 3/5754, Cpl.	9.5.15
Stewart, Farquhar, 9056, Pte.	13.10.15	Thomson, John Ballantyne, S/20722, Pte.	18.4.16
Stewart, Hugh Kelly, 9593, Pte.	27.1.15	Thomson, John, S/20519, Pte.	18.4.18
Stewart, James, 9397, Pte.	11.11.14	Thomson, John, 5848, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.18
Stewart, John, 6657, Pte.	14.9.14	Thomson, Neill, S/9932, Pte., d. of w.	24.7.16
Stewart, John, S/15168, Pte.	16.11.17	Thomson, Robert N., S/22446, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.16
Stewart, Malcolm, S/21315, Pte., d. of w.	3.12.16	Thomson, Robert Barclay, S/22361, Pte.	18.9.18
Stewart, Neil, S/16700, Pte.	18.8.16	Thomson, William, 6095, Pte.	14.9.14
Stewart, Robert, 4769, A/Cpl.	13.10.15	Thomson, William, S/17730, Pte.	25.9.15
Stewart, William, 5174, Pte.	3.9.16	Thomson, William, S/9991, Pte.	23.7.16
Stewart, William, 5738, Pte.	25.9.14	Thomson, William, S/20818, Pte.	23.7.16
Stirling, George W. M'P., S/11796, L/Cpl.	16.8.16	Todd, James, S/15517, Pte., d. of w.	24.7.18
Stobbs, John, 5645, Cpl.	22.10.14	Todd, James W., S/18009, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.16
Stoddart, Farquhar, S/40398, Pte.	17.9.18	Trainer, Thomas, S/17686, Pte.	8.3.16
Stormonth, John, S/20666,	3.3.16	Tulloch, Thomas, S/29822, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.18
Stott, James, 4923, L/Cpl.	14.9.14	Turner, Andrew, S/15375, Pte.	23.7.16
Strachan, John, S/15138, Pte., d. of w.	4.11.18	Turner, William, S/14487, Pte.	13.10.15
Strang, Joseph, S/25194, Pte.	18.9.18	Twaddle, John Brown, S/21094, Pte.	3.9.16
Street, Samuel, 6962, Pte.	12.3.16	Tweedie, Patrick, S/14392, Pte.	3.9.16
Stroyan, Charles F., 200489, Sgt.	18.4.18	Urquhart, Duncan, S/11602, Pte.	2.11.14
Stroyan, William, 9902, Pte.	11.11.14	Valentine, William, 5897, Pte.	31.10.14
Stuart, Thomas, 5132, Pte.	11.11.14		
Sugden, Ralph, S/43047, Pte.	18.6.17		

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Vanwely, Edward Charles, S/17565, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.18	Wight, Thomas Patrick, S/26451, Pte.	18.4.18
Vass, Andrew, 6530, Pte.	11.11.14	Wightman, James, S/22162, Pte.	1.12.16
Vine, Robert, 6033, Pte.	25.9.14	Wilkie, James, S/16680, Pte.	9.5.15
Wakeman, Harry, S/15385, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Wilkinson, Frank, S/40403, Pte., d. of w.	19.4.18
Walker, James, 5123, Pte.	11.11.14	Will, James, 7393, Pte., d.	31.3.15
Walker, James, S/17794, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.18	Williams, Jacob, 9899, Pte.	22.12.14
Walker, James Grant, S/41615, Pte., d. of w.	23.9.18	Williams, James Havard, S/17878, Pte.	13.10.15
Walker, John, S/17713, Pte.	28.9.15	Williams, Roderick Alexander, 9923, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.18
Walker, Robert, 7899, Pte.	22.9.14	Williamson, Charles, S/21069, Pte.	3.9.16
Walker, Robert, S/11866, Sgt., d. of w.	25.3.18	Williamson, David, S/17609, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.16
Walker, William, S/18276, Pte.	17.8.16	Williamson, James, 4481, Cpl., d. of w.	9.1.15
Walkinshaw, Alexander, 203292, Pte., d. of w.	22.10.18	Williamson, John, 9379, L/Cpl.	27.12.14
Walkinshaw, George, S/20128, Pte.	17.8.16	Williamson, Wilmar Robert, S/40406, Pte.	14.12.16
Walkinshaw, Mungo Sinclair, S/18295, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	13.6.16	Willis, William, 3/5991, Pte., d. of w., home.	12.6.15
Wallace, Alexander, 5318, L/Cpl.	11.11.14	Wilson, Angus John, 3/5317, Pte.	11.11.14
Wallace, James, 3/5816, Pte.	22.11.14	Wilson, Brodie, 5799, Pte., d.	29.11.18
Wallace, James Main, 9892, Pte.	9.5.15	Wilson, David, 7204, Pte., d. of w.	13.11.14
Wallace, Peter, S/10524, Pte.	9.5.15	Wilson, Donald, 3/3928, Pte.	11.11.14
Wallace, William, 5543, Pte.	22.10.14	Wilson, Hugh, 9596, Cpl.	2.3.15
Walmsley, Maurice, S/40299, Pte., d. of w.	22.11.16	Wilson, James, 9503, Pte., d. of w.	16.8.16
Walton, Robert Martin, 200682, Pte.	23.7.16	Wilson, John, 3/5328, Pte.	10.3.15
Ward, David, 6861, Pte.	14.9.14	Wilson, Malcolm, 7762, Pte.	14.9.14
Ward, Henry, 5012, Pte.	22.10.14	Wilson, Robert, S/18042, Pte.	13.10.15
Ward, Walter Horace, 200749, Pte.	3.9.16	Wilson, Robert, 5664, Pte.	14.9.14
Waterston, John, 9183, Pte.	23.7.16	Wilson, William, 6899, Pte.	14.9.14
Watson, Alexander, 6006, Pte.	3.11.14	Wingate, William, S/11006, Pte.	30.1.15
Watson, Archibald, 7966, L/Cpl.	22.10.14	Winning, Andrew, S/11563, Pte.	3.9.16
Watson, Charles, 9033, Pte.	14.9.14	Wishart, David, 220393, Sgt., d. of w.	15.11.18
Watson, David Duncan, S/16072, L/Cpl., d. of w.	29.9.15	Wood, James, 5260, C.S.M., Medaille Militaire.	14.9.14
Watson, Herbert, S/23131, L/Cpl.	18.9.18	Wood, James Albert, S/20769, Pte.	16.6.16
Watson, Robert, 6763, Pte.	14.9.14	Wood, James, 7013, Pte.	11.11.14
Watson, William Burt, S/41608, Pte.	18.9.18	Wood, William, S/40303, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.18
Watson, William, 8209, L/Cpl.	23.7.16	Woods, Claude William, 9002, Pte.	25.9.14
Watt, Alexander, S/26721, Pte.	2.9.18	Wotherspoon, Robert, S/16679, Pte.	19.3.16
Watt, Thomas, S/21759, Pte., d. of w.	19.11.16	Wright, John, 7037, Pte.	25.9.14
Wear, Andrew, 9539, Pte., d. of w.	10.1.15	Wright, Robert, S/18072, Pte.	13.1.16
Webb, Thomas William, 3991, Pte.	18.8.16	Wright, Robert, 9495, Pte.	14.9.14
Wells, William, 5861, Pte.	23.10.14	Wright, William, S/14294, Pte.	28.9.15
Westwood, Robert Sim, S/32564, Pte.	4.11.18	Wylie, James, S/14447, Pte.	11.10.15
Whannel, Andrew, S/10247, Pte.	17.9.18	Yeaman, William, S/16196, L/Cpl.	3.9.16
Wheeler, Reginald Henry, 9524, Pte.	11.11.14	Yorkstone, James, 3/5891, Pte.	24.1.15
Whelan, Thomas, 6236, Sgt.	24.10.14	Young, Alexander, 4819, A/C.S.M.	25.9.16
Whigham, James, 7268, Pte.	11.11.14	Young, David, S/11109, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
White, Peter, 9666, Pte.	7.3.15	Young, James, S/10722, L/Cpl.	9.5.15
Whiteford, Peter, 6965, A/Sgt.	27.1.15	Young, William, S/14437, Pte., d.	14.4.15
Whyte, David, S/15291, Pte.	28.9.15	Young, William John, 200448, Pte.	23.7.16
Whyte, James K., 9546, Pte., d. of w.	7.1.15	Young, William Stewart, S/20502, Pte.	18.4.18
Whyte, Robert Alexander, S/17703, Pte.	28.9.15	Yule, John, 8955, Cpl.	14.9.14
		Zeller, Albert, 3/6096, Pte.	9.5.15

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Aberdeen, James, 5391, Pte.	30.4.15	Aitken, James, 7661, Pte., d., Turkey, prisoner of war.	3.9.16
Adamson, Charles Anderson, 6343, Pte., d.	27.12.15	Aitken, John, S/17457, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16
Adamson, Thomas, S/11312, Cpl.	11.5.15	Alexander, Robert, S/14168, Pte.	10.5.15

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Alexander, William, 8750, L/Cpl., Salonika.	2.10.16	Clark, Alexander Swan, S/16612, Pte.	12.5.15
Allan, George, 6140, Pte.	23.4.15	Clark, David, 8418, Pte., d.	14.12.18
Allan, James, S/15706, Pte.	11.5.15	Clark, John, S/12966, Pte.	10.5.15
Allan, Robert, 9461, L/Cpl.	11.5.15	Cochrane, Charles, S/11101, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15
Allardice, Charles, 9882, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	30.9.16	Colquhoun, John D., S/17410, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16
Allison, Robert, 8551, A/Cpl.	27.4.15	Colvin, Thomas, S/16659, Pte., d. of w.	13.5.15
Anderson, Robert Harry, S/18935, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Conner, George, S/15950, Pte.	16.2.15
Bain, John, 7545, Pte., d. of w.	12.1.15	Copeland, James, S/15343, Pte.	23.4.15
Bain, Thomas Callender, S/14443, Pte., Salonika.	16.3.17	Corson, William, 8514, L/Cpl., d., Mesopotamia.	7.10.16
Baird, Andrew, 8922, Pte.	10.5.15	Craig, Andrew, 3/5919, Pte.	10.5.15
Baird, Archibald Robb Bertram, 8936, Pte.	23.4.15	Craig, John, 8733, Pte.	12.5.15
Baird, James, S/12401, Pte.	28.4.15	Cranston, Frank, 7775, Pte., d. of w.	10.5.15
Ball, Charles, 9040, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Crolley, Maitland, 8559, Pte.	23.4.15
Bankes, John, S/16552, Pte., Salonika.	23.4.17	Cumming, Alexander, 8698, Cpl.	29.6.15
Barr, Johnstone, S/14423, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Cunningham, Robert, S/15492, Pte.	12.5.15
Barrie, John, S/17633, Pte., d., Salonika.	24.7.18	Cunningham, Samuel, S/17494, Pte., Salonika.	3.10.16
Black, Alexander, 9172, Pte.	14.4.15	Currie, Robert, S/17340, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	30.9.16
Blackwood, James Black, 9151, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	30.9.16	Cuthbertson, Henry, 8040, L/Cpl.	11.5.15
Blades, David, S/16533, Pte., d. of w.	13.7.15	Cuthbertson, James, 9705, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	1.10.16
Blair, James, 7735, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	11.10.16	Cuthbertson, Malcolm, S/16277, Pte.	11.5.15
Bonnar, John, S/10664, Pte., d. of w.	20.5.15	Davidson, Alexander, S/16166, Pte.	29.4.15
Bothwell, Gavin Robert, 9309, L/Cpl.	14.5.15	Denoon, William, S/14436, Sgt., Salonika.	21.5.17
Boyd, John, S/15847, Pte.	8.5.15	Dewar, Ronald, 6347, Pte.	3.5.15
Boyd, William, 8411, Pte., d., Salonika.	8.1.19	Dickie, Robert, S/20794, Pte., Salonika.	16.3.17
Boyle, John, 9507, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Dobbie, Robert, S/14367, Pte., d., home.	11.2.19
Briggs, Andrew, 9823, Pte., d. of w.	8.5.15	Docherty, George, S/11846, Pte., d. of w.	10.5.15
Broadfoot, Andrew, 7246, Pte.	10.5.15	Donald, Peter, S/11310, Pte.	10.5.15
Brown, James, S/16717, Pte.	28.4.15	Donaldson, Alexander A., S/13112, L/Cpl.	11.5.15
Brown, James, 7755, Cpl., Salonika.	4.10.16	Donaldson, David, S/10863, Pte.	12.4.15
Brown, James, 8670, Pte.	10.5.15	Donaldson, James, S/16187, Pte.	11.5.15
Brown, John, 7456, L/Sgt., d., India.	26.9.14	Donnelly, Thomas, 8829, Pte.	19.2.15
Brown, Robert, 9550, Pte.	12.4.15	Donnachie, John, 9158, Pte.	10.5.15
Brunton, Walter, S/22554, Pte., d., Salonika.	2.10.18	Donnachie, John, S/13121, Pte., Salonika.	18.9.18
Bryce, Alexander, S/16344, Pte.	11.5.15	Dougan, Henry, S/12937, Pte., Salonika.	13.10.17
Bryce, Andrew, 8158, Pte.	12.3.15	Douglas, James, S/16674, Pte.	23.4.15
Bryce, George, S/16640, Pte., d. of w.	25.5.15	Douglas, Robert, S/16519, Pte., Salonika.	16.1.17
Burns, George, S/15496, Pte.	8.5.15	Douglas, William, 8541, Pte., d., Salonika.	13.1.19
Cameron, Colin, 7846, Sgt., D.C.M.	10.5.15	Dow, David, 7423, L/Cpl.	29.4.15
Cameron, David, 9031, Pte.	12.3.15	Dreghorn, John, 5911, Sgt., d. of w., Salonika.	1.10.16
Cameron, John, 8628, Pte.	23.2.15	Duncan, Robert, 9020, Pte.	14.5.15
Cameron, William, 5143, Col.-Sgt., Instr., d., Rangoon.	3.4.17	Dunlop, John, S/15723, Pte.	10.5.15
Cameron, William, S/17650, Pte.	12.11.15	Dunlop, Quentin, S/17042, Pte., Salonika.	1.10.16
Campbell, Donald, S/31145, Pte., d., Salonika.	14.11.18	Dunlop, William John, S/11182, Pte., d., home.	29.10.18
Campbell, John, S/15563, Pte.	12.5.15	Downie, Hugh, S/14327, Pte.	10.5.15
Campbell, Robert L., 8925, L/Cpl.	21.8.15	Eddie, Alexander Butters, S/31150, Pte., d.	5.10.18
Carlin, Philip, 9254, Pte., d. of w., home.	15.5.15	Edwards, Frederick, 6337, Pte.	5.4.15
Carroll, John, 6206, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16		
Chalmers, David, 8250, Pte.	13.3.15		
Chapman, Horace, 8874, Pte.	10.5.15		
Chisholm, Alexander, 8990, Pte.	19.2.15		
Chisholm, Peter, 8281, Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	3.4.17		

Elrick, John, S/14459, Pte.	23.4.15	Hendry, Alexander, 9377, Pte., d. of w., mentioned in Despatches.	10.5.15
Ernst, Carl Josen, 9050, Pte., d. of w.	9.4.15	Hicks, Thomas, S/14483, Pte., d. of w.	1.5.15
Fairholm, Frank, S/15544, Pte.	11.5.15	Himlin, William, S/12771, Pte., d. of w.	13.5.15
Falconer, Peter, 8327, Dmr.	10.5.15	Hogg, Walter Charles, 9877, Pte., d. of w.	9.3.15
Fawcett, Thomas, 8397, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16	Holbein, William, S/16691, Pte., d. of w.	24.5.15
Fee, John, 8552, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	19.9.18	Holland, Daniel, S/12711, Pte.	23.4.15
Finlayson, Gibson, S/16719, L/Cpl.	5.5.15	Holms, William Dall, S/12950, Pte.	10.5.15
Fisher, Thomas, 8264, L/Cpl.	23.4.15	Howell, Edward, S/13836, A/Sgt., Salonika.	30.9.16
Fitzgerald, Thomas, S/18146, Pte., Salonika.	1.9.18	Howie, James Limond Tatton, 7530, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	16.9.16
Fleming, Alexander, 8459, L/Cpl.	12.3.15	Hunter, Hugh, 7334, Pte.	23.4.15
Forbes, Peter, S/16333, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.15	Hutchison, George, S/16064, Cpl.	16.6.15
Forret, Thomas Walker, 9806, Pte., d. of w.	19.2.15	Hutton, John Dick, 8440, A/Cpl.	6.2.15
Forsyth, George, S/13206, Pte.	12.5.15	Inglis, Alexander D., 8673, Pte.	7.4.15
Fraser, Alexander, 8748, Pte., d. of w.	26.4.15	Inglis, Duncan, S/12935, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16
Fraser, Donald, 8878, Sgt., d. of w.	16.5.15	Irvine, Andrew, 8531, Pte., d., German East Africa.	9.12.16
Fraser, Hugh, 8834, Sgt., d. of w.	27.7.15	Jarvie, Archibald, 6434, Sgt., Salonika.	16.1.17
Fraser, William White, 8157, Pte., d., Italy.	22.9.18	Johnston, Alexander, S/16618, Pte., d.	12.5.15
Freeburn, Francis, S/15489, Pte.	23.4.15	Johnston, Duncan, 8295, Pte., d. of w.	18.2.15
Fruish, Alexander, 7985, L/Cpl.	10.5.15	Johnston, John, S/12970, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16
Galbraith, Thomas, 7712, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.15	Kay, James, S/12105, Pte.	23.4.15
Gall, Edward, 8301, Pte.	5.2.15	Keddie, Andrew Cowan, 3/5701, Pte., d., Salonika.	14.12.18
Gallagher, James, S/15940, Pte.	11.5.15	Kennedy, Angus, 8498, Pte.	11.5.15
Gardner, George, 5648, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.15	Kennedy, Archibald Campbell, 8918, Cpl.	10.5.15
Gavin, Alexander Davidson, S/26438, Pte., d., Salonika.	1.12.18	Kerr, Stephen, S/16087, Pte.	30.4.15
Gemmell, John, 8100, Pte.	23.4.15	Kincaid, George, 9100, Pte.	29.4.15
Gibson, William, 8402, Pte.	7.4.15	King, George, 6396, Pte., d.	11.1.15
Gillon, Peter, S/20959, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	3.10.16	Knowles, William, 7787, Pte., d. of w.	15.5.15
Glover, John, 8287, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Laing, Roderick, S/12888, Pte.	13.4.15
Gowans, James, S/12967, Pte., d. of w.	31.5.15	Lamont, John, S/16355, Pte.	23.4.15
Graham, David, S/16126, Pte.	11.5.15	Lang, Haxton, S/18253, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	7.10.16
Graham, William, 8133, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Latto, George, S/10504, Pte., Salonika.	16.3.17
Grant, James, S/15589, Pte.	10.5.15	Lawrie, Allan, S/16387, Pte.	10.5.15
Gray, Andrew, 7335, L/Sgt., d. of w., Salonika.	4.8.18	Lawson, George, S/16011, Pte., d., Salonika.	17.10.17
Gray, Archibald, S/16941, Pte.	14.5.15	Lennox, Charles, 8067, Pte.	9.3.15
Green, John, S/17704, Pte., d. of w.	13.5.15	Liddell, George, S/15395, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16
Greenhorn, Alexander, S/15024, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	1.10.16	Limond, William, S/29439, Pte., d., Salonika.	28.7.17
Greenshields, William, S/11882, Pte., d. of w.	8.5.15	Linkston, John, 8135, L/Cpl.	23.4.15
Gwynne, John, S/10435, Pte., Salonika.	1.9.18	Linton, John, S/17249, Pte., d. of w.	27.7.15
Hall, Thomas William, 8575, Pte.	16.2.15	Littlehales, William, S/12423, Pte.	23.4.15
Hamilton, James, S/22672, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	2.9.18	Locking, Joseph Walter, S/12422, Pte., d. of w.	28.5.15
Hamilton, Michael, 8929, Pte., d. of w.	1.3.15	Logan, James, S/18133, Pte., Salonika.	16.3.17
Hammel, Michael, 8387, Pte.	10.5.15	Low, Donald, S/17497, L/Cpl., d., Salonika.	26.1.17
Hardman, Joseph, 9619, Pte., d., home.	21.12.18	Lyden, Francis, S/22409, Pte., d., Salonika.	15.10.18
Harvey, William, 8180, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16	M'Alees, Samuel, 8130, Pte.	11.5.15
Hay, Francis, Patrick Kelly, 8199, Pte., d. of w.	18.2.15	M'Alpine, John, S/12409, Pte.	23.4.15
Haywood, George, S/6022, Pte.	11.5.15	M'Ardle, George, 8760, Cpl., d. of w.	24.4.15
Healey, Andrew, 8773, L/Cpl.	10.5.15	M'Arthur, Adam, 8466, Pte., d.	4.5.15
Heatly, Peter, 8741, Pte.	1.5.15		
Henderson, Thomas, S/16030, L/Cpl.	23.4.15		

M'Arthur, John Renwick, S/17944, Pte., Salonika.	2.10.16	Mackintosh, David, 204138, Pte., Salonika.	2.9.18
M'Askill, John, 8691, Pte.	23.4.15	M'Kinnon, William, S/16959, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Aulay, David, 8796, Pte.	9.5.15	MacLachlan, Thomas Martin, 9642, Pte.	10.5.15
Macaulay, John, 8932, Pte.	10.5.15	M'Laren, John, S/16570, Pte., d., Italy.	1.10.18
M'Bain, William, 7069, L/Cpl.	11.5.15	M'Lean, Alexander, 8175, Pte.	18.10.15
M'Caig, David, 8665, Cpl.	9.5.15	Maclean, Hugh, 8713, Pte., d. of w.	18.5.15
M'Callum, George, 4314, A/R.S.M., d., Salonika, D.C.M.	7.2.18	M'Lean, William, 8453, Pte.	23.4.15
M'Coll, Donald, S/13085, Pte.	10.5.15	M'Leary, James, S/30022, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	15.10.17
M'Conville, Alex., S/30013, Pte., d., home.	30.8.18	M'Leish, Andrew, 8126, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Dade, George, S/17420, Pte.	23.4.15	M'Lellan, John, 3/6152, L/Cpl., d., Salonika.	31.5.18
Macdiarmid, William, 8333, L/Cpl.	23.4.15	M'Lennan, Hamilton, S/12951, Pte., d. of w.	14.5.15
M'Donald, Charles, S/30113, Pte., Salonika.	1.9.18	MacLennan, Robert, S/23036, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16
M'Donald, Donald, 8516, L/Cpl.	23.4.15	M'Leod, George, S/15470, Pte.	11.5.15
M'Donald, Duncan, S/17395, L/Cpl., Salonika.	2.10.16	M'Mahon, James, S/17153, Pte., d., Salonika.	11.10.18
M'Donald, Harry, 8958, Pte., d. of w.	7.4.15	M'Mahon, John, 3/5804, Pte.	11.5.15
M'Donald, John, 4416, Pte.	19.2.15	M'Meehan, Archibald, S/16350, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	10.10.16
Macdonald, Malcolm, 8637, L/Sgt., d. of w.	8.5.15	M'Nab, James, 7016, Pte.	23.4.15
M'Donald, Malcolm, 6699, Sgt.	10.5.15	M'Phee, Angus, 3/2878, Pte., d., Malta.	17.1.17
M'Ewan, John, 4484, A/Sgt.	25.4.15	Macpherson, Donald M., S/23183, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	5.10.16
M'Fadyen, James, S/17048, Pte.	11.5.15	M'Quarrie, Allan, 4826, Pte., d., Salonika.	19.4.18
M'Farlane, Bertie, S/15985, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16	M'Rae, John Donald, 3/5587, Pte.	23.4.15
M'Ghie, David, S/16115, Pte.	11.5.15	MacRury, John Alexander, S/30630, Pte., Salonika.	12.9.18
M'Ghie, John, 4086, Pte., Salonika.	3.10.16	M'Shane, James, 7142, Cpl., Salonika.	16.1.17
M'Gillivray, Allan, 8496, Sgt.	19.2.15	M'Taggart, Harry, S/16630, Pte.	11.5.15
M'Hattie, Kenneth, 8759, A/Cpl.	10.5.15	M'Vey, Robert, S/14472, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Innes, William, S/11895, Pte., d. of w.	16.4.15	M'Whinnie, John Ritchie, S/15872, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Intosh, Alexander, S/16684, Pte., d., Salonika.	28.9.18	M'Williams, James, 3/6030, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	27.2.17
Macintosh, Alexander, 3/5500, Pte., d. of w.	10.5.15	Main, Thomas, 9147, L/Cpl., Salonika.	2.10.16
Macintosh, Angus, 9349, Pte., d. of w.	4.5.15	Maitland, James, 7416, Pte.	17.3.15
M'Intosh, William, 9239, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	14.10.17	Mansfield, George, 8094, A/Cpl.	23.4.15
M'Intyre, Donald, S/26057, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	14.10.17	Martin, George, S/16388, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Intyre, John, 9218, Pte.	10.5.15	Maxwell, John P., 6925, Pte.	11.5.15
M'Kay, Andrew, S/15568, Pte., Salonika.	30.9.16	Mearns, John, S/15545, Pte.	23.4.15
Mackay, James, 9219, Pte.	11.5.15	Mercer, Robert, S/16356, Pte.	23.4.15
Mackay, Malcolm, 8917, Pte.	5.5.15	Methven, Alexander, 25409, Pte., d., Malta.	23.11.18
M'Kee, John, S/16955, Pte., Salonika.	2.10.16	Millar, Gavin, S/14500, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.15
M'Keen, Alexander, 8980, Sgt., d., Salonika.	7.10.18	Miller, James, 8714, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	30.9.16
M'Kellar, Archibald, 8152, Pte., d. of w.	22.2.15	Miller, Robert, S/15549, Pte.	23.4.15
M'Keller, Leslie, 8210, Cpl.	10.5.15	Mitchell, Andrew, 7901, Pte., d., home.	13.5.15
M'Kelvie, Samuel, S/12842, Pte.	23.4.15	Mitchell, James, 8690, Pte., d., Persian Gulf.	22.1.16
M'Kendrick, Jardine, S/16342, Pte., d. of w.	30.4.15	Mitchell, John, S/17423, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	9.3.17
M'Kendrick, Robert, S/16341, Pte.	24.4.15	Monro, Adam, 8605, Sgt.	23.4.15
M'Kendry, Daniel, S/11883, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	14.10.17	Moore, William, S/18132, Pte., Salonika.	12.9.18
M'Kenzie, Archie, 9153, Pte.	23.4.15	Morrison, Malcolm, 3/5855, Pte.	10.5.15
M'Kenzie, John, 6961, Pte., D.C.M.	23.4.15	Morrison, Robert, 8486, Pte., d., India.	22.10.14
Mackenzie, John Donald, 9740, L/Cpl., D.C.M., d. of w.	11.5.15	Munro, Duncan, 8576, Sgt., d. of w.	19.2.15
		Munro, John Alexander, 8079, Pte., d., India.	6.8.14

Murdoch, George Meikle, 6844, Pte., d., Salonika.	20.10.16	Ronaldson, William M'Donald, 8935, Pte.	23.4.15
Murphey, Alexander, 5976, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	18.3.17	Rose, David, S/17436, Pte., Salonika.	29.3.17
Murphey, Hugh, 7831, Pte., d., Mesopotamia.	8.10.16	Ross, James, 3/6192, Pte., d. of w., home.	1.6.15
Murray, John, S/16266, Pte.	11.5.15	Ross, John, 9284, A/Sgt.	27.2.15
Murray, Peter Wilson, S/16249, Pte.	11.5.15	Ross, William, S/17489, Pte., Salonika.	4.8.18
Neilson, Frederick, S/22796, Pte.	1-2.10.16	Rosser, Albert, 4908, Pte.	23.4.15
Nelson, William, 9695, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Royan, Donald, 8360, Pte.	11.5.15
Ness, Alexander, S/15469, Pte., d. of w., home.	7.5.15	Rugg, John M'Leod, 8156, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	30.9.16
Neville, Robert, S/16746, Pte., d., Salonika.	13.10.18	Russell, Archibald, S/16349, Pte.	28.4.15
Ney, Robert, 8903, L/Cpl.	23.4.15	Russell, William Gregor, S/15550, Pte.	7.4.15
Nicholson, Thomas, S/22166, Pte., d., Salonika.	11.2.18	Sandilands, John, 8869, Pte.	30.4.15
Nield, John, 5312, Sgt.	23.4.15	Scater, Alexander, 8285, Cpl., Persian Gulf.	10.1.16
O'Boyle, Michael, S/10439, Pte.	8.5.15	Scott, John Macmillan, S/15453, Pte.	25.4.15
O'Brien, John, 8481, Pte., Salonika.	16.3.17	Scott, Joseph, 7881, Cpl., M.M., d. of w., Salonika.	19.9.18
Ogilvie, Alexander, 31323, Pte., d., Tiflis.	29.5.19	Scott, William, S/18430, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	19.9.18
Oliver, Robert, 7243, Sgt., d. of w., Salonika.	12.10.16	Selkirk, Andrew, S/17377, L/Cpl., Salonika.	16.3.17
Orchard, Wilfred, 4128, Pte., d., Salonika.	27.9.18	Shearer, Robert Stirling, S/17183, Pte.	13.9.15
Ormsby, Thomas, 8325, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Shearer, William, S/10660, L/Cpl., d., Italy.	20.5.18
Owens, Martin, 8964, Pte.	20.2.15	Sheppard, Alexander, S/10110, Pte., Salonika.	15.9.18
Pace, Thomas, 9184, Pte.	9.2.15	Sheriff, George Ross, S/17224, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	2.10.16
Page, David, 8686, Pte.	10.5.15	Sim, John, S/13209, Pte.	10.5.15
Park, Hamilton, S/15617, Pte.	10.5.15	Sime, Alexander Doig, 7679, L/Cpl., d. of w.	23.2.15
Pattison, Hugh, S/17031, Pte., d., Salonika.	10.10.18	Sinclair, Alexander, 7591, Sgt.	5.2.15
Pattison, William, S/31284, Pte., d., Black Sea.	25.7.19	Sinclair, Francis Roden, 9245, Pte., d.	21.1.15
Patrick, John, S/31196, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	2.8.18	Sinclair, Hugh, 7937, L/Cpl.	14.4.15
Paulesen, Andrew Joseph, S/16353, L/Cpl.	23.4.15	Smeaton, James, S/16984, Pte., d., Salonika.	27.9.18
Peffers, John, 3/6198, Pte., Salonika.	25.9.18	Smith, John, 7655, Pte.	10.5.15
Purves, James, S/11079, L/Cpl.	8.5.15	Smith, Samuel, S/15370, Pte.	6.4.15
Ramage, Andrew, 7421, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.15	Smith, William, S/16300, Pte.	17.5.15
Ramsay, Thomas Laing, 8358, Pte.	28.4.15	Somerville, Robert, S/17222, Pte.	5.9.15
Rankine, James, 7463, Sgt., d. of w.	12.5.15	Spencer, Leonard, 5202, Sgt.	5.5.15
Reid, Alexander, 7220, Dmr., Salonika.	16.3.17	Spicer, Thomas, S/12734, Pte.	11.5.15
Reid, John, S/16337, Pte.	10.5.15	Stallard, Samuel Henderson, 8098, Pte., d.	11.1.15
Reid, William, S/17102, Pte.	11.5.15	Stark, David, S/17388, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	15.10.16
Rennie, Arthur, 7902, L/Cpl.	12.3.15	Stenhouse, Daniel, S/13473, Pte., d., Salonika.	26.9.18
Ritchie, William Leonard, S/16615, Pte., d. of w.	12.5.15	Stevenson, Charles, S/16886, Pte., Salonika.	12.9.18
Robertson, Alexander, 15221, Pte., d., home.	7.1.20	Stevenson, John, S/16657, Pte., d. of w.	12.5.15
Robertson, Alexander, S/16334, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.15	Stevenson, Oliver, 8097, L/Cpl.	8.5.15
Robertson, David, S/17430, Pte., Salonika.	3.10.16	Stevenson, Thomas, S/25083, Pte., d., Salonika.	25.8.17
Robertson, Frederick, 9077, Pte.	17.3.15	Stewart, Alexander M'Kenzie, 9157, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	22.9.18
Robertson, John, 7953, Pte., d.	2.9.15	Stewart, Allan, 9091, Pte.	11.5.15
Robertson, Richard, S/16420, Pte., d. of w.	5.5.15	Stewart, Charles, S/14446, Pte., Salonika.	12.11.16
Robertson, William, 7621, L/Cpl., Salonika.	30.9.16	Stewart, John, S/17160, Pte., Salonika.	2.10.16
		Stewart, Joseph, 9176, Pte., d., Salonika	17.12.18

Stewart, Robert, 7923, Cpl., d. of w.	11.5.15	Wagstaff, Peter Duff, S/17319, Pte.	28.4.15
Stewart, William, S/11220, Sgt., d. of w.	13.5.15	Walker, David John, S/27526, Pte., d., Salonika.	10.10.18
Stewart, William, 8723, Pte.	11.5.15	Walker, Richard Kelso, 9797, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	2.9.18
Stewart, William, S/16327, Pte.	10.5.15	Wallace, John Cameron, 3/5644, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.3.15
Stewart, William, S/13298, Pte., d., Salonika.	17.10.17	Waterston, John, 8744, d., Persian Gulf.	7.12.15
Stirling, William, 9895, Pte.	23.4.15	Watson, George, S/12317, L/Cpl., d., Salonika.	10.10.18
Suffill, Alexander William, S/12809, Pte., d., Salonika.	9.10.18	Watson, John, S/12024, Pte., d. of w.	8.5.15
Sullivan, John, 8909, Pte.	23.2.15	Watson, John, S/15508, Pte.	8.5.15
Sutherland, Alexander, 8592, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15	Watt, William Hunter, 9854, Pte.	10.5.15
Sutherland, George, 7606, Pte.	23.4.15	Webster, Alexander, 8989, Sgt., Salonika.	12.9.18
Syme, John, 8243, Pte.	24.4.14	Weems, Robert, S/16233, Pte.	10.5.15
Symington, Andrew, 4997, Pte.	23.4.15	Willcock, Robert Bertram, S/30098, Pte., Salonika.	12.10.18
Tait, John, 8465, Pte., d. of w.	27.3.15	Williamson, Hugh Macdonald, S/16347, Pte.	23.4.15
Taylor, Charles, 9369, L/Cpl., d. of w.	14.5.15	Williamson, William, S/15615, Pte., d., home.	17.11.16
Taylor, Robert, 7485, L/Cpl.	21.4.15	Wilson, Archibald, 9287, Pte.	23.4.15
Taylor, Thomas, 8858, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	2.10.16	Wilson, James, 7946, L/Cpl., d. of w.	16.4.15
Teasdale, Charles, 9233, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.15	Wilson, John H., 7356, L/Cpl.	6.4.15
Teller, Alexander, S/10865, Pte., d., home.	28.9.18	Wilson, Roderick, 7147, Pte., d. of w., home.	31.8.15
Templeton, James, S/13263, Pte., d. of w., home.	24.12.16	Wynne, Thomas, 8303, L/Cpl.	10.5.15
Thomson, David, S/20433, Pte., Salonika.	19.5.17	Young, Donald Cameron, S/17293, Pte., Salonika.	2.10.16
Thomson, James, 7440, L/Cpl.	11.5.15		
Thomson, John, 7126, L/Cpl., d. of w.	2.5.15		
Urquhart, John, 6496, L/Cpl., d., Salonika.	28.8.18		

3RD (SPECIAL RESERVE) BATTALION.

Ball, Thomas, S/12417, Pte., d., home.	2.11.18	Grant, Alister, S/29545, Pte., d., home.	5.4.17
Blaikie, Thomas, S/10071, Sgt., d., home.	25.2.17	Grant, Richard, S/15611, Pte., d., home.	3.2.15
Callan, Thomas, 3/6278, Pte., d., home.	21.6.17	Hamilton, Edward, S/20645, Pte., d., home.	21.3.18
Cameron, Angus, S/20133, Pte., d., home.	21.6.17	Henderson, Andrew, S/32113, Pte., d., home.	3.11.18
Campbell, Donald, S/22895, Pte., d., home.	11.11.18	Horsburgh, James, 8754, L/Cpl., d. of w., East Africa.	24.10.17
Cairney, Patrick, S/43322, Pte., d., home.	28.5.17	Hutchings, Arthur Sidney, S/29564, Pte., d., home.	5.9.17
Clark, William, 6035, Pte., d., home.	7.3.16	Jackson, Joseph, S/20778, Pte., d., home.	16.12.15
Collie, James, S/11372, Pte., d., home.	21.11.15	Kelly, James, 3/6172, Pte., d., home.	7.12.16
Cranston, John, 4915, C.S.M., South Africa.	23.7.18	Lamb, John, S/29380, Pte., d., home.	20.3.17
Davidson, William, S/18207, Pte., d., home.	5.11.15	Lee, John, S/25900, Pte., d., home.	18.2.17
Dawn, Percy, S/17370, Pte., d., home.	15.3.15	Limberty, Thomas, S/33144, Pte., d. at sea.	10.10.18
Dempster, William, S/15488, Pte., d., home.	3.10.17	Lindsay, Charles W., S/22933, L/Cpl., d., home.	27.11.16
Easterbrook, Richard, 6586, Pte., d., home.	4.2.15	Love, William, S/31165, Pte., d., home.	19.4.18
Fast, William, 3/6124, A/Sgt., d., home.	26.12.16	M'Callum, Hugh, S/33220, Pte., d., home.	9.11.18
Farmer, Robert Burt, S/32023, Pte., d., home.	4.11.18	M'Gregor, Alexander, S/40233, Pte., d., home.	5.2.17
Fraser, John, S/32773, Pte., d., home.	1.8.18	Maciver, Norman, 3/5635, Pte., d., home.	17.3.16
Fraser, Kenneth, 8408, Sgt., d., home.	3.1.16		

ROLLS OF HONOUR.

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M'Lachlan, Allan, S/11493, Pte., d., home.	11.11.18	Ross, Robert, 200295, C.Q.M.S., d., home.	11.11.18
Macleod, Donald, 3/5612, Sgt., d., home.	10.10.18	Rushton, Robert, 3/6066, Pte., d., home.	20.2.15
M'Rury, John, S/22708, Pte., d., home.	9.12.17	Russell, Charles P., S/50178, Pte., d., home.	5.11.18
Munro, John, 203805, Pte., d., home.	20.11.18	Scott, John, S/32771, Pte., d., home.	20.7.18
Munro, John, 4175, Pte., d., home.	18.2.15	Stewart, Archibald, S/22699, Pte., d., home.	29.7.17
Murdoch, Robert, 4857, A/Cpl., d. of w., home.	15.5.17	Tierney, John, S/20290, Pte., d., home.	24.12.17
Nicolson, Alick, S/26466, Pte., d. of w., home.	9.6.17	Venables, Joseph George, S/21194, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	3.6.16
Rankin, James Newlands, 9698, Pte., d. of w., home.	15.12.15	Watson, Isaac, S/12644, Pte., d., home.	20.3.15
Ross, John, S/17755, Pte., d., home.	11.6.15	Wilson, James, S/18438, Pte., d., home.	4.9.15

4TH BATTALION (T.F.)

Alexander, James John, 1718, Pte.	28.9.15	Davidson, James Donald, 1890, Pte.	17.5.15
Allan, Duncan, 1928, Pte., d. of w.	18.5.15	Donald, Ian James, 2707, Pte.	17.5.15
Allan, William Bethune, 1849, A/L/Cpl.	27.9.15	Dott, Alexander C., 3003, Pte.	18.5.15
Anderson, George G., 2041, Cpl.	17.5.15	Dott, William, 202981, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
Anderson, John, 1126, Pte., d., home.	29.2.16	Dow, Alistair, 1883, L/Cpl.	16.6.15
Baker, James, 2511, Pte.	17.5.15	Duff, John, 1000, A/Cpl., d. of w.	20.6.15
Beaton, Donald, 1344, Pte., d., home.	28.12.14	Dukes, Horace, 2744, Pte., d. of w.	18.5.15
Beaton, James, 192, Cpl.	25.9.15	Dyce, Charles, 3306, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15
Beattie, William, 1047, L/Cpl.	18.5.15	Edwards, Ralph, 2086, Pte.	9.3.15
Belk, Eric Herbert, 2065, Pte.	28.9.15	Emmanuel, Jones, 4279, Pte., d., home.	19.3.16
Berg, Douglas, 2194, Pte.	18.5.15	Ernest, George, 2176, Pte.	28.9.15
Bevan, Lawrence Percy, 2211, Pte., d. of w.	19.5.15	Evans, William Wilson, 3112, Pte.	28.9.15
Blair, Abraham, 2896, Pte.	25.9.15	Ferguson, Ronald, 1371, Pte.	18.5.15
Bowles, Geoffrey, 2138, Pte.	17.5.15	Fitzgerald, James, 1484, Pte., d. of w.	31.5.15
Brister, John Edmund, 2013, L/Cpl.	18.5.15	Fleming, William, 1384, Pte., d. of w.	6.6.15
Brown, John Allinson, 2115, Pte.	17.5.15	Forbes, George, 2367, Pte.	18.5.15
Brown, Peter Dalziel, 1994, Pte., d.	4.5.15	Forbes, William, 2270, Pte., d.	4.7.15
Buckby, Henry Fisher, 2048, Pte.	17.5.15	Fraser, Alexander, 1812, Pte.	9.3.15
Button, Anthony, 3297, Pte.	26.9.15	Fraser, Colin, 1336, Pte.	8.3.15
Call, J., 3814, Pte.	23.7.16	Fraser, Duncan, 1394, Cpl., d., home.	20.11.15
Cameron, Alexander, 1760, Pte.	18.5.15	Fraser, Harry, 1142, Pte.	18.5.15
Cameron, Donald, 1740, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.15	Fraser, Hugh, 1797, Pte.	18.5.15
Cameron, Duncan, 1916, Pte.	17.5.15	Fraser, John, 1766, Pte.	17.5.15
Cameron, John, 1156, Pte., d. of w.	20.5.15	Fraser, Thomas, 717, Pte., d. of w., home.	20.3.15
Campbell, William, 1652, Bglr.	8.3.15	Fraser, William, 2434, Pte., d.	1.3.15
Carmichael, Hugh, 1761, Pte.	17.5.15	Fraser, William, 2437, Pte., d., home.	22.8.15
Carmichael, James, 2595, Pte.	17.5.15	Fyfe, Albert Sydney, 2030, Pte.	25.9.15
Carruthers, James, 2939, Pte.	18.5.15	Gallacher, Thomas, 1195, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15
Cattanach, Donald, 260, Sgt., d., home.	9.8.14	Geddes, James, 1669, Pte., d., home.	13.12.14
Cattanach, Donald, 2444, Pte.	17.5.15	Gibson, Robert, 2921, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.15
Charker, Arthur, 1895, Pte., d., home.	12.10.14	Gollan, Alexander, 1260, Pte.	10.3.15
Charles, John, 1847, Pte.	8.5.15	Gooch, Frederick Harvey, 2188, Pte.	28.9.15
Chase, Edwin Henry, 2069, Pte.	13.3.15	Gordon, John, 1711, Cpl.	17.5.15
Cheyne, John, 1120, Pte.	17.5.15	Graham, Peter, 411, A/L/Cpl., d., home.	18.6.16
Chisholm, Robert Darling, 39, Sgt.	28.9.15	Grant, David George, 448, A/L/Cpl., d. of w.	7.10.15
Clark, Alexander Harry, 2182, Pte.	17.5.15	Grant, Donald, 1796, L/Cpl.	12.3.15
Coates, Arthur Frederick, 2202, Pte.	18.5.15	Grant, James, 1535, Pte., d. of w.	23.5.15
Cockerill, William George, 3265, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.15	Grant, John, 1564, Pte.	17.5.15
Collins, Arthur James, 2098, Pte.	17.5.15	Hammerton, Leslie, 2034, Pte.	28.9.15
Cooley, John Roger, 2162, Sgt.	16.6.15	Hammond, George William, 2871, Pte.	16.6.15
Corner, Albert Just, 1416, Pte.	12.3.15	Hands, Sidney Ernest, 2131, Pte.	17.5.15
Curley, William, 657, Pte.	17.5.15	Henderson, Thomas, 2091, Pte.	10.3.15
Dalton, Edward, 2464, Pte.	17.5.15		

Hendry, Henry, 2954, Pte.	17.5.15	M'Kenzie, Alexander, 2878, Pte., d., home.	31.1.15
Hendry, John, 1657, Pte., d., home.	1.1.15	Mackenzie, Angus, 1670, Pte., d., home.	5.1.15
Hislop, Walter Richard, 2186, Pte.	17.5.15	Mackenzie, Donald, 2695, Pte., d., home.	24.4.15
Hodgson, Victor, 3385, Pte.	28.9.15	M'Kenzie, Donald, 4089, Pte.	20.8.16
Hoggan, Matthew, 2355, Pte.	17.5.15	M'Kenzie, Donald, 1380, Pte.	18.5.15
Hossack, John, 454, Pte.	28.9.15	M'Kenzie, Donald, 2477, Pte.	17.5.15
Hunt, Andrew, 3309, Pte.	23.5.16	MacKenzie, Duncan, 1852, Pte.	9.5.15
Johnston, Alexander, 272, Sgt., d. of w.	11.3.15	Mackenzie, George, 1154, L/Cpl.	17.5.15
Johnstone, Samuel, 1300, Pte.	18.5.15	MacKenzie, John, 1710, Pte., d. of w.	16.3.15
Kennedy, Alexander, 200236, Pte.	23.3.18	M'Kenzie, James, 2872, Pte.	18.5.15
Kennedy, John, 1561, Pte.	13.3.15	Mackenzie, Roderick, 1972, Pte.	26.11.15
Kennedy, Louis, 1507, Pte., d.	23.5.15	M'Kenzie, Roderick, 2955, Pte., d. of w.	23.9.15
King, William, 2164, Pte.	12.3.15	MacKerlich, Christopher, 1700, Pte.	18.5.15
Lambert, Francis William, 2080, Pte.	9.10.15	MacKie, William, 2422, Pte.	18.5.15
Lamont, Malcolm, 1593, Pte.	16.6.15	MacKinnon, Donald, 1361, Pte., d., home.	24.12.14
Law, Robert M'Laren, 2002, Pte.	18.5.15	MacKinnon, Donald, 1291, L/Cpl., d., home.	6.1.15
Little, James, 2448, Pte.	18.5.15	M'Kinnon, Donald, 1111, Pte.	18.5.15
Locke, Harry, 2216, A/L/Cpl.	16.6.15	Mackinnon, Ian, 2350, Pte.	17.5.15
Lowe, Francis, 2364, Pte., d. of w.	8.5.15	MacKinnon, John, 1526, Pte., d., home.	19.1.15
Macadam, John, 1957, Pte., d. of w.	21.5.15	MacKinnon, Peter John, 1568, Pte., d., home.	21.12.14
M'Afee, Archibald David, 2158, Sgt.	17.5.15	MacKintosh, Alexander, 1938, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.7.15
Macarthur, John, 203162, Pte., d., home.	20.6.17	MacKintosh, Alexander, 1451, Pte.	18.5.15
MacAulay, Alexander, 200478, Pte., d., home.	18.2.15	MacKintosh, Duncan, 691, Sgt.	1.10.15
M'Bain, Alexander, 718, L/Cpl., d., home.	9.1.15	MacKintosh, Henry D., 1802, A/L/Cpl.	27.9.15
Macbean, Alexander, 1597, Pte., d. of w.	6.10.15	MacKintosh, John, 226, Pte., d., home.	4.1.15
M'Dermott, Charles, 1995, Pte., d. of w.	20.3.15	MacKintosh, John, 2445, Pte.	17.5.15
M'Donald, Angus, 1660, Pte., d., home.	2.1.15	MacLachlan, Angus, 776, L/Cpl.	17.5.15
Macdonald, Donald, 1556, L/Sgt., d. of w.	31.5.15	MacLean, Alexander Fraser, 1707, Pte.	17.5.15
M'Donald, Duncan, 1926, Pte.	12.3.15	MacLean, Alexander James, 1583, Pte.	26.9.15
Macdonald, Duncan, 1772, L/Cpl.	29.9.15	M'Lean, Charles, 1280, Pte.	27.9.15
Macdonald, Henry, 772, A/Cpl., d. of w.	23.5.15	MacLean, Donald, 1675, Pte., d., home.	6.1.15
M'Donald, James H., 1215, A/Sgt.	17.5.15	MacLean, Donald, 1558, Pte., d. of w.	18.5.15
Macdonald, John Campbell, 513, Pte.	18.5.15	MacLean, John, 2535, Pte.	16.4.15
M'Donald, John, 827, Cpl.	10.3.15	Maclean, John, 1632, Pte.	28.9.15
Macdonald, Kenneth, 1317, Cpl.	17.5.15	M'Lean, Roderick, 1619, Pte., d., home.	10.1.15
M'Donald, Peter, 505, Sgt.	17.5.15	M'Leman, William, 1823, Pte.	22.9.15
Macdonald, Ronald, 1115, Sgt.	1.3.15	MacLennan, Alexander, 1888, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.15
Macdonald, William, 1216, L/Cpl.	18.5.15	MacLennan, Duncan, 2553, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.15
M'Donald, William, 1828, Pte., d., home.	28.12.14	M'Lennan, Murdo, 1705, Pte., d., home.	29.12.14
M'Donald, William, 1197, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.15	M'Lennan, John, 465, Pte.	17.5.15
Macdougall, John, 1209, Pte.	18.5.15	M'Leod, Donald, 555, L/Sgt.	17.5.15
Macfarlane, John, 1239, Pte.	17.5.15	M'Leod, Donald, 833, Sgt.	14.3.15
Macgillivray, William, 1490, Pte.	18.5.15	M'Leod, Malcolm, 967, Cpl., d., home.	27.1.15
Macgregor, James, 1220, A/L/Cpl.	17.5.15	Macleod, Norman, 1598, Pte., d., home.	31.12.14
M'Gregor, William, 1324, L/Cpl.	28.9.15	M'Leod, John, 1297, Sgt.	10.3.15
Macinnes, Neil, 1689, Pte., d., home.	6.1.15	Macleod, William, 927, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Intosh, William, 1061, Pte., d. of w.	16.3.15	Macmaster, Angus, 3353, Pte., d. of w.	30.4.16
Macintosh, William, 1836, Pte.	18.5.15	M'Neil, John, 943, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.3.15
M'Intyre, Alexander, 2406, Pte., d., home.	6.3.16	Macphee, Duncan, 1406, Pte., d. of w.	19.5.15
M'Intyre, Alexander, 913, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.5.15	M'Pherson, John, 1467, Pte., d. of w.	27.5.15
M'Intyre, Duncan, 1401, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.15	Macpherson, William, 2556, Pte., d.	7.6.15
M'Intyre, James, 2502, Pte.	18.5.15	M'Rae, Gilbert, 1059, Pte., d., home.	24.2.15
Macintyre, William, 93, C.S.M., d. of w.	25.3.15	Macrae, Hugh, 1736, Pte.	17.5.15
Mackay, Alexander, 2948, Pte.	17.5.15	Macrae, John, 1495, Pte., d. of w.	1.10.15
Mackay, Duncan, 602, L/Cpl.	12.3.15	Marshall, Alfred, 2036, A/L/Cpl.	2.2.16
		Mellis, William, 1512, Pte.	10.3.15

Miller, Duncan Martin, 2141, Pte., d. of w., home.	26.10.15	Ross, William, 402, C.S.M., mentioned in Despatches.	17.5.15
Miller, James E., 2552, Pte.	12.3.15	Sim, William, 2282, Pte.	17.5.15
Melven, Donald Clark, 2165, L/Cpl.	17.5.15	Simons, Alexander John, 2064, Pte.	27.9.15
Moir, Alexander, 1631, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.15	Sinclair, Charles, 175, A/Cpl.	17.5.15
Moran, John, 1485, Pte.	18.5.15	Smith, Alexander, 1997, Pte., d. of w.	16.3.15
Morrison, Allan, 2910, Pte.	17.5.15	Smith, Archibald, 1032, Pte.	28.9.15
Munro, Donald, 1250, Pte., d. of w.	16.5.15	Smith, Duncan, 1727, Pte.	17.5.15
Munro, Hugh Simon Fraser, 1503, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Smith, Frederick, 2163, Pte., d. of w.	9.5.15
Munro, James, 1781, Pte.	16.6.15	Smith, John, 3403, Pte., d., home.	12.8.15
Munro, Ronald, 1810, Pte.	25.9.15	Smithson, Albert Arthur, 4043, Pte., d., home.	7.1.16
Nettleton, William, 5104, Pte.	17.8.16	Spur, Douglas Bateman, 2116, Pte.	10.3.15
Nicholson, Donald, 1294, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.15	Stacey, William Mark, 2200, A/L/Cpl.	16.6.15
Nicholson, James Charles, 2558, Pte., d., home.	1.2.15	Stark, Thomas Wilson, 2458, Pte.	18.5.15
Nicholson, John, 795, Pte.	17.5.15	Stephen, John, 1175, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.15
Nicholson, Norman, 200094, Pte., d., home.	28.12.14	Stewart, David, 200325, Pte.	18.5.15
Nicholson, Peter, 1654, Pte., d., home.	16.1.15	Stewart, Donald, 1200, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15
Nicholson, Thomas Crichton, 3283, Pte.	25.9.15	Stoddart, Adam, 1078, Pte.	11.3.15
Paterson, Donald, 645, L/Cpl.	17.5.15	Stoddart, Thomas, 2204, Pte.	16.6.15
Paterson, James Harvey, 3278, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Stott, James, 1511, C.S.M.	16.6.15
Paterson, William, 1178, A/Cpl.	16.6.15	Strachan, Duncan, 1977, Pte.	18.5.15
Penn, James Robert, 2159, Pte.	12.3.15	Sutherland, Donald, 1694, Pte., d. of w.	23.8.16
Ramsay, Alexander Farquharson, 2481, Pte.	18.5.15	Sutherland, Robert, 1971, Pte.	28.9.15
Reid, Harold Wilson, 1417, Pte.	16.6.15	Tawse, Bertram Wilkie, 1851, Sgt.	26.9.15
Robertson, Frederick Andrew, 1993, Pte.	12.3.15	Tolmie, William, 1931, Pte.	18.5.15
Robertson, James, 1450, A/Cpl.	18.5.15	Tulloch, Hugh, 1644, L/Cpl.	16.6.15
Robertson, John C., 2351, Pte.	18.5.15	Turnbull, William, 2572, L/Cpl.	17.5.15
Robertson, Kenneth, 1498, Pte., d., home.	2.2.15	Vass, James, 2546, Pte.	16.6.15
Robertson, Peter, 979, Pte.	18.5.15	Waterston, William James, 2000, L/Cpl.	18.5.15
Rose, Lewis, 1306, Pte.	18.5.15	Watson, John, 3105, Pte.	7.10.15
Ross, David, 2265, Pte., d. of w.	7.5.15	Whitford, Alexander B., 2523, Pte.	17.5.15
Ross, Duncan, 1584, Pte.	17.5.15	Whittingham, William H., 2222, Pte.	17.5.15
		Williamson, John, 1965, Pte.	9.5.15
		Wilson, Thomas Robertson, 1989, Pte., d. of w.	7.3.15
		Winstone, Charles, 2234, Pte.	18.5.15
		Wrightson, John, 3465, Pte.	26.5.16
		Youell, Stanley John, 3223, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.15

DEPOT.

Fleming, W., S/21002, Pte., d., home.	4.3.19	Kennedy, John, S/17258, d., home.	21.4.17
Grant, Thomas H., 6484, Sgt., d., home.	9.1.19	M'Arthur, Gilbert, 8487, d., home.	25.11.14
Hogg, Thomas, S/16979, Pte., d., home.	27.2.15	M'Cusker, Joseph Maxwell, S/21939, Pte., d. of w., home.	20.9.16
Irvine, William, S/12721, Pte., d., home, M.M.	13.12.18	Macdonald, Angus, S/13489, Pte., d., home.	23.3.16
Jamieson, Ogilvie, S/15697, Pte., d., home.	11.11.16	M'Kay, Charles, S/21668, Pte., d. of w., home.	1.6.17
Jarvie, Robert Gibson, S/23262, Pte., d. of w., home.	27.8.17	M'Killop, Malcolm, S/22500, d., home.	15.2.17
		Smith, William, S/17625, Pte., d., home.	12.9.15

5TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

Abernethy, William, S/10883, Pte.	25.9.15	Adamson, Arthur, S/31134, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.18
Adams, Alexander, S/31066, Pte., d. of w.	15.10.18	Adamson, James, S/40847, Pte., d. of w.	26.3.18
Adams, Harry, S/32181, Pte.	3.6.18	Adamson, Thomas Barnes, S/18321, Pte.	16.7.16
Adams, John, S/18663, Pte.	25.4.18		

Ainslie, Robert, 7082, Pte., d. of w.	4.5.17	Black, Donald, S/26440, Pte., d. of w., M.M.	29.4.18
Aitchison, John, S/10298, Pte.	25.9.15	Black, Thomas John, S/10301, Pte.	24.4.18
Aitken, George, S/18461, Pte.	15.10.15	Blackhurst, George, S/18056, Pte.	25.9.15
Alexander, Robert, S/21552, A/Cpl.	3.5.17	Blackie, Charles, S/18378, L/Cpl.	18.7.16
Alexander, William, S/18510, Pte.	18.7.16	Blacklaw, David, S/20540, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Allan, Alexander, S/10027, Pte.	25.9.15	Blackley, Walter, S/27432, Pte.	19.7.18
Allan, Hugh, S/10028, Pte.	25.9.15	Blacklock, Thomas, 220365, Cpl.	26.6.18
Allan, John Archibald, S/12256, Pte., d. of w., home.	4.10.15	Blackwell, David, S/23423, Pte.	16.4.18
Allan, Matthew, S/11970, Sgt.	18.7.16	Blair, Benjamin, 9498, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
Allen, George, 17447, L/Cpl.	11.7.16	Blair, William, S/31135, Pte., d. of w.	31.10.18
Allison, Daniel, S/18314, L/Cpl.	27.11.15	Blair, William, 9787, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.16
Allison, Douglas, 203262, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.18	Blanchard, Sydney John, S/41563, Pte., d. of w.	3.11.18
Allison, William, S/11805, Pte.	14.10.18	Blanksby, Harry, S/25400, Pte.	20.9.17
Ambler, Albert, S/23777, Pte., d. of w.	26.5.18	Bodle, Robert, S/18403, Pte.	12.10.17
Ambler, John Charles Finlayson, S/22789, L/Cpl.	12.3.17	Bolton, James Thomas, S/22604, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Anderson, David, S/12270, Pte.	6.6.17	Bolton, John, S/11520, Pte.	25.9.15
Anderson, David, 3/5741, Pte.	25.9.15	Bowie, James, S/40854, Pte.	21.3.18
Anderson, John, S/10603, Pte.	18.10.16	Bowie, John, S/23380, Pte., d. of w.	7.12.17
Anderson, John, S/11504, Pte.	25.9.15	Boyd, Neil, 3/5460, Pte.	25.9.15
Anderson, John, S/12, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	Boyd, Robert, 5647, Sgt.	3.5.17
Anderson, Robert, S/14576, Pte.	25.9.15	Boyd, William, S/18258, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
Anderson, Robert, S/23067, Pte.	23.4.18	Bradley, Hugh, S/27402, Pte.	3.5.17
Andrew, Thomas, S/26795, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.18	Brady, Thomas, S/10763, Pte.	15.7.16
Andrews, Andrew J., S/30934, Pte.	19.7.18	Braidwood, Alexander, S/31539, Pte.	21.3.18
Andrews, Robert, S/17612, Pte., d.	18.3.18	Braithwaite, Herbert, S/21498, Pte.	30.12.17
Andrews, William Bayne, S/25198, Pte.	12.10.17	Brawley, Henry, S/11092, Pte.	25.9.15
Armstrong, Andrew, S/18788, Pte.	21.10.17	Brechin, William, S/12185, Pte.	7.8.15
Armstrong, James Rae, S/11693, Pte., d. of w.	11.10.15	Bremner, Andrew, S/32328, Pte.	20.10.18
Armstrong, John Taylor, S/40851, Pte.	3.5.17	Briskham, John, S/25239, Pte., d. of w.	3.6.17
Armstrong, John, S/11748, Pte.	25.9.15	Brook, Thomas, 203316, Pte.	25.10.18
Armstrong, William, S/10786, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15	Brooks, John, S/18260, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Arthur, David, S/10237, Sgt., d. home.	15.4.15	Brown, Alexander, S/10213, L/Cpl.	9.4.17
Ashworth, Avison Wormald, S/20064, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	Brown, Alexander, 6790, Pte.	23.9.17
Austin, William Devine, 203356, Pte.	25.4.18	Brown, Andrew, S/21815, Pte.	21.10.17
Bain, David, S/23343, Pte., d. of w.	6.6.17	Brown, Andrew Henderson, S/31515, Pte.	23.3.18
Bain, George, 8764, Sgt., d. of w.	10.4.17	Brown, Frederick, S/26484, Pte.	19.7.18
Bain, John, S/40859, Pte.	3.5.17	Brown, Harry, S/10919, Pte.	25.9.15
Bain, John, S/20399, L/Cpl.	13.3.17	Brown, James Archibald M'Millan, S/12282, Pte.	25.9.15
Baird, Alexander, S/41037, Pte.	26.5.18	Brown, John, S/10334, Pte.	29.8.16
Baird, George H., S/12035, Pte.	18.10.16	Brown, John, S/16943, Pte.	25.9.15
Baird, John, S/24524, Pte., M.M.	14.12.17	Brown, John Nixon, 6849, Pte., d. home.	5.8.14
Baker, Herbert, 3/5738, Pte.	19.10.15	Brown, Robert, S/18910, Pte.	14.12.15
Ballard, Claude, S/20035, Pte., d. of w., home, M.M.	5.5.18	Brown, William, S/10239, Pte.	25.9.15
Balsillie, William, S/10424, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16	Bruce, Colin, S/27539, Pte.	23.3.18
Barbour, John, S/15865, L/Cpl., d.	23.7.16	Bruce, John, S/40865, Pte.	23.3.18
Barclay, John, S/12034, Pte., d. of w.	21.7.16	Bryce, Robert Bennell, S/18506, Pte.	18.7.16
Barr, George, S/10848, Pte.	18.7.16	Brydon, James Keddie, S/22380, Pte.	17.10.16
Batchelor, John Andrew, S/21015, Pte.	14.7.16	Buchanan, John, S/32309, Pte., d. of w.	27.10.18
Batsham, Arnot Ramsay, S/16109, Pte.	19.7.18	Budge, Alexander Simpson, S/10666, Pte.	25.9.15
Baxter, Robert Wallace, S/41540, Pte.	15.7.18	Burges, Albert William, 201139, Pte.	22.3.18
Beaton, Norman, 223018, Sgt.	20.10.18	Burnett, Alexander, S/17922, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
Belcher, James, S/19004, L/Cpl.	17.10.16	Burns, Charles Lawson, S/23032, Pte.	25.4.18
Bennett, William, S/10817, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Burns, John, S/21619, Pte.	11.10.16
Benson, John George, S/22105, Pte.	3.5.17	Butchert, Herbert, S/18468, Pte., d.	14.12.17
Bernard, John, S/17743, Pte.	18.7.16	Butchert, James, S/18471, L/Cpl.	19.7.18
Berry, George, S/29986, Pte., d.	12.11.18	Caddick, Edward, S/17734, Pte.	12.10.17
		Cain, Edward, S/20429, Pte.	17.7.16

Cairns, Richard, S/12212, Pte.	25.9.15	Clark, Alexander, S/18736, Pte.	18.10.16
Cairns, Richard, S/40875, Pte., d. of w.	13.3.17	Clark, Alexander, S/16695, Pte.	18.7.16
Calder, Andrew, S/12096, Pte.	25.9.15	Clark, David H., S/22566, Pte.	7.8.18
Calder, Donald, S/40753, Pte.	12.10.17	Clark, George, S/40877, Pte.	15.4.17
Callaghan, John, S/21059, Pte.	18.7.16	Clark, Robert, S/10270, L/Cpl.	17.7.16
Callaghan, Patrick, S/30447, Pte.	25.10.18	Clark, Robert Stephen Alfred, S/20771, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Cameron, Andrew, S/22297, Pte.	18.10.16	Clark, Thomas, S/30986, Pte., d. of w.	19.7.18
Cameron, Angus, S/30726, Pte.	10.7.18	Clark, William, S/12266, L/Cpl.	18.7.16
Cameron, Angus, S/11577, Pte.	3.5.17	Clarke, Alexander, S/27536, Pte.	25.4.18
Cameron, Archibald, S/18290, Pte.	20.3.16	Clelland, William, S/18607, Pte.	28.8.16
Cameron, Dougald, S/18289, Pte.	18.7.16	Clement, William, 9835, Pte.	3.5.17
Cameron, Dugald, 203844, Pte., d.	30.10.18	Cloonan, John, S/21103, Pte., d. of w.	26.4.17
Cameron, Edward Wilson, S/13771, Pte.	3.10.18	Close, John William, S/23790, Pte., d. of w.	27.6.17
Cameron, John, S/20477, Pte.	25.4.18	Clubb, William, S/11682, L/Cpl., d. of w.	24.7.15
Cameron, Joseph, S/15297, Pte.	21.9.18	Clunie, Alexander, 9259, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Cameron, Noel, 9286, Sgt.	18.10.16	Cochran, William S., S/14302, Pte	25.9.15
Cameron, Roderick, S/12314, Pte.	25.9.15	Cochrane, Alexander, 8244, Pte.	3.5.17
Cameron, Ronald, S/40464, Pte., d. of w.	16.10.16	Cochrane, James, S/23150, Pte., d. of w.	17.4.18
Cameron, Thomas, S/10847, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.17	Cochrane, Thomas, S/18078, Pte., d. of w.	20.8.16
Cameron, William, S/11247, Cpl.	25.9.15	Cochrane, William, S/11307, Sgt.	17.7.16
Campbell, Alexander, S/12277, Pte.	25.9.15	Cochrane, William, S/10382, Pte.	5.6.16
Campbell, Andrew, 8924, Pte.	12.10.17	Coghill, James, 203412, Pte.	25.3.18
Campbell, Archibald, S/11089, Pte.	25.9.15	Collier, Henry, S/18302, Pte.	14.12.15
Campbell, Charles, S/29687, Pte.	18.7.18	Collins, Albert John, S/18234, Pte.	15.10.15
Campbell, Donald, S/31558, Pte.	16.4.18	Collins, James, S/14593, Pte., d. of w.	5.8.15
Campbell, Donald, S/21796, Pte.	18.7.16	Collins, James, S/21490, Pte., d. of w.	12.7.16
Campbell, Donald, S/12748, A/Sgt.	19.10.15	Colquhoun, James, 41011, Pte.	12.10.17
Campbell, Donald, S/11729, Pte.	25.9.15	Colquhoun, Thomas, S/18548, Pte.	16.7.16
Campbell, Dugald, S/18252, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.7.16	Colville, David, S/20011, Pte., d. of w.	13.7.16
Campbell, Duncan, S/40869, Pte., d. of w.	5.5.17	Colville, William Crawford, S/18249, Sgt., d.	4.5.18
Campbell, Duncan, S/10669, Pte.	25.9.15	Conlon, Matthew, S/11751, Pte.	25.9.15
Campbell, James, S/12276, Pte.	25.9.15	Connell, Archibald, S/13094, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	30.10.16
Campbell, James Gillespie, S/10668, Pte.	25.9.15	Connelly, Patrick, S/10290, Pte., d. of w.	30.9.15
Campbell, James, S/20593, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.16	Connelly, Patrick, S/21748, Pte.	25.4.15
Campbell, John, S/30509, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.18	Cornes, Samuel Ross, S/40866, Pte.	12.10.17
Campbell, John, S/17990, Pte., d.	24.8.16	Coutts, Duncan, S/10818, Pte., d. of w.	4.5.17
Campbell, John, S/11199, Pte.	25.9.15	Coutts, James, S/18993, Pte.	17.10.16
Campbell, Robert, S/21213, Pte.	3.5.17	Cowen, James, S/17807, Pte.	11.10.16
Campbell, Thomas Rymer M., S/31130, Pte.	23.3.18	Craig, Andrew, S/22817, Pte.	12.10.17
Campbell, William, S/17970, Pte.	18.7.16	Cranston, Alexander Frank, 8401, A/R.S.M.	18.7.16
Cantley, Alexander, S/24958, Pte.	3.5.17	Crawford, Archibald, S/25402, Piper.	21.3.18
Capper, Frank, S/32840, Pte.	20.10.18	Crawford, James, S/18294, Pte.	14.7.16
Carlin, John, S/22786, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.17	Cruikshanks, Alexander, S/14821, Pte.	14.7.16
Carnon, James, S/10236, Pte.	25.9.15	Cullen, Fergus, S/26785, Pte.	3.5.17
Carroll, Bartholomew, S/13261, Pte.	12.10.17	Cullen, Thomas, S/18035, Pte.	7.12.15
Carson, Albert, S/15818, Pte.	27.11.15	Culley, Matthew Stuart, S/11304, Pte.	3.5.17
Carson, James, S/13479, Pte.	18.10.16	Cullingford, Claude, S/18530, Pte., d. of w.	29.5.16
Cassels, Ronald, S/12124, Pte.	17.7.16	Cumming, John, S/12534, Pte., d. of w.	27.10.15
Chambers, Sidney, S/18925, Pte.	25.4.18	Cunningham, Robert, S/27486, Pte.	25.4.18
Chesney, David, S/17708, Sgt., M.M.	25.10.18	Cunningham, Richard, S/21807, Pte., d. of w.	25.10.16
Chisholm, Arthur, S/25882, Pte.	23.3.18	Curie, William Luke, S/26778, Cpl.	3.5.17
Chisholm, Neil, S/40480, Pte.	22.9.17	Currie, John, S/22447, Pte.	3.5.17
Chisholm, Roderick, S/10107, Sgt., d. of w.	19.7.16		
Chisholm, Ronald, S/40872, Pte.	3.5.17		
Chisholm, Stewart, 8791, Pte.	18.7.16		
Chisholme, Robert, S/40938, Pte.	12.10.17		

RECORDS OF THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Currie, John, S/20077, Pte.	22.3.18	Durrant, William Dennis, S/18470, Pte.	14.10.16
Cursley, Harold, S/14506, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Duthie, George, S/31149, Pte.	29.12.17
Cuthbert, Edward Howard, 200993, Pte.	25.4.18	Dyer, John, S/11075, Pte.	25.9.15
Cuthbert, Robert, S/29577, Pte.	13.10.17	Earshman, William Thorburn, S/11036, Pte.	25.9.15
Dann, Charles, S/18269, Pte.	18.4.18	Edgar, Donald, S/20354, Pte.	25.9.15
Davidson, Allan, S/18018, Pte.	18.10.16	Edmonds, Walter, 9352, Pte.	14.10.16
Davidson, Gilbert, S/21579, Pte.	16.4.18	Edmondson, Richard, 5775, C.S.M.	17.7.16
Davidson, John, S/43351, Pte.	28.9.18	Erskine, Stuart, S/18246, Pte.	25.9.15
Davidson, Thomas, S/14504, Pte.	25.9.15	Ewart, John Linton, 10599, Pte.	18.7.16
Davie, Donald, S/12007, Pte.	25.9.15	Ewen, Alexander, 200346, Pte.	21.3.18
Davie, John, 8795, Sgt., d. of w.	10.4.17	Fairbairn, Walter Mitchell, S/22377, Pte.	12.10.17
Davis, Alfred, S/18634, Sgt.	18.7.16	Falconer, Gilbert, 203528, Sgt.	18.10.16
Davis, Charles, S/12705, Pte.	18.7.16	Falconer, James, S/11681, Pte.	21.3.18
Davis, Thomson, S/41012, Pte.	12.10.17	Farrington, James, S/18965, Pte.	25.9.15
Dawson, Charles, S/25497, L/Cpl.	12.10.17	Fawcett, Henry Lee, S/40031, Pte.	7.11.15
Dawson, Edward, S/18350, Pte.	13.11.15	Feiling, William Arthur, 200396, Cpl., d.	21.9.17
Deary, Robert, 9968, Pte.	25.9.15	Ferguson, Alexander, S/11519, Pte.	19.8.18
Delaney, William, S/18624, Pte., d.	25.9.16	Ferguson, David, S/22608, Pte.	8.11.15
Derney, Andrew, S/20774, Pte.	25.4.18	Ferguson, Robert, 7415, Sgt.	25.4.18
Devlin, Henry, S/27489, L/Cpl.	12.10.17	Ferguson, William Allan, S/22518, Pte., M.M.	25.9.15
Dick, James Kennedy, S/12295, Pte.	25.9.15	Ferne, William, S/23158, Pte.	7.8.18
Dickson, Isaac, S/14508, Cpl.	25.9.15	Fernie, William, S/15676, L/Cpl.	2.3.17
Dickson, Thomson, S/41028, Pte., d.	13.7.18	Ferrie, Daniel, S/20873, Pte.	5.4.18
Dickson, William, S/23148, L/Cpl.	14.4.17	Ferris, John, S/22071, Pte.	13.7.16
Dixon, John, S/18886, Pte.	25.4.18	Finlayson, James, 8879, L/Cpl.	21.10.17
Dobbie, William, S/17680, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.18	Finlayson, John, S/18836, Pte.	25.9.15
Dobney, Richard, S/31658, Pte.	25.10.18	Finnerty, William, S/10306, Pte.	17.7.16
Docherty, William, S/41515, Pte.	7.8.18	Fisher, Frederick, S/10526, Pte.	25.9.15
Dolan, John, S/29623, Pte.	25.4.18	Fisher, Harry, S/11170, Pte.	22.3.18
Dolbear, George, 3/5863, Pte.	26.9.18	Fisher, Henry, S/18664, Pte.	15.7.16
Dollar, Thomas, S/13212, Pte.	15.7.16	Fisher, James Robert, S/18167, Pte., d. of w., M.M.	26.4.16
Dolling, Hugh, S/31666, Pte.	16.4.18	Flaherty, Michael, S/11522, Pte.	15.10.18
Donnelly, Matthew, S/12942, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.18	Flanagan, Andrew, S/17348, Pte.	25.9.15
Dott, William, 202981, A/L/Cpl.	12.10.17	Fleming, Andrew, S/11037, Pte.	25.9.15
Douglas, Andrew, S/22871, Pte., d. of w.	5.1.17	Fleming, Andrew Imrie, S/12019, Pte., d., home.	27.9.15
Douglas, Dugald, S/11222, Pte., M.M.	21.9.17	Fleming, Robert, S/11274, Pte.	5.3.19
Douglas, Duncan, S/21558, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.16	Fleming, William, S/18490, Pte., d. of w.	16.10.16
Douglas, James, 8591, Sgt., M.M.	18.7.18	Fletcher, Walter, S/18630, Pte., d., home.	12.5.17
Douglas, James, S/17454, Pte.	24.10.16	Flett, Joseph Leask, S/12293, Pte.	28.9.16
Douglas, John, S/22371, Pte., d.	13.10.16	Ford, James, S/18689, Pte.	25.9.15
Douglas, William, S/24124, Pte.	2.3.17	Foreman, John, S/20111, Pte.	14.7.16
Downie, Alexander, S/27545, Pte.	12.10.17	Forrester, John Gilmour, 220324, Pte., d. of w.	3.5.17
Doyle, David Alexander, S/31522, Pte.	23.3.18	Forsyth, Henry, S/12591, Pte.	16.4.18
Drysdale, Edward David, S/139332, Pte., d. of w.	28.11.15	Forsyth, John Ralph, S/22728, Pte.	25.9.15
Duff, James Low, S/14412, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.17	Forsyth, William James, S/40728, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.18
Duff, John, S/18753, Pte.	18.7.16	Fox, John, S/23001, Pte., d. of w.	18.10.16
Duncan, Alexander, S/20616, L/Cpl.	18.10.16	Fraser, Donald, S/27410, L/Cpl.	21.8.17
Duncan, James, S/10205, Pte.	25.9.15	Fraser, Donald Reginald, S/11435, Sgt.	25.4.18
Duncan, John, 3/5829, L/Cpl.	26.3.18	Fraser, James, S/40762, Pte.	25.9.15
Dunlop, Adam, S/12971, Pte., d. of w.	12.9.16	Fraser, James West, S/22369, L/Cpl., mentioned in Despatches.	26.9.18
Dunlop, Alexander, S/22329, Pte.	18.10.16	Fraser, John Macintosh, S/26470, Pte.	3.5.17
Dunlop, Thomas Sayers, S/12119, Pte.	25.9.15	Fraser, John, S/18946, Pte.	7.1.18
Dunlop, William, S/12294, L/Cpl., d. of w.	30.10.17	Fraser, Robert, 77114, Pte.	17.10.16
Dunn, William, S/10307, Pte.	18.7.16		25.9.15

ROLL OF HONOUR—5TH BATTALION.

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Fraser, Thomas Russel, S/11573, Pte.	25.9.15	Grant, Alexander, S/30608, Pte., d.	29.12.17
Fraser, Walter Allan, S/17416, L/Cpl.	2.4.16	Grant, Archibald, S/11333, Pte.	25.9.15
Fraser, William, S/16911, Pte.	12.10.17	Grant, Donald, S/5733, Pte.	25.9.15
Fraser, William, S/18837, Pte.	22.9.17	Grant, Ivan Evelyn, S/40985, Pte.	12.10.17
Fraser, William John, S/40882, Pte.	3.5.17	Grant, James, S/18865, Pte.	12.7.16
Frew, Thomas Robertson, S/31513, Pte.	22.3.18	Grant, James, S/22491, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Fuller, Leonard Walker, S/27548, Pte.	3.5.17	Grant, John, S/10967, Pte.	22.3.18
Fullerton, Peter R., S/31225, Pte., d. of w.	4.10.18	Grant, John, S/40764, Pte.	3.5.17
Fulton, John, S/12122, Cpl.	27.9.15	Grant, Iachlan, 9961, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Furness, Nicholas, S/11465, Cpl.	25.9.15	Grant, Murdoch, S/11361, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.17
Fyfe, James Muir, S/12128, Pte., d. of w.	9.4.18	Grant, Robert, S/40766, Pte.	25.10.18
Fyfe, William, S/18729, Pte.	18.10.18	Gray, Alexander, S/18797, Pte.	15.10.15
Galbraith, John Ernest, S/11825, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16	Gray, Arthur, S/11671, L/Sgt.	17.7.16
Gallagher, Harry, S/41556, Pte.	17.7.18	Gray, Duncan, S/17884, Pte.	25.9.15
Gallagher, James, S/22302, Pte.	18.10.16	Gray, James Robert, S/15464, Pte.	10.8.16
Galloway, John, S/11077, Pte.	18.7.16	Gray, John, S/11110, Pte.	9.4.17
Galloway, Robert, S/11936, Pte.	18.10.16	Greer, William, S/20227, Pte.	17.7.16
Galloway, William, S/13372, Pte.	17.10.16	Grieve, Adam, 200411, Pte., d. of w.	28.12.17
Gammock, William, 203555, Pte., d.	24.4.18	Greig, James, S/18465, Pte.	12.1.18
Galvin, Herbert, S/12026, Pte.	25.9.15	Greig, Thomas, S/18665, Pte.	25.9.15
Gardiner, George Archibald Victor, S/23750, Pte.	3.5.17	Grubb, Andrew, S/11441, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Garvie, Edwin Stanley, S/12117, L/Cpl., d. of w.	15.10.15	Guilar, John, 201103, Pte.	1.10.18
Gaze, Robert Tulloch, S/12061, Pte.	25.9.15	Hagart, Robert Hunter, 9508, Pte.	18.10.16
Geddes, Alexander, 9711, L/Cpl.	20.9.17	Hall, George, S/18384, Pte.	15.10.15
Geddes, John, S/11381, Pte.	12.10.17	Hamilton, David, S/22373, Pte.	2.3.17
Gemmell, William, S/13148, Pte., d. of w.	24.9.17	Hamilton, Gilbert, S/18404, Pte.	18.7.16
George, William, S/10241, Pte.	25.9.15	Hamilton, Hugh, S/18272, Pte.	25.10.18
Gibb, Andrew, 8586, L/Cpl.	12.10.17	Hamilton, James Hendrie, S/22658, Pte., d. of w.	24.3.18
Gibb, John Herd, S/40885, Pte.	3.5.17	Hamilton, Matthew, S/11739, Pte., d. of w.	19.10.16
Gibson, Charles, S/18059, Pte.	25.9.15	Hamilton, William, S/18790, Pte.	18.7.16
Gibson, Frank, S/15374, Pte.	23.3.18	Hamilton, William, S/18879, Pte.	28.6.16
Gibson, James, S/10632, Pte.	25.9.15	Hammond, John, S/11902, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Gibson, William Fender, 9097, Cpl.	12.10.15	Hannah, Alexander, S/18070, Pte.	25.9.15
Gibson, William, S/18659, Pte.	3.5.17	Hannigan, Bernard, S/20073, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.16
Giggal, Harold, S/23805, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.3.18	Hardie, Alexander, S/14310, Pte.	16.7.16
Gilchrist, James, S/29806, Pte.	16.4.18	Hardie, David, S/13287, Pte.	21.3.18
Gilchrist, James, S/10067, Pte.	11.10.16	Hardie, Peter, S/23058, Pte., d. of w.	12.10.17
Gilchrist, John, S/10316, L/Cpl., mentioned in Despatches.	25.9.15	Hardy, William Proctor, S/17827, Pte.	21.10.17
Gillespie, Peter, S/30776, Pte., d., home.	12.12.18	Harper, Jim Sinclair, S/11367, Pte.	25.9.15
Gillies, Malcolm, S/11737, Pte.	27.9.15	Harper, John, S/12405, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Gillies, Reginald, S/18067, Pte.	16.7.16	Harrington, James, S/10350, Pte.	27.9.15
Gillies, Walter Neil, S/40448, Pte., M.M.	19.7.18	Hartley, Tom, S/18844, Pte.	5.3.16
Gillies, William, S/17034, Pte.	25.9.15	Hay, Andrew Cassels, S/14030, Pte.	25.9.15
Gilmour, William, S/11080, Pte.	21.10.17	Hay, John Mackie, S/10135, Sgt., d. of w.	28.9.15
Glasgow, Wilfred John, S/17487, Pte.	20.9.17	Henderson, George, S/16118, Pte.	22.8.18
Glennie, John, S/21036, Pte.	3.10.18	Henderson, George, S/20596, Pte.	3.5.17
Good, Joseph, S/40883, Pte.	3.5.17	Henderson, Hendry, S/11750, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Gordon, Robert Alfred, S/11808, Pte.	18.7.16	Henderson, Hugh, S/12695, Pte.	25.9.15
Gore, Arthur, S/40362, Pte.	12.10.17	Henderson, Robert, S/11451, Pte.	25.9.15
Gould, John, S/41564, Pte.	15.7.18	Hendry, Thomas, S/18977, Pte.	3.5.17
Gow, James Prentice, S/14482, Pte., d. of w.	10.11.18	Henry, Thomas, S/10841, L/Cpl., d. of w.	14.12.15
Gracie, John B., S/12547, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Hepburn, Robert, S/18805, Pte., d. of w.	16.4.18
Graham, James, S/10906, Pte.	25.9.15	Hewat, William Blair, S/22661, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Graham, John, S/12597, Cpl., d. of w.	23.7.16	Hewitson, William, S/40729, Pte.	18.10.16
Graham, Murdo, S/5958, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Hewitt, Lawrence, S/25315, A/Cpl.	3.5.17
Grant, Alexander, S/40765, Pte., d. of w.	30.12.17	Hewitt, George, S/18613, Pte.	12.10.17

Hiddleston, James, S/16484, Pte.	7.12.17	Kennedy, Alfred, S/24940, Pte., d. of w.	24.3.18
Higgins, Andrew, S/43356, Cpl., d. of w.	25.10.18	Kennedy, David, S/5789, Pte.	25.9.15
Higgins, John, S/16703, Pte.	15.4.17	Kennedy, John, S/30816, Pte.	28.3.18
Hinckleiff, Allan, S/17745, Pte., d. of w., home.	4.5.18	Kennedy, John, S/18532, Pte.	18.7.16
Hislop, John, S/22550, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.16	Kennedy, Robert, S/21497, Pte.	18.10.16
Hodge, Donald, S/11496, Pte.	25.9.15	Kerr, Cathel John, S/11568, Pte.	25.9.15
Hoey, Edward, S/20850, Pte.	3.5.17	Kerr, Joseph R. L., 9977, Sgt.	8.12.15
Hogg, James, S/21226, Pte.	25.4.18	Kerr, William, S/18079, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.15
Hood, James Kerr, S/11462, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.3.17	Kettlese, Alexander, S/10966, Pte., d. of w.	5.11.17
Hope, James, S/18531, Pte.	3.5.17	Kilgour, David, S/17096, Pte.	12.10.17
Horne, George, S/18684, Pte.	10.10.15	King, James, S/20974, Pte.	18.7.16
Hossack, George Ebenezer, 201059, Pte.	23.3.18	King, Matthew, S/17001, Pte.	7.8.18
Hume, David, S/22660, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.18	King, William, S/18734, Pte.	18.7.16
Hunter, Charles Simpson, S/12432, Pte.	3.5.17	Kinnoch, Thomas David, S/12251, Pte.	17.7.16
Hunter, David, S/10690, Pte.	25.9.15	Kirk, Alexander, S/11450, Pte.	27.9.15
Hutchison, Alexander, S/22379, Pte.	22.8.16	Kyle, George, S/18254, Pte.	13.7.16
Imlay, John, 7913, C.Q.M.S.	27.9.15	Laidlaw, Andrew Hunter, S/12153, Pte.	25.9.15
Inglis, Stanley, S/25427, Pte.	25.4.18	Laidlaw, George, S/20127, Pte.	18.7.16
Ingram, Richard, S/18369, Pte., d. of w.	14.12.15	Laing, Alexander, S/27498, Pte.	3.5.17
Innes, William, S/16922, L/Cpl.	25.4.18	Laird, Robert, S/20282, Pte.	25.4.18
Irvine, Andrew, 7852, L/Cpl.	18.10.16	Lamont, William Norman, S/10858, Pte.	25.9.15
Jack, Alexander, 9010, Pte.	25.9.15	Lapham, Robert, S/31091, Pte., d. of w.	6.8.18
Jack, David Brochie, S/40889, Pte.	25.3.18	Larkins, Robert, S/40895, Pte.	3.5.17
Jack, William, S/12459, Pte.	25.9.15	Lavery, George, S/22307, Pte., d. of w.	16.8.16
Jackson, Alfred, S/18085, Pte.	25.9.15	Law, Henry Wise, S/20650, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Jackson, Andrew, 220364, Sgt., d. of w.	30.9.18	Lawrence, James, 9912, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
Jackson, George Peter, S/41549, Pte.	19.7.18	Lawrence, Walter, S/40894, Pte.	21.9.17
Jackson, William John, S/14577, Pte., d.	4.11.17	Lawrence, William, S/31047, Pte.	16.4.18
Jackson, William, S/11544, Pte.	25.9.15	Lawrie, Alexander, 7967, Sgt.	25.9.15
Jamieson, Alfred, 7170, C.S.M.	25.9.15	Lawson, Duncan M'Millan, 7546, Pte.	11.10.16
Jamieson, Henry Pearson, S/11160, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Lawson, Harry, S/13646, Pte.	18.10.16
Jamieson, John, 5162, L/Cpl.	18.10.16	Lawson, Henry, 200007, Sgt.	12.10.17
Jamieson, Thomas Mair, S/31710, Pte.	25.4.18	Lawson, John, S/11162, Pte.	25.9.15
Jamieson, William, S/18774, Pte.	25.9.15	Lawson, John, S/25355, Pte., d.	7.11.18
Jardine, Joseph, S/40890, Pte.	3.5.17	Lawson, William, S/17940, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
Jardine, William, S/18349, Pte., d. of w.	26.10.16	Leah, William, 9926, Pte., d., home.	17.5.15
Jardine, William, S/31519, Pte., d. of w.	15.5.18	Lee, Donald Fraser, S/22299, Pte.	18.10.16
Jenson, George A., S/29500, Pte.	12.10.17	Lees, Michael, S/10485, Pte.	25.9.15
Johansen, John George, S/40474, Pte.	16.10.16	Leggat, Douglas, S/11968, Pte.	25.9.15
Johnston, Andrew, 7904, L/Cpl.	3.5.17	Legge, George, S/12209, Pte.	25.9.15
Johnston, George, S/14599, Pte.	25.9.15	Leiper, William, S/40775, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.17
Johnston, John, S/10980, Pte.	25.9.15	Leitch, James, S/41580, Pte., d. of w.	30.10.18
Johnstone, George, S/40773, Pte.	3.5.17	Lennox, George Charles P., S/31531, Pte., d. of w.	20.4.18
Johnstone, James, S/20651, Pte.	10.7.16	Leslie, Robert Mitchell, S/31163, Pte.	16.4.18
Johnstone, James, S/22288, Pte.	18.10.16	Lewis, John, S/18538, Pte.	27.11.15
Johnstone, Murdoch, S/5177, Pte.	25.9.15	Liddell, William, S/18306, Pte.	16.7.16
Kane, Edward, S/18999, L/Cpl.	19.7.18	Lindsay, Duncan, S/11704, Pte.	25.9.15
Kearney, James, S/18658, Pte.	18.7.16	Lindsay, Robert, S/17864, Cpl.	12.10.17
Keddie, Alexander, S/10028, Pte.	25.9.15	Lindsay, Robert Young, S/12404, Pte., d. of w.	8.9.16
Keigwin, Frank William Sydney, S/27551, Pte.	3.5.17	Linklater, James, S/16335, L/Cpl., M.M.	3.5.17
Kellie, David, S/23347, Pte.	3.5.17	Linley, Eugene W., S/12029, L/Cpl.	18.7.16
Kelly, Alexander, 8562, L/Cpl.	25.4.18	Linn, William, S/20014, Pte.	18.10.16
Kelly, James, S/12449, Pte., d. of w.	21.7.16	Lister, Thomas Booth, S/23831, Pte.	15.10.16
		Little, John, S/40937, Pte.	4.8.18
		Little, John, S/15579, L/Cpl., d. of w.	22.9.17
		Lockhart, John Murray, 9828, Pte., d. of w.	23.9.17
		Lochhead, James, S/10598, Pte.	25.9.15

Lochhead, John, S/12273, Pte.	28.7.15	M'Donald, David, S/21900, Pte.	5.6.17
Logan, Archibald, S/17777, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Donald, Donald, 3/5060, Pte.	22.7.15
Logan, Gavin Taylor, S/11705, Pte.	25.9.15	MacDonald, Donald, 3/5154, Pte.	14.7.16
Logan, John, S/18614, Pte., d. of w.	1.8.16	M'Donald, Donald, S/11251, Pte.	25.9.15
Loudon, John, S/40896, L/Cpl.	3.5.17	MacDonald, Donald, S/18244, Pte.	18.7.16
Lowe, Thomas, S/41524, Pte., d. of w.	21.10.18	MacDonald, Donald John, 3/5684, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.15
Lynch, Daniel, S/40893, Pte., M.M.	18.9.17	M'Donald, Duncan, S/40081, Pte.	19.7.18
Lyons, Archibald, S/18346, Pte.	27.11.15	M'Donald, Duncan, S/27480, Pte., d. of w.	20.10.18
M'Allister, Neil, S/11804, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Donald, Hugh, 8694, A/C.S.M.	10.10.15
M'Andrew, William, S/18525, Pte.	20.11.15	M'Donald, James, S/40734, Pte., d., home.	15.5.17
M'Arthur, John Ritchie, S/18594, Pte., d. of w.	19.7.18	M'Donald, John, 3/5479, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Arthur, John, S/10077, Pte.	25.9.15	MacDonald, John, 3/5213, Sgt.	25.9.15
M'Arthur, Peter, S/30814, Pte., d.	8.7.18	M'Donald, John, S/10115, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Arthur, William John, S/30620, Pte.	25.4.18	M'Donald, James, 3/3284, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Arthur, William, S/20028, A/Cpl.	18.10.16	MacDonald, Kenneth, S/12038, Pte.	25.9.15
Macaulay, George, 3/5437, Pte.	16.7.16	M'Donald, Kenneth Corbett, 200099, Sgt.	12.10.17
Macaulay, James, S/18681, Cpl.	16.4.18	MacDonald, Malcolm, 3/5476, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
MacAuslin, John, S/12132, Pte.	25.9.15	MacDonald, Malcolm, 3/5048, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Aviney, Thomas, S/40647, Pte.	25.4.18	M'Donald, Peter, S/12399, A/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Bain, William, S/23599, Pte.	19.7.18	MacDonald, Robert, S/11526, L/Sgt., d. of w.	1.8.16
M'Beth, James, S/18045, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.17	M'Donald, Robert, 223013, Pte.	25.10.18
M'Bride, James Walker, S/15250, Pte.	12.10.17	MacDonald, Robert, 203261, Pte.	25.4.18
M'Cabe, Thomas, S/10182, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	M'Donald, William, 7669, L/Cpl.	16.4.18
M'Call, John, 9963, R.S.M., Italian Bronze Medal, mentioned in Despatches (2 times)	21.9.17	M'Donald, William, 200120, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.17
M'Call, William, S/18041, Pte.	18.7.16	M'Donald, William, S/17421, Pte.	12.10.17
M'Callum, David, S/17010, Pte.	3.5.17	M'Dougall, Alexander, S/12111, L/Cpl.	7.11.15
M'Callum, Donald, 9909, Pte.	25.9.15	MacDougall, John, S/40479, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Callum, William, S/16978, Pte.	16.4.18	M'Dougall, John, S/11056, Pte.	28.5.16
M'Cartney, Joseph, 9127, Pte.	3.5.17	M'Dowall, John, S/13032, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Cheyne, John, 3/5702, L/Cpl.	20.8.17	M'Eachen, Alex., 3/5497, Pte., d. of w., home.	7.11.15
M'Clure, James, S/18348, Pte.	28.1.16	M'Fadzean, Robert, S/18569, Pte., d. of w.	13.11.15
M'Clymont, William, S/11515, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Farlane, Charles, 7737, L/Cpl., d. of w.	5.5.15
M'Clymont, William, S/18516, Pte.	18.10.16	MacFarlane, Donald, S/23434, Pte., d. of w.	19.10.17
M'Connell, William, S/27504, Pte.	21.8.18	M'Farlane, Donald, S/22327, Pte.	17.10.16
M'Cormack, John, S/22538, Pte.	19.7.18	M'Garry, John, S/22767, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Cormick, Alexander, S/18626, Pte.	16.7.16	M'Geachie, Daniel, S/10407, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Cormick, Christopher, S/40682, Pte.	21.10.16	M'Gee, William, 4095, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
MacCuish, Alick, 3/5487, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Geoch, William, S/22527, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Cully, Joseph, S/20785, Pte.	19.7.18	M'Ghie, Hugh, S/31557, Pte.	23.7.18
M'Culloch, Joseph, S/13566, Pte.	14.7.16	M'Ghee, James Campbell, S/12020, Pte.	6.9.15
M'Culloch, Matthew, S/27532, Pte., d. of w.	9.3.17	M'Gill, John, S/22927, L/Cpl., d. of w., Germany.	9.5.18
M'Culloch, Robert Patrick, S/12271, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Gill, Thomas, S/20882, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
M'Cullough, Hugh, 3/5735, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.18	M'Gill, Robert, S/18285, Pte., d. of w.	30.7.16
M'Curry, David, S/10426, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Gillivray, Archie, S/12030, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Dearmid, John, S/10578, Pte.	18.7.16	M'Gowan, William, S/31857, Pte.	16.9.18
MacDiarmid, Peter John, S/12069, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Gregor, Alexander, S/11034, Pte.	25.9.15
MacDonald, Alexander, S/11717, Pte.	25.9.15	MacGregor, Alexander, S/15501, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
M'Donald, Alexander, 3/5559, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Gregor, Alfred, S/11667, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
MacDonald, Alexander, S/40675, Pte.	12.10.17	M'Gregor, Archibald, S/22516, Pte., d. of w.	8.1.17
MacDonald, Alexander, S/23849, Pte.	18.10.16	M'Gregor, Donald, S/12930, Pte.	21.9.17
M'Donald, Allan, S/12071, Pte., d., home.	29.11.14	M'Gregor, John, S/11494, Pte.	12.10.17
M'Donald, Angus, 3/5667, Pte.	16.7.16		
M'Donald, Angus John, 3/5113, L/Cpl.	27.9.15		
MacDonald, Archibald, S/30624, Pte., d. of w.	17.1.18		
M'Donald, Blair, S/15645, Pte., d. of w.	19.8.16		
M'Donald, Charles, S/10412, Pte.	25.9.15		

M'Gregor, Kenneth, S/11368, L/Cpl., d. of w.	28.7.15	M'Kenzie, Fred, S/18475, Pte.	15.10.16
M'Gregor, Robert, 200044, L/Sgt.	12.10.17	MacKenzie, Hugh, 3/6118, C.S.M.	27.9.15
MacGregor, Samuel Kennedy, S/12257, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17	M'Kenzie, James, S/22841, Pte.	3.5.17
M'Gregor, William, S/12568, Pte.	27.9.15	M'Kenzie, James John, S/18539, Pte.	26.4.16
M'Gregor, William, S/31520, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.18	MacKenzie, William, S/27496, Pte., d. of w.	28.4.18
M'Gregor, William, 200245, Pte.	16.4.18	M'Kinney, James, S/12403, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Guinness, Michael, S/22787, Pte.	20.9.17	M'Kinnon, Alick, S/27502, Pte.	14.4.18
M'Guire, Arthur, S/17846, Pte.	25.4.18	M'Kinnon, Archibald, S/11308, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Hutchison, John, S/18620, Pte.	3.5.17	M'Kinnon, Donald, 3/5605, Pte.	7.11.15
MacIndoe, Thomas C., S/18478, Pte.	16.7.16	M'Kinnon, James, S/12012, Pte.	22.7.15
M'Innes, Donald E., S/23169, Pte.	3.5.17	MacKinnon, Peter, 3/5705, Cpl., M.M.	14.6.18
M'Innes, Duncan, S/10463, Pte.	22.7.15	MacKinnon, Peter, S/29452, Pte.	21.3.18
MacInnes, James, S/43226, Pte.	12.10.17	MacKintosh, Peter, S/22552, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.17
M'Innes, Neil, S/10842, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	MacKintosh, Stanley Oswald, S/23870, Pte.	12.10.17
M'Innes, Neil, S/12013, Pte.	22.7.15	Macklin, Robert, S/20800, Pte.	25.4.18
M'Innes, Robert, 3/5540, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16	MacLachlan, Gordon Fordyce, S/11613, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Innes, William Gillies, S/11913, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Lachlan, Hugh, S/10473, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
M'Intosh, James, S/21746, Pte.	25.10.18	M'Laren, George, S/18047, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
M'Intosh, James, S/22478, Pte.	25.4.18	M'Laren, Lawrence, S/10218, Pte.	21.9.17
M'Intosh, John, S/10780, Pte.	22.7.15	M'Laren, Robert Thomas, S/12396, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
MacIntosh, Murdo, S/26306, Pte., d.	21.10.18	M'Lauchlan, John, S/11099, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.7.16
M'Intyre, Alexander, S/20937, Pte., d. of w.	30.10.17	M'Lean, Alexander, S/12645, Pte.	25.9.15
MacIntyre, Alexander Cameron, S/18423, Pte.	18.7.16	MacLean, Donald, 3/5573, Pte., d., home.	29.6.15
MacIntyre, Duncan, S/11057, Pte.	10.8.15	M'Lean, Archibald, S/15430, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Intyre, Kenneth, S/18176, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17	M'Lean, Donald, S/12073, Pte., d. of w.	7.10.15
M'Intyre, Robert, S/20131, Pte.	18.10.16	M'Lean, Donald, S/17840, Pte., M.M.	14.10.18
M'Isaac, Angus, S/23278, Pte.	15.4.17	M'Lean, James, S/10855, Pte.	21.1.17
M'Isaac, Angus, S/25362, Pte., d. of w., home.	26.5.17	MacLean, John, S/23917, Pte.	23.9.17
M'Isaac, Donald, 3/5173, Pte.	25.9.15	MacLellan, Allan, S/25021, Pte.	24.3.18
MacIver, Norman, S/5397, Pte.	12.10.17	M'Lellan, Angus, S/13551, Pte.	25.9.15
Mack, John Frederick, S/10647, Pte., d. of w.	19.3.16	M'Lellan, John, S/10510, Pte.	21.3.18
M'Kay, Donald, S/11090, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Lellan, Joseph, S/14269, Pte., d.	3.5.17
M'Kay, Duncan, S/21559, Pte.	14.7.16	MacLellan, Malcolm, S/30692, Pte.	19.4.18
MacKay, George, S/11363, Pte.	25.9.15	MacLennan, Donald, S/23277, Pte.	3.5.17
MacKay, Hugh, S/27488, Pte., d. of w.	4.5.17	MacLennan, Donald William, S/27481, Pte.	3.5.17
MacKay, John, S/18121, Pte., d. of w.	17.4.18	M'Lennan, John, S/12109, Pte., d., home.	1.5.15
MacKay, John, 9356, Pte.	3.5.17	M'Lennan, John, S/25384, Cpl.	3.5.17
M'Kay, John, S/18166, Pte.	8.2.16	M'Leod, Alick, S/30583, Pte.	25.4.18
M'Kay, Murdoch, 3/5566, Pte., d.	13.4.18	M'Leod, Angus, S/11035, L/Sgt.	25.9.15
M'Kay, Norman, S/11020, Pte.	25.9.15	MacLeod, Donald, 3/5316, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Kay, Norman, 3/5368, Pte.	29.8.16	M'Leod, Donald, S/10200, Pte.	25.9.15
MacKay, William, S/27503, Pte.	24.3.18	MacLeod, Donald, 3/5398, Sgt., M.M.	12.10.17
M'Kechnie, James, S/20413, Pte.	12.3.17	M'Leod, Donald, S/12555, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Kee, John Murray, S/22011, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.17	M'Leod, George, S/12500, Pte.	25.9.15
MacKenzie, Alexander, S/27537, Pte.	3.5.17	M'Leod, John, S/10573, Pte.	25.9.15
MacKenzie, Alexander, S/10783, Pte., d. of w.	30.10.17	MacLeod, Jonathan, S/30614, Pte., d. of w.	20.7.18
M'Kenzie, Colin, S/40672, Pte.	12.10.17	MacLeod, Malcolm Kenneth, 3/5560, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Kenzie, Donald, S/25479, Pte., D.C.M.	20.10.18	M'Leod, Murdo, 3/5212, Pte.	19.7.16
MacKenzie, Donald, S/10971, Pte.	25.9.15	MacLeod, Murdo John, S/12553, Pte.	25.9.15
MacKenzie, Donald, 3/5095, Pte.	25.9.15	MacLeod, Norman, 3/5320, Pte., d. of w.	18.7.16
MacKenzie, Donald, S/43116, Pte.	18.7.18	M'Leod, Roderick, 3/5552, Pte., d. of w.	20.8.16
MacKenzie, Farquhar M., S/25290, Pte.	20.9.17	M'Leod, Ruthven, S/11945, Pte., d., home.	10.3.15

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M'Leod, Sinclair, S/12006, Pte.	25.9.15	Martin, Archibald, 9907, Pte.	21.3.18
MacLeod, William D., S/40776, L/Cpl.	20.8.17	Martin, James, 203268, Pte.	25.4.18
M'Leod, William, S/40780, Pte.	20.10.18	Martin, John, 3/5727, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Lintock, Robert, S/12973, Cpl.	22.9.17	Martin, Thomas, S/22407, Pte.	3.5.17
M'Luskie, James, S/11087, Pte.	25.9.15	Martin, William, S/20923, Sgt., d. of w.	18.10.16
M'Math, John, S/18576, Pte.	16.7.16	Mason, Robert Cornfoot, S/18467, Pte.	14.10.15
MacMillan, Henry, S/20734, Pte., d. of w.	3.4.16	Matheson, John, S/23877, Sgt.	3.5.17
M'Millan, Hugh, S/17355, Pte.	17.7.16	Matheson, Thomas, S/40897, Pte.	3.5.17
MacMillan, James, S/18584, Pte.	3.5.17	Mathie, William, S/20226, Pte.	16.7.16
M'Millan, John, S/14476, L/Cpl.	3.5.17	Matthews, Frederick James, S/10089, L/Sgt., d. of w.	30.7.16
M'Millan, John, S/11901, Pte.	25.9.15	Maxwell, John, S/20867, Pte.	16.4.18
MacMillan, John, 3/5549, Pte.	20.10.18	Maxwell, William, S/12451, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.9.15
M'Millan, William George, S/31170, Pte., d.	11.4.18	Maxwell, William Frank, S/40786, Pte.	16.12.16
M'Nally, Edward, S/15055, Pte.	20.9.17	Meechan, Arthur Clifford, S/12193, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Naughton, John, S/13862, Pte., M.M.	14.10.18	Meldrum, William, S/20912, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Neil, Alexander, 220084, Pte.	25.10.18	Melville, Peter, S/11581, Pte.	20.3.16
M'Neil, Roderick Joseph, 3/5577, Pte., d., home.	8.2.15	Menzies, Allan, S/11385, Pte.	25.9.15
MacPhail, Frank, S/26098, Pte.	9.4.17	Menzies, William John, 3/5491, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Phail, James, S/23251, Pte.	29.9.18	Mercer, James, S/21469, Pte.	30.10.18
M'Phail, John, 220331, Sgt.	23.3.18	Merry, William, S/22179, L/Cpl.	21.3.18
M'Phail, William, S/41571, Pte.	19.7.18	Miles, Charles, S/40468, Pte.	3.5.17
M'Phee, Alexander, 3/5671, Pte., d.	21.5.15	Millan, Matthew Scott, S/18902, Pte., d. of w.	29.5.17
M'Phee, Archibald, 3/2898, Sgt.	25.9.15	Millar, Harry, S/12470, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Phee, Hugh, S/13128, Pte.	25.9.15	Millar, Thomas, S/12287, L/Cpl., d. of w.	3.5.17
M'Phee, Robert, S/20715, Pte.	28.9.18	Millar, William, S/23295, Pte.	3.5.17
MacPherson, Alexander, S/21589, Pte.	17.7.16	Miller, George Edward, S/13654, Pte.	12.10.17
MacPherson, Allan, S/27379, Cpl.	24.3.18	Miller, Isaac, 3/5726, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Pherson, Angus, S/31177, Pte.	18.12.18	Miller, John, 200753, Sgt.	25.10.18
M'Pherson, Archibald, S/21972, Pte.	18.7.16	Miller, William, S/22490, Pte., d. of w.	20.10.16
MacPherson, James, 200140, Pte.	21.3.18	Milligan, Charles, S/27546, Pte., d. of w.	4.5.17
M'Pherson, John Archie, 3/5415, Pte.	25.9.15	Mills, David, S/18215, L/Cpl.	27.3.18
M'Quarrie, Neil, S/12250, Pte.	25.9.15	Milne, Alexander, S/10630, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Queen, Alexander, S/21716, Pte.	19.8.18	Milne, Charles William, S/11736, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Queen, John, S/27529, Pte.	3.5.17	Milne, James Lawson, S/18418, Pte.	6.6.17
M'Quilkin, James, S/10243, Pte.	25.9.15	Milne, John Shand, S/11656, Pte., d. of w.	5.5.17
MacRae, Archibald, S/13555, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Milne, William, S/15606, Pte.	12.10.17
MacRae, Donald, S/10118, Pte.	22.7.15	Mitchell, Frederick, 8429, L/Sgt., d. of w.	7.5.17
M'Rae, Donald, S/10913, Pte., d. of w.	28.7.15	Mitchell, James, S/16834, Pte.	22.9.17
MacRae, Hector, S/18704, Pte., d., home.	10.10.18	Mitchell, William, S/11410, Pte.	25.9.15
MacRae, James Duncan, S/22505, Pte.	18.10.16	Mitchell, William, S/22768, Pte.	18.10.16
M'Rae, Neil, S/10108, Pte.	25.9.15	Moncrieff, James, S/12633, Cpl.	7.10.15
M'Robb, Harry, 9976, L/Cpl.	20.9.17	Money, John, S/22551, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.17
M'Ronald, Alex., S/40070, Pte.	20.9.17	Monk, Donald, S/21778, Cpl., M.M.	22.3.18
M'Rorie, James A. R., S/11591, Pte.	3.5.17	More, James Cowan, S/12301, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Swan, Murdo, S/11584, Pte.	22.7.15	Morgan, Robert Anderson, S/11305, Pte., d. of w.	10.5.18
M'Tavish, Archie M., S/12393, Pte.	30.3.16	Morrison, Alexander, S/11459, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Tavish, John, 204075, Pte.	3.10.18	Morrison, Alick, S/27534, Pte., d.	17.4.18
M'Usbie, Donald, 3/5602, Pte.	25.10.18	Morrison, Donald, 3/5221, Pte.	12.10.17
M'Vicar, Donald, 220322, Cpl.	21.3.18	Morrison, Eric Maurice, S/12053, Pte.	25.9.15
Mair, David, S/23945, Sgt., M.M.	28.9.18	Morrison, John, S/41569, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.18
Maitland, Alexander, S/25368, Pte.	5.10.18	Morrison, John, 3/5572, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Maitland, Robert, S/17184, Pte.	12.10.16	Morrison, John, 3/5233, Pte.	25.9.15
Malcolm, George, S/40789, Pte.	12.10.17	Morrison, John, 3/5261, Pte.	25.9.15
Malcolm, James, S/20894, Pte.	23.3.18	Morrison, Neil, 3/5175, Pte., d. of w.	9.10.15
Malcolm, John, S/11318, Pte.	25.9.15		
Marr, Richard Foggo, S/18332, Pte.	22.12.16		
Marshall, John, S/21457, Pte., d. of w.	2.5.18		
Marshall, William, S/18636, Cpl.	12.10.16		
Martin, Alexander, S/10209, L/Cpl.	25.9.15		

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Morton, William Andrew, S/11688, Cpl., d. of w., home.	19.12.15	Parkins, Frederick James, S/18770, Pte.	8.12.15
Mouatt, David, 8724, Pte.	28.8.16	Paterson, A. B., S/40797, Pte., d. of w.	1.1.18
Mountcastle, Albert, 200624, Pte.	25.4.18	Paterson, Charles, S/40941, Pte.	14.4.17
Muir, James, 8120, Pte.	27.11.15	Paterson, John, 3/5297, Pte.	18.7.16
Muldoon, Andrew, S/17254, Pte.	8.11.15	Paterson, William, S/20414, Pte.	26.9.18
Munro, Charles, S/25394, Pte.	16.4.18	Paton, George, 5637, L/Sgt.	20.9.17
Munro, Donald, S/13262, Pte., d. of w.	26.4.18	Peacock, Joseph, S/21620, Pte.	16.7.16
Munro, Simon, S/26208, Pte.	12.10.17	Pearson, James, S/30704, Pte.	5.7.18
Murdoch, James Bryden, S/12413, Pte.	18.4.17	Percy, Gerald, S/12196, Pte., d.	25.9.15
Murdoch, Joseph, 5717, Pte.	25.9.15	Peters, William, S/10929, L/Cpl.	16.12.16
Murphy, Matthew, S/17936, Pte.	18.7.16	Petrie, Robert, S/25837, Pte., d. of w.	15.10.18
Murray, Adam, S/11416, Pte.	25.9.15	Philips, Arthur, 203736, Pte., d. of w.	22.3.18
Murray, Gordon Morrison, S/11909, Pte.	25.9.15	Phillips, George, S/40799, Pte.	19.8.18
Murray, John, S/11523, Pte.	25.9.15	Pickard, Claude, S/40469, Pte.	3.5.17
Murray, Lewis, S/24340, Pte.	12.10.17	Porteous, James, S/10487, Pte., d. of w.	26.10.18
Murray, Murdo Morrison, S/11406, Pte.	25.9.15	Potter, George, S/18565, Pte.	18.10.16
Murray, Neil, 203365, Pte.	16.4.18	Pritchard, David, S/18454, Pte.	15.10.15
Murray, Robert, S/30591, Pte., d. of w.	31.10.18	Pugh, Henry Charles, S/20404, Pte., d.	20.7.16
Murray, William, S/22316, Pte.	18.10.16	Queen, John, S/11286, Pte.	25.9.15
Murray, William, 8973, Pte., d. of w., home.	2.11.16	Rae, George Morrison, S/31269, Pte.	21.3.18
Murray, William, S/12027, Pte.	25.9.15	Raison, Harold Henry, S/41521, Pte.	19.7.18
Murrison, William Harry, S/32404, Pte., d. of w.	21.10.18	Ramage, Andrew, S/25197, Pte.	2.3.17
Mutter, Andrew, 203396, Pte.	22.2.18	Ramage, James, S/17568, Pte.	18.9.17
Myles, John Henry, S/26157, Pte.	12.10.17	Ramsay, James, S/18927, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.16
Myles, William, S/21268, Pte., d. of w.	28.5.16	Ramsay, John, S/18297, Pte.	17.7.16
Nairn, George, S/30590, Pte., d. of w.	6.10.18	Ranson, Henry James, S/22508, Pte., d. of w.	20.10.16
Nairn, John Murray, S/22374, Pte.	18.10.16	Raphael, William, S/18074, Pte.	17.7.16
Nangle, Matthew, S/40815, Pte., d. of w.	11.5.17	Rattray, Andrew, S/21204, Pte.	24.10.16
Naylor, Joseph, S/27514, Pte.	1.2.17	Rattray, Robert Stewart Knight, S/12498, Pte.	25.9.15
Neilson, William, S/12009, Pte.	25.9.15	Redmond, William, S/40807, L/Cpl.	16.4.18
Nelson, Thomas, S/18139, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17	Reece, Frederick, S/31468, Pte.	18.7.18
Newlands, George Rennie, S/40792, Pte., d. of w.	16.4.17	Reeder, James, S/40805, Pte.	21.10.17
Newton, Thomas, S/18039, Pte.	16.7.16	Reid, Adam, S/10953, Pte.	25.9.15
Nicholson, Alexander, S/15227, Pte.	18.7.16	Reid, Archibald, S/10627, Pte.	25.9.15
Nicholson, John, S/23204, Pte.	18.10.16	Reid, James, S/18255, Pte.	17.7.16
Nicholson, Neil, 3/5483, Pte., d. of w., home.	23.12.17	Reid, John, S/29809, Pte.	23.9.17
Nicholson, Thomas Aitken, 201041, Cpl., M.M.	1.10.18	Reid, Robert, S/41032, L/Cpl.	19.7.18
Nicol, Henry, 7133, Sgt.	12.10.17	Reid, William, S/21200, Pte., d.	29.1.18
Nicoll, Alexander, S/20505, Pte.	18.10.16	Rennie, Douglas, S/40470, Pte.	18.10.16
Nicolson, Forbes, S/25410, Pte.	12.10.17	Rennie, Ebenezer R., S/41537, Pte., M.M.	14.10.18
Nicolson, Norman, S/11566, Pte.	25.9.15	Renton, James Gray, S/14552, Pte.	25.9.15
Noble, Kenneth, S/12818, Cpl.	25.9.15	Renton, Thomas, S/22653, Pte.	18.10.16
Notman, James, S/18499, Pte.	27.11.15	Revie, William, S/16638, Pte.	14.7.16
Oatway, William, S/22073, Cpl., d. of w., home.	3.11.18	Reynolds, William, S/18992, Pte.	7.11.15
Obee, Henry, S/11332, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	Rice, Alex., S/22646, Pte.	18.10.16
Ogg, William, S/10415, C.Q.M.S.	27.9.15	Rice, Daniel, S/10261, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.15
Ogilvie, John, 9965, L/Cpl.	3.5.17	Richardson, James, S/18500, L/Cpl.	22.3.18
O'Hagan, Patrick, S/31194, Pte.	13.7.18	Richardson, John William, S/18628, Pte.	18.7.16
Oliphant, William, 8658, L/Cpl., d. of w.	23.7.16	Richardson, Walter George, S/18392, Pte.	15.10.15
Oliver, William, S/12454, Pte., d. of w.	22.3.16	Ritchie, Alexander, S/14037, Pte.	18.7.16
Orr, Frederick, S/15921, Sgt.	21.3.18	Ritchie, Thomas, S/12365, Pte.	25.9.15
Orr, John, S/17701, Pte.	25.9.15	Robb, Duncan M'Nair, 9693, Pte.	25.9.15
Orr, Peter Lightbody, S/22435, Pte., d. of w.	4.1.17	Robertson, Adam, S/40809, Pte.	3.5.17
Pannell, William Herbert, S/22507, Pte., d. of w.	26.10.16	Robertson, Andrew, S/14581, Pte.	25.4.18
		Robertson, Angus, S/31200, Pte.	19.7.18
		Robertson, Ebenezer, S/43136, Pte.	28.9.18
		Robertson, George, S/13017, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
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Robertson, Hugh, 9917, Pte.	21.10.17	Scougall, Robert, S/10266, Pte., d. of w.	12.10.16
Robertson, James, S/18247, Pte., d. of w.	20.11.15	Scoular, James, S/18444, Pte.	15.10.15
Robertson, James Alexander, S/27507, Pte.	3.5.17	Sellar, James, S/21553, Pte.	18.10.16
Robertson, John, S/11567, Pte.	25.9.15	Seth, John George, S/10839, Pte.	25.9.15
Robertson, John, S/11685, L/Sgt.	25.9.15	Shand, Peter, 3/5736, Pte.	25.9.15
Robertson, Peter, S/13543, Pte.	15.10.15	Shankland, David, S/40813, Pte.	23.3.18
Robertson, Thomas, S/20306, Pte.	18.10.16	Sharp, James, S/10824, Pte.	25.9.15
Robertson, Thomas, S/40812, Pte.	12.3.17	Sharp, John, S/26801, Sgt.	3.5.17
Robertson, William, S/18459, Pte.	9.2.16	Sharpe, David, 8149, Pte., d. of w.	15.10.17
Robertson, Walter Smith, S/11455, Pte.	26.9.15	Shaw, Alexander, S/25226, Pte., d. of w.	15.4.18
Robertson, William, S/10416, Sgt.	17.7.16	Shaw, William, S/25525, Pte.	26.9.18
Robertson, William, S/14828, Pte., d. of w.	31.10.18	Shearer, Robert, S/18567, Pte., d. of w.	22.12.15
Robson, William, S/18610, Pte.	11.10.16	Shearlaw, James, S/12831, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Rodger, David P. C., S/18599, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	Sherry, Patrick, S/21277, Pte.	5.1.17
Rodger, James, S/32618, Pte.	14.10.18	Short, Edward Stuart, S/21966, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Rodger, William, S/10034, Pte.	25.9.15	Sim, Alfred, S/14401, Pte.	25.9.15
Rodgers, Robert, 203558, Pte., d., home.	18.7.18	Sim, John, S/18631, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Rodgers, Samuel, S/40808, Pte., d. of w.	3.5.17	Sim, Robert, S/40824, Pte.	12.10.17
Rogers, Philip Fergus, S/12176, Pte.	25.9.15	Simon, William Irvine, S/27119, Pte.	13.4.18
Rogers, William, S/20892, Pte.	13.7.16	Simpson, Donald, S/18621, L/Cpl.	18.10.16
Rogerson, Ernest, S/15392, Pte., d.	13.3.16	Simpson, John, S/10010, Pte.	25.9.15
Ronaldson, David, S/40740, Pte., d. of w.	1.11.18	Simpson, John, S/27433, Pte., d. of w.	14.10.18
Ross, Alexander, 223019, Cpl.	6.8.18	Simpson, Robert H., S/18216, Pte.	16.7.16
Ross, Archibald M'Martin, 203451, Pte.	22.3.18	Simpson, William, S/10935, Pte.	3.5.17
Ross, James, 3/5744, L/Sgt.	18.7.16	Sinclair, George, 9920, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15
Ross, John, S/31111, Pte.	25.10.18	Sinclair, Lloyd, S/17914, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15
Ross, John, 6976, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.18	Sinclair, Thomas, S/22850, Pte.	22.3.18
Ross, John, S/40804, Pte.	3.5.17	Skelly, Daniel, 203391, Pte.	3.10.18
Ross, John William, S/40741, Pte.	3.5.17	Small, John Charles, S/11214, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Ross, John M'Pherson, S/32156, Pte., d. of w.	5.11.18	Small, John Rankin, 203843, Pte., d.	25.7.18
Ross, Thomas, S/11607, A/Sgt.	18.7.16	Smallman, William H., S/13301, Pte.	9.4.17
Ross, William, 203090, Pte.	8.4.18	Smart, David, S/18105, Pte.	3.5.17
Rothnie, John, 200202, Pte., d. of w.	22.10.18	Smart, William Robb, S/41217, Pte., d. of w.	19.7.18
Rowan, George Neil, S/14523, Pte.	25.9.15	Smellie, Benjamin, 8235, Pte.	23.7.16
Rowlands, George, S/21288, Pte.	18.7.16	Smillie, John Fleming, S/31436, Pte.	25.4.18
Ruddy, James, S/20288, Pte., d. of w.	17.8.16	Smith, Albert Henry, S/25164, Pte., d. of w.	2.3.17
Rutherford, Thomas, S/18834, Pte.	12.10.17	Smith, Alfred, S/22057, Pte, d. of w.	17.10.16
Sargen, William Scott, 7528, L/Cpl.	16.7.16	Smith, David, S/27530, Pte.	23.9.17
Sawers, James, S/40814, Pte.	16.4.18	Smith, David, S/9939, A/Cpl.	18.7.16
Sayer, James Arthur, S/41005, Pte., d., home.	30.5.17	Smith, David, S/18568, Pte.	19.11.15
Scally, Robert, S/18896, Pte.	18.10.16	Smith, Francis, S/12860, Pte., d. of w.	31.5.18
Scanlon, Bartholomew Charles, S/15050, Sgt.	31.1.16	Smith, George, S/18387, Pte.	11.11.15
Sclanders, Alexander, S/12188, Cpl.	25.9.15	Smith, Henry, S/40917, Pte.	3.5.17
Scotland, John, S/11816, Pte., d. of w.	6.10.15	Smith, James, S/10212, Pte.	12.10.17
Scott, Alexander Askew, S/40823, Pte.	25.4.18	Smith, Matthew, 9943, Pte.	17.7.16
Scott, Alistair, S/40005, Pte., d. of w.	8.8.17	Smith, Robert, S/26793, L/Cpl., M.M.	25.4.18
Scott, Arthur, S/27137, Pte.	12.10.17	Smith, Thomas William, S/23956, Pte.	18.10.16
Scott, Daniel, S/11921, Pte.	25.9.15	Smith, Thomas Gordon, S/10073, Pte., M.M.	12.10.17
Scott, Hugh, S/12155, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Smith, William Thomson, S/14531, Pte.	12.10.15
Scott, John, S/18020, Pte.	18.10.16	Smith, William, S/18692, Pte., d. of w.	5.11.17
Scott, Robert, S/12199, Pte.	25.9.15	Smith, William, S/31230, Pte.	19.7.18
Scott, William Robert Cormack, S/43175, Pte.	12.10.17	Smith, William, S/11161, L/Cpl., d. of w.	16.7.16
		Snowie, Hugh, 203015, Pte.	23.7.18
		Spalding, William, S/40822, Pte.	25.4.18
		Spence, Hugh Kerr, 3/5769, Cpl.	3.5.17
		Spence, James, S/14535, Pte.	25.9.15
		Spence, John, S/18351, Pte.	14.12.15

Sproul, Robert, S/43350, Cpl.	18.7.18	Thomson, Alexander, S/14569, L/Sgt., d. of w.	13.11.15
Steel, Neil, 3500, Pte.	18.10.16	Thomson, David Smith, S/10973, Pte.	25.9.15
Steel, Robert, S/18528, Pte.	27.11.15	Thomson, Hugh Philip, S/10080, Pte.	25.9.15
Stephen, Alfred John, S/31058, Pte.	25.4.18	Thomson, James, S/18947, Pte., d. of w.	27.2.16
Steven, John, S/21191, Pte.	18.9.17	Thomson, James, 7098, Sgt.	25.9.15
Stewart, Charles, S/21264, Pte., d. of w.	2.8.17	Thomson, James, S/11438, Pte.	25.9.15
Stewart, Charles, S/10281, Pte.	28.8.15	Thomson, John Douglas, S/10291, Pte., d., home.	23.11.15
Stewart, Charles, S/22224, Pte., d. of w., M.M.	29.9.18	Thomson, John Main, 3/5763, L/Cpl.	14.10.16
Stewart, James, S/40927, Pte.	21.9.17	Thomson, Thomas Alexander, S/20791, Pte.	14.7.16
Stewart, James, S/24026, Pte., d.	19.5.18	Thomson, William, S/31525, Pte.	25.4.18
Stewart, John, S/14592, L/Cpl.	29.5.15	Tod, James, S/17560, Pte.	25.9.15
Stewart, John, S/10129, Pte.	25.9.15	Tolson, Levi, S/25302, Pte.	24.3.18
Stewart, John, 3/6110, Pte.	23.3.18	Tomlinson, William, S/23963, Pte.	3.5.17
Stewart, Murdo, S/10652, Pte.	3.5.17	Toner, Charles, S/18662, Pte.	25.9.15
Stewart, Robert Hamilton, S/14582, Pte.	20.9.17	Tosh, John, S/18526, Cpl.	17.7.16
Stewart, Roderick, S/30945, Pte.	25.4.18	Trainer, Peter, S/14444, L/Cpl.	25.4.18
Stewart, Samuel, S/22305, L/Cpl.	18.9.17	Tranter, William Richard, S/11638, Pte.	7.8.15
Stewart, Thomas, S/18973, Pte.	20.8.16	Turnbull, Alexander, S/40828, Pte.	3.5.17
Stewart, William, S/18858, Pte., d. of w.	26.7.16	Turnbull, Andrew Stewart, S/11546, Pte.	25.9.15
Stewart, William, S/10131, Pte.	25.9.15	Turnbull, James, 3/5918, Pte.	3.5.17
Stirton, William, S/41551, Pte., d. of w.	31.8.18	Turnbull, Peter, S/14003, Sgt.	25.4.18
Stobo, Joseph Waugh, 9560, Sgt., d. of w., M.M.	26.4.18	Turnbull, Robert, S/16216, Pte.	25.9.15
Stone, George, S/31852, Pte., d. of w.	4.8.18	Tweedie, John, 5719, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Strachan, Alexander, S/12376, Pte.	25.9.15	Tyre, Robert, S/22916, Pte.	14.10.18
Strachan, Robert, S/18224, L/Cpl.	18.7.16	Ure, William Alexander, S/10920, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Struthers, Archibald, S/21541, Pte.	18.10.16	Urquhart, David Turner, S/10001, Pte.	25.9.15
Stuart, Charles Edward, S/40819, Pte., d. of w.	21.12.16	Urquhart, Donald, S/23939, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.1.18
Stuart, George, S/14584, Pte.	29.5.15	Utting, Charles, S/41027, Pte., d. of w.	9.6.18
Sutherland, Charles, S/14533, L/Sgt.	20.9.17	Valentine, Christopher Arthur, S/21681, Sgt.	3.5.17
Sutherland, Hugh, S/20019, Pte., d. of w.	16.9.16	Veitch, Raymond, S/18511, Pte., d. of w.	22.8.16
Sutherland, James, S/31209, Pte.	23.3.18	Waddell, David James, S/41529, Pte.	19.7.18
Sutherland, James William, S/40920, Pte., d. of w.	21.3.18	Waddell, John, S/21592, Pte., d.	29.4.16
Sutherland, John, S/40924, Pte.	28.9.18	Wagstaff, Thomas, S/18732, Pte.	18.10.16
Sutherland, Robert, S/17228, Pte.	3.5.17	Walker, Alexander, S/12472, Pte., d. of w.	15.7.16
Sutherland, William Lauchlan, S/27531, Pte.	2.10.18	Walker, Edward, S/14398, Pte.	25.4.18
Swanson, Peter, S/18795, Pte.	11.11.15	Walker, Henry, S/22467, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
Swiney, William, S/11452, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Wallace, Charles, S/12079, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15
Symington, John, S/20298, A/Cpl., d.	3.5.17	Wallace, William, S/25195, Pte.	12.10.17
Tait, Thomas, S/11428, Pte.	27.9.15	Waller, John Alfred, S/14542, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Tait, Thomas, 3/5743, Pte.	25.9.15	Want, Charles, S/12598, L/Cpl.	12.10.17
Tait, William Walker, S/11749, Pte.	25.9.15	Waterson, John Knox, S/41020, Pte.	20.9.17
Taylor, Arthur Davidson, S/30672, L/Cpl., d. of w.	28.9.18	Watson, George, 8579, L/Cpl.	24.3.18
Taylor, Charles, S/10123, Pte.	25.9.15	Watson, James, S/10899, L/Sgt., d. of w.	22.10.15
Taylor, George, S/31512, Pte.	25.4.18	Watson, James, S/18563, Pte.	15.10.15
Taylor, John, S/11506, Pte.	25.9.15	Watson, John, S/10119, Pte.	25.9.15
Taylor, William, S/16378, Cpl.	16.4.18	Watson, Robert, S/22668, Pte.	12.10.16
Telfer, James, S/15863, Pte.	18.7.16	Watson, William D., S/10874, L/Sgt.	25.9.15
Tennant, John, S/18833, Pte.	3.5.17	Watt, David John, S/11454, Pte.	13.12.15
Tew, George, 8550, Sgt., M.M., men- tioned in Despatches.	19.7.18	Watt, John, 4691, C.S.M., d. of w., home.	30.11.16
Thrid, James Elder, S/15042, L/Cpl.	24.7.15	Waugh, William Murray, S/31233, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.18
Thomson, Adrian J. R., S/14539, Cpl.	25.9.15	Webster, William Wilson, S/14543, Pte.	13.11.15
		Webster, William M'Donald, S/11690, Pte.	10.8.15

ROLLS OF HONOUR.

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Weir, John, S/10930, Sgt.	25.9.15	Wilson, Thomas, S/12986, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.5.18
Weir, John Allan, S/15778, Pte.	18.10.16	Winchester, Charles, S/29715, Pte., d. of w.	30.9.18
Weir, Joseph, S/18596, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.17	Winsor, Thomas Arthur, S/41582, Pte.	28.9.18
Weir, Robert, S/22468, Pte., d. of w.	9.5.17	Wishart, George, S/20072, Pte.	12.11.15
Wemyss, Peter, 6358, Pte.	23.4.16	Wood, Robert, S/30408, Pte., d. of w.	30.3.18
Westwater, William, S/16859, Pte.	12.10.17	Wood, Thompson, S/12689, L/Cpl.	3.5.17
White, Andrew, S/10933, Pte.	25.9.15	Woodall, William Shaw, S/21685, Cpl., d. of w.	26.9.17
White, Joseph, S/17939, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.18	Wright, Alexander Morrison, S/13880, Pte.	19.7.16
White, William, S/11646, Pte.	17.7.16	Wright, Alexander, S/12688, Sgt.	3.5.17
White, William, S/15574, Pte.	5.6.17	Wright, George Archibald, S/14583, Pte.	25.9.15
White, William, S/22705, Pte.	18.10.16	Wright, James, S/10091, Pte.	25.9.15
Whitehead, John Charles, S/40833, Pte., d. of w.	16.12.16	Wright, Thomas, 3/6048, Pte., d.	19.9.17
Wilkinson, John, S/18010, Pte.	18.7.16	Wylie, William Edward, S/10898, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Wilkinson, Thomas, S/17581, L/Cpl.	17.7.16	Yeates, Harry, S/15881, Pte.	3.5.17
Williamson, Bernard, S/40835, L/Cpl.	23.3.18	Young, Hamilton, 8020, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Williamson, Isaac, S/40934, Pte.	12.10.17	Young, Jack Robert, S/12216, Cpl.	25.9.15
Williamson, James Angus, S/40936, Pte.	7.12.17	Young, James Dickie, S/20523, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.7.16
Williamson, John, S/11463, Pte.	25.9.15	Young, John, S/11527, Pte.	25.9.15
Wilson, Alexander, S/31526, Pte.	19.7.18	Young, Stephen, S/13092, Pte.	15.7.16
Wilson, Alexander, S/40838, Pte.	3.5.17	Yuill, John, S/23436, Pte.	15.4.17
Wilson, Archibald, 9781, Pte.	18.7.16		
Wilson, Crawford, S/16623, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16		
Wilson, Neil, 3/3931, Piper.	25.9.15		
Wilson, Peter, S/11628, Pte.	25.9.15		

6TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

Abbott, Joseph, 220032, Pte.	22.3.18	Barclay, Andrew, S/40076, Pte., d. of w.	21.7.17
Adam, William Duthie, S/11281, L/Cpl.	16.9.16	Barbour, Archibald, S/29587, Pte.	23.7.18
Adams, Hugh M., S/10976, C.S.M., M.M.	23.8.17	Barbour, Hugh, S/40519, Pte.	4.4.17
Adams, James H., S/17757, Pte.	26.9.15	Barbour, John Simpson, S/41284, Pte.	29.7.18
Adams, Thomas William, S/24619, Pte., d. of w.	9.9.17	Barrier, Frederick, S/25461, L/Cpl.	26.4.17
Alexander, John, S/10047, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Barrett, David, S/17166, Pte.	30.6.16
Allan, Alexander, S/25460, Pte.	31.7.17	Barron, Duncan, S/22682, Pte.	21.3.18
Allan, Donald, S/40853, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	Barrowman, Walter, S/40055, Pte.	9.4.17
Allan, William, S/18382, Pte.	27.2.16	Baxter, Reginald George, 220038, Pte.	1.8.18
Allen, Harold, S/21049, Pte., d. of w.	2.9.16	Beaton, Adam, S/21073, Pte., d. of w.	6.8.16
Amos, John, S/22695, L/Cpl.	31.7.17	Beaton, Hugh, S/40505, L/Cpl., d. of w.	4.1.17
Anderson, Alexander, S/20745, Pte.	13.8.16	Beattie, Robert, S/24137, Pte.	31.7.17
Anderson, Charles Neave, S/25951, Pte.	21.3.18	Beattie, Robert, S/18545, Pte.	28.3.18
Anderson, James, 200410, L/Cpl.	15.9.16	Begg, George Alexander, S/15988, Pte.	26.9.15
Anderson, James, 203448, Pte.	28.3.18	Beharrell, Steven, 200663, Pte.	14.5.18
Anderson, William, S/13625, Cpl.	4.4.17	Bell, George, S/22474, Pte.	31.7.17
Anderson, William, S/24968, Pte.	9.4.17	Bell, James, S/29708, Pte., d. of w.	19.12.17
Angely, James, S/21267, Pte.	22.1.17	Bell, James R., S/24972, Pte.	11.4.17
Apple, Albert Nathum, S/40493, Pte.	10.10.16	Bell, John, S/16879, Pte.	23.10.15
Archibald, William, S/17072, Pte., d. of w.	5.6.16	Bell, Robert Albert, S/21823, Cpl.	16.9.16
Armstrong, James, S/17130, Pte.	12.5.16	Bell, William, S/13240, Pte.	7.12.15
Arnot, Thomas Grier, S/12332, Pte., d. of w.	22.3.18	Bell, William, S/10603, Pte., d. of w.	20.6.16
Arnott, George, S/22185, Pte.	14.7.16	Bell, William, S/20183, Pte.	28.3.18
Asher, Charles, 201044, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.18	Berry, Robert, S/12085, Pte.	29.1.16
Backhouse, Herbert, S/23779, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.16	Bett, William, S/31394, Pte., d. of w.	17.4.18
Baillie, Hugh, S/40518, Pte.	11.4.17	Birkett, George, 5136, L/Cpl.	28.3.18
Baillie, William, S/12444, Pte.	13.8.16	Bittle, Alexander, S/11877, Pte.	26.9.15
Bain, Robert Ronald, S/15989, Pte.	26.9.15	Black, David, S/41283, Pte.	14.5.18
Baird, David, S/12581, Pte.	26.9.15	Black, James, S/21503, Pte.	24.4.17
Balfour, William, S/40515, Pte.	1.8.17	Black, John, S/17527, A/Sgt.	12.10.16
		Blackburn, Andrew Kennedy, S/13175, L/Cpl., M.M., Medaille Militaire.	1.8.17
		Blackley, Samuel, 9038, Pte., d. of w.	23.8.18
		Bone, James, S/18566, Pte.	22.8.17

Bourne, Samuel, S/29838, Pte.	28.3.18	Cameron, James Henry, S/11209, Sgt.	28.10.16
Boyce, Bernard, S/40504, Pte.	31.7.17	Cameron, James, S/11948, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Boyce, James, S/40513, Pte.	4.4.17	Cameron, James, S/22195, Pte., d. of w.	14.7.16
Boyd, Adam, S/11391, L/Cpl.	9.10.16	Cameron, John, S/40433, Pte., d. of w.	23.10.16
Boyle, John, S/17792, Pte., d. of w.	24.8.17	Cameron, John, 2574, Pte.	3.9.16
Bradley, James Elder, S/23284, Pte., d. of w.	9.8.18	Cameron, Peter, S/22262, Pte., d. of w., home.	5.11.16
Braithwaite, Harry, S/40986, Pte.	26.4.17	Cameron, Robert Munro, S/13027, L/Cpl., d. of w.	31.5.16
Brand, James, S/40512, Pte.	26.4.17	Campbell, Alexander, 8240, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Briggs, Andrew, S/40523, Pte.	11.4.17	Campbell, Alexander Corbett, S/13436, Pte., mentioned in Despatches.	23.7.18
Brodie, Blair, S/13626, L/Cpl., d. of w.	3.9.16	Campbell, Andrew, 202996, Pte., d.	6.12.18
Brodie, William Alston, S/14306, Pte.	16.9.16	Campbell, George Dove, S/23176, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Brooke, Frank, S/21776, Pte., d. of w., home.	27.10.16	Campbell, Hugh, S/15694, Pte.	17.8.16
Brown, Alexander Thomson, S/18185, Pte.	23.10.15	Campbell, James, 200492, Pte.	1.8.18
Brown, Alexander, 203355, Pte., d. of w.	20.11.17	Campbell, James, S/26174, Pte.	26.4.17
Brown, Arthur, S/11727, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15	Campbell, John, 3/6314, C.S.M., d. of w.	6.8.15
Brown, Arthur, S/30944, Pte.	28.3.18	Campbell, John, S/23789, Pte.	15.9.16
Brown, Arthur Robert Lumsden, S/24432, Pte.	11.4.17	Campbell, John, S/27407, Pte.	11.1.17
Brown, Charles John William, S/22907, Pte.	31.7.17	Campbell, John, S/26343, Pte.	11.4.17
Brown, James, S/40522, Pte.	23.7.18	Campbell, Peter, S/16426, L/Cpl., d. of w., M.A.	30.9.15
Brown, James, S/21699, Pte.	24.8.16	Campbell, Robert, S/40548, Pte.	11.4.17
Brown, John Young, S/12807, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Campbell, William, S/27405, Sgt.	26.4.17
Brown, John, S/12984, Pte.	24.8.16	Campbell, William, S/18460, Pte.	9.4.17
Brown, John Stevenson, S/29695, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.18	Campbell, William, S/11063, L/Cpl., d. of w.	5.2.16
Brown, Robert, S/15703, Pte.	17.8.16	Candlish, William G., 220044, Pte.	24.8.17
Brown, Robert, 220232, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.18	Cardie, William, S/12560, Sgt.	11.4.17
Brown, Robert, S/17717, Pte.	19.8.16	Cardwell, James, S/13804, Sgt., d. of w., D.C.M.	2.7.18
Brown, Thomas Whitson, S/21233, Pte.	12.8.16	Carmichael, Alexander, S/22180, Pte.	24.8.16
Brown, William, S/32403, Pte.	5.10.18	Carnie, Alexander, S/18728, Pte.	28.3.18
Brown, William, S/12462, L/Cpl.	23.1.17	Carrigan, James, 6696, C.S.M., M.M.	30.9.18
Brownlee, Andrew, S/14705, Pte.	26.9.15	Carruthers, Murdo Stewart, 220145, Pte.	29.8.17
Brownlee, George Hamilton, 200916, Pte.	31.7.17	Carson, William, S/11495, L/Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	10.6.18
Bruce, John, S/41286, Pte.	19.4.18	Cassidy, James Felix, S/17134, Pte., d.	18.7.17
Bryant, William, S/11569, Pte.	26.9.15	Chapman, Duncan, S/40435, Pte., d.	18.7.17
Bryce, John, S/12826, Pte.	17.3.17	Christie, James, 220048, Pte.	30.8.17
Bryden, John, S/18581, Cpl., d. of w.	30.5.18	Christie, William, S/32292, Pte.	4.10.18
Bryson, John, S/11273, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Churchill, Thomas, S/40542, Pte.	19.11.17
Buchanan, Dugald, 220041, Pte.	24.8.17	Clark, Duncan Alex., S/40130, Pte.	11.4.17
Bunton, Robert, S/20277, Pte.	31.7.17	Clark, George, S/40546, Pte.	26.4.17
Burke, Henry, 3/5569, Pte.	14.8.16	Clark, John, S/40534, Pte., d. of w.	29.4.17
Burns, Hugh, S/15300, Pte., d.	29.1.18	Clark, Matthew, S/41306, Pte.	10.6.18
Burns, John, S/40516, Pte., d. of w.	17.1.17	Clark, Patrick, 220050, Pte., d. of w.	21.4.18
Burns, Robert Williamson, S/25092, Pte.	26.4.17	Cockbain, Herbert Andrew John, S/21735, Pte.	17.7.16
Burnside, Robert, 8028, Pte.	15.7.16	Collie, Siveton, S/25993, Pte.	1.2.17
Burr, Charles Robertson, S/41285, Pte.	23.7.18	Connor, James, S/21542, Pte.	24.8.16
Byers, George, S/22475, Pte., d. of w.	12.8.16	Corrigan, James, S/10259, Pte.	28.6.16
Cadger, Alexander, S/18598, Pte., d. of w.	1.8.17	Cowan, George, S/11357, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.17
Cain, Thomas G., S/41305, Pte.	19.4.18	Cowan, James, S/50746, Pte.	30.6.16
Cairns, John, S/12691, Pte.	26.9.15	Cowan, Peter E. M., S/23227, Pte.	19.11.17
Cairns, Michael, S/17101, Pte.	26.6.16	Cowie, William, S/23792, Pte.	28.3.18
Cameron, Adam, S/40413, Pte.	23.10.16	Cowden, Alexander Kennedy, S/26479, Pte., d. of w.	1.4.18
Cameron, Archibald, 1701, Pte.	16.9.16	Craig, John, S/13297, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.15
Cameron, Donald, S/40536, Pte.	4.4.17	Crawford, Hugh, 220343, Pte.	1.8.18
Cameron, Duncan, S/10068, Sgt.	31.7.17		

Crawford, John, S/14711, Pte.	26.9.15	Ferguson, Robert, S/16882, Pte., d. of w.	13.4.17
Crichton, James, 7918, L/Sgt.	15.9.16	Ferrie, John, S/40580, Pte.	21.10.16
Croll, Alexander, S/32040, Pte.	1.8.18	Ferrier, George, S/10052, Pte.	26.9.15
Crombie, Robert, S/40989, Pte.	9.4.17	Fettis, James, 220058, Pte.	28.3.18
Cumming, John, S/22169, Pte.	20.7.16	Fillingham, Alfred Thomas, S/12427, Pte.	11.4.17
Cunningham, Robert, S/12879, Cpl., d. of w.	19.6.16	Finlay, Robert, S/43255, Pte.	10.10.16
Currie, Colin, S/24380, Pte.	26.4.17	Finlayson, Roderick, 3/5506, Pte.	11.4.17
Dalglish, David, S/11555, Sgt., d. of w., home.	17.5.17	Finnan, William, S/20603, Pte.	28.3.18
Davidson, George Bernard, S/22976, Pte.	11.4.17	Fisher, Philip, S/29995, Pte., d. of w.	1.12.17
Davidson, James M'Gregor R., S/32125, Pte., d.	3.3.19	Fitzsimmons, William, S/15887, Pte.	26.9.15
Davidson, Robert, S/14829, Pte., d. of w.	2.10.15	Fleming, John, S/40583, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.17
Davidson, William, S/22618, Pte.	23.7.18	Flood, James, 9542, Pte.	11.4.17
Davies, Herbert, S/29461, Pte.	21.3.18	Flynn, Charles, 9815, Pte., d. of w.	10.8.16
Davy, Cyril Crompton, S/40436, Pte., d. of w.	18.7.17	Flynn, James, S/29997, Pte.	25.2.18
Dawson, Alfred, 3/6033, Pte.	1.8.18	Flynn, Thomas, S/21203, Pte.	16.9.16
Dean, Walter, S/40567, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.16	Forbes, John Maclaren, S/16319, Pte., d. of w.	13.4.17
Deas, Daniel George, S/31773, Pte.	28.3.18	Forrest, Charles, 9916, Pte.	26.9.15
Devlin, George, 6981, Pte.	17.8.16	Forrester, Hugh, S/16439, Cpl., d., M.M.	24.4.17
Dewar, William, 220055, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.8.18	Foster, John James, S/17651, Pte.	28.3.18
Dick, David, S/20762, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.17	Frame, Thomas, S/41321, Pte.	24.7.18
Dickson, David, S/26730, L/Cpl.	24.4.17	Fraser, Alistair, S/14832, Pte.	7.11.15
Dixon, Henry, S/40978, Pte.	11.4.17	Fraser, Donald, S/27009, Pte.	24.4.17
Donachie, Thomas, S/18181, Pte.	29.1.16	Fraser, Donald, S/27403, Cpl.	11.4.17
Douglas, William, S/10828, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Fraser, John, S/40437, Pte.	31.7.17
Douglas, William, 8887, Sgt.	31.7.17	Fraser, Thomas, S/40584, Pte., d. of w.	26.10.16
Downie, Andrew, S/16310, Pte., d.	24.7.17	Fraser, William, S/21530, Pte.	9.4.17
Downie, Lewis, S/10282, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Free, Enos Charles, S/18405, Pte., d. of w.	14.8.16
Downing, Stanley, S/23794, Pte.	15.9.16	Frew, Andrew Cunningham Ballantyne, S/13509, Cpl., d. of w.	30.4.17
Dray, Fred, S/41715, Pte., d. of w.	16.9.18	Gallacher, Robert, S/22583, Pte.	16.9.16
Drummond, John, S/22531, Pte.	24.4.17	Galt, Daniel, S/18846, Pte., d. of w., D.C.M., M.M.	17.7.17
Drysdale, William, S/15256, Pte.	13.8.16	Garden, James, S/31897, Pte.	28.3.18
Duff, James, S/10201, Pte.	26.9.15	Gardiner, Arthur, 2576, Pte., d. of w.	8.10.16
Dunachie, James Dickson, 220056, Pte.	28.3.18	Gardner, James, 9988, Cpl.	13.7.17
Dunbar, Robert, S/43253, Pte.	11.4.17	Gardner, Robert, S/16726, Pte.	31.7.17
Dunn, Archibald, S/12478, Pte.	26.9.15	Garrett, William George, S/13525, Pte.	24.8.16
Dunn, Henry, S/40414, Pte.	16.9.16	Gatherer, Archibald, 203035, Pte., d. of w.	18.12.17
Dunn, Richard, S/12481, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Gaudie, Albert, S/31949, Pte.	23.7.18
Durham, William Hay, S/27463, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.17	Geddes, James, S/23157, Pte., d.	9.4.18
Dykes, Andrew, S/18288, Pte.	26.6.16	Geekie, Alexander, S/16169, Pte.	6.7.16
Dykes, Joseph, S/11824, Cpl.	26.9.15	Gemmell, Thomas, S/11171, L/Cpl.	13.8.16
Easton, Nisbet, S/11481, Pte., d. of w.	13.8.16	Getty, Joseph, S/13065, Pte.	26.9.15
Edgar, Thomas, S/27001, Pte.	11.4.17	Gibb, Robert, S/22012, Pte., d.	29.7.16
Edington, John, S/40065, Pte.	21.10.16	Gibson, David, S/14250, Sgt., d., home.	27.2.19
Ernst, Hans Christian, 7920, Sgt., D.C.M.	10.10.16	Gibson, Thomas Hay Bell, S/21079, Pte.	31.8.16
Eusden, Ernest Harold, 220340, Pte.	25.7.18	Giffen, David, S/43267, Pte., d. of w.	13.4.17
Ewart, James, S/31467, Pte.	28.3.18	Gillies, Lachlan, S/40415, Pte., d. of w.	18.11.16
Ewart, William Bisset, S/13418, Sgt., d. of w.	1.10.15	Gilmour, James, S/10406, Pte.	26.9.15
Falconer, Edgar, S/22591, Pte.	12.1.17	Girdwood, James, S/14362, Cpl., d. of w.	16.7.17
Farnworth, Daniel, S/11765, Pte.	25.9.15	De Glanville, Robert, S/13036, Pte.	25.9.15
Ferguson, Alexander, S/23241, Pte.	11.4.17	Godfrey, Reginald William, 220346, Pte.	9.6.18
Ferguson, Alexander, 25024, Pte.	22.1.17	Goldie, R. Y. F., S/40596, Pte.	22.10.16
Ferguson, John, S/25813, Pte.	1.8.18	Goodall, James, S/18582, Cpl.	8.9.17
Ferguson, Murdoch, S/40630, Cpl., d. of w.	5.8.17	Gordon, Daniel, S/11254, Sgt., d. of w.	22.7.17
		Gordon, David, S/13760, Pte.	26.9.15

Gordon, Finlay, S/26204, Pte.	31.7.17	Hendrie, David, S/16893, Cpl., d. of w.	22.10.16
Gordon, William, 9919, Pte.	12.5.16	Henry, Charles Morrison, S/12515, Sgt.	26.9.15
Gorman, Thomas, S/10249, Pte.	26.9.15	Henshilwood, Donald, S/12706, L/Cpl.	26.6.16
Gorrie, David Bain, S/14725, Pte.	26.9.15	Hewitt, David, S/26315, Pte.	26.4.17
Goudie, Robert, S/17120, Pte.	28.6.16	Hill, David, S/18675, L/Cpl.	13.8.16
Graham, Adam, S/12801, L/Cpl.	16.9.16	Hill, William, S/26787, Pte.	28.3.18
Graham, John, S/12738, Sgt.	26.9.15	Hird, Alexander, 203449, Pte.	27.9.17
Graham, John, S/15938, Pte., d. of w.	30.9.15	Hobson, Willie, S/25539, A/Cpl., d. of w.	20.7.17
Graham, William, S/10938, Pte.	26.9.15	Hocknull, Thomas, S/11999, Pte.	26.9.15
Graham, William, S/24951, Pte., d. of w.	16.2.17	Hodge, George Malcolm, S/13641, Pte.	11.4.17
Granary, Andrew, S/27166, Pte., d. of w.	20.5.17	Hogg, James, S/11426, Pte.	15.7.16
Grandison, John, S/18237, Pte., d. of w.	21.5.17	Hogg, Rennie Scott, S/11140, Pte.	26.9.15
Granger, James, S/11100, Pte.	25.9.15	Holland, Robert Allan, S/40612, Pte.	13.10.16
Grant, Donald, S/40449, Pte.	31.7.17	Holt, Joseph, S/40609, Pte.	15.9.18
Grant, James, S/29556, Pte.	24.8.17	Honeyman, James, S/29660, Pte., d. of w.	14.5.18
Grant, John, 2674, Pte.	15-16.9.16	Hope, John, S/12682, Pte., d. of w.	20.7.17
Gray, George L., S/31930, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.18	Horne, Peter, S/43282, Pte.	24.4.17
Gray, Harvey, S/23808, Cpl.	23.7.18	Horne, William, 200957, Pte.	31.7.17
Gray, James, S/11509, Pte.	26.9.15	Houston, Thomas, S/13416, Pte.	26.9.15
Gray, John, 220062, Pte.	21.3.18	Howat, Hugh, S/11960, Pte.	26.9.15
Gray, Robert, S/17968, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17	Hyde, Samuel, S/22079, L/Cpl.	12.8.16
Gray, Thomas, S/40559, L/Cpl.	11.4.17	Hughe, Neil, S/22509, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.16
Greaves, Walter, S/26370, L/Cpl.	27.4.17	Hughes, William George, 201208, Pte.	23.7.18
Greenhields, Francis, S/12982, Pte., d. of w.	17.3.16	Hume, Hugh, S/32190, Pte.	3.8.18
Greig, Alexander, S/21717, Pte.	30.6.16	Humphreys, Cyril Charles, S/23815, L/Cpl.	28.3.18
Greig, James, S/22592, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17	Hunt, Edward, S/18893, Pte.	11.11.15
Greig, Matthew C., S/27419, Sgt.	9.4.17	Hunter, George Mair, S/13826, Pte.	26.9.15
Grieve, James, S/13056, Cpl.	26.6.16	Hunter, Henry, S/21874, L/Cpl.	16.9.16
Gunn, Jesson, S/23813, Pte.	31.7.17	Hunter, James, S/16062, Pte., d. of w.	4.4.18
Gunn, William, 203267, Pte.	28.3.18	Hunter, M'Leod, S/12665, Pte.	13.8.16
Haddow, William, S/11319, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Hunter, Robert Donald, S/17093, Pte.	30.6.16
Hall, Daniel Eglinton, S/21314, L/Cpl., d. of w.	13.6.16	Hutchinson, William, S/18057, Pte.	23.10.15
Hall, William, 220063, Pte., d. of w.	23.8.17	Hutton, John Brownlie, S/14732, L/Cpl.	26.9.15
Halliday, Robert, S/26209, Pte.	11.4.17	Ingram, George, S/21953, Pte.	11.4.17
Hamilton, David, S/12909, L/Cpl.	28.1.16	Irvine, Hugh, S/10347, Pte., d. of w., home.	28.12.15
Hamilton, James, S/20066, Pte.	31.7.17	Jack, James, S/40416, Pte., d. of w.	19.7.17
Hamilton, James, S/40603, Pte., d. of w.	2.4.18	Jamieson, George, S/22462, Pte.	31.7.17
Hamilton, Thomas, S/12908, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Jardine, James, S/12777, L/Cpl., d. of w.	26.9.15
Hancock, Richard John, S/21811, Pte., d. of w.	14.8.16	Jessiman, James, 4068, Pte., d. of w.	14.9.16
Hanna, Frederick George, S/11570, L/Cpl., M.M.	31.7.17	Johnston, Thomas, S/13014, Pte.	12.10.16
Hannah, William, S/10451, Pte., d., home.	21.2.15	Johnstone, Andrew, S/12769, Pte.	30.6.16
Hannigan, James, S/40600, Cpl.	31.7.17	Johnstone, John MacAndrew, S/40617, L/Cpl., d. of w.	17.7.17
Hardie, Andrew, S/13180, L/Cpl.	16.9.16	Johnstone, Thomas, S/12740, C.S.M.	11.4.17
Harper, George, S/11593, Pte.	26.9.15	Johnstone, William, 200049, Pte.	15.9.18
Harvey, James Hughes, S/21825, Pte., d. of w.	5.5.17	Johnstone, William, S/40063, Pte.	31.7.18
Harvey, Samuel, S/12322, Pte.	22.3.18	Jones, James, S/16729, Pte.	30.6.16
Hastie, Robert, S/11929, Pte.	26.9.15	Kaye, Mark, S/18817, Pte., French Croix de Guerre.	31.7.17
Headspath, John Main, 3/5687, Pte.	22.11.15	Kearney, Frank, 220333, Pte.	4.6.18
Henderson, James, S/18792, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.17	Keegans, Peter, S/20565, Pte., d. of w.	31.8.16
Henderson, Thomas, S/21511, L/Cpl.	11.4.17	Keith, Duncan, S/41354, Pte., d. of w.	28.7.18
Henderson, Thomas, 220162, Pte.	23.8.17	Keith, Thomas, 223029, Pte.	24.7.18
		Kelly, Richard, 17122, Pte., d., home.	11.17
		Kelly, Thomas, S/21016, Pte.	7.5.16
		Kelly, William, S/40621, Pte.	11.10.16

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Kennedy, Alexander Hugh, S/40088, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.16	M'Coll, Thomas, S/15043, Pte., d. of w.	11.4.18
Kennedy, Duncan, 225356, Pte.	13.9.18	M'Connell, Henry James, S/13672, Pte., d. of w.	29.10.15
Kennedy, William, S/31160, Pte.	4.10.18	M'Connell, Hugh, S/43260, Pte.	18.3.17
Kerr, James, S/40099, Pte.	15.9.16	M'Connell, Stephen, S/13115, Pte.	26.9.15
Kerr, John Jamieson, S/13410, Pte.	26.9.15	M'Cormick, Peter, S/16312, Pte.	10.11.15
Kilroy, John, S/23824, Pte., d. of w.	4.6.18	M'Courty, Frank, S/40683, Pte.	28.9.17
King, Archibald James, S/13001, Pte.	11.11.15	M'Crae, Andrew, S/11967, L/Cpl., d. home.	16.2.15
King, Robert, S/17354, Pte.	17.7.16	M'Diarmid, Alick, S/16245, A/Sgt., M.M. (and Bar).	24.4.17
Kirk, John, S/13336, Pte.	10.3.18	M'Donald, Alexander, S/11176, Pte.	26.9.15
Lafferty, George, S/21116, Pte.	30.6.16	MacDonald, Alexander, 2623, Pte.	16.9.16
Laidlaw, James, S/16483, Pte., M.M.	24.8.16	M'Donald, Alexander, 3495, Pte., d. of w.	22.9.16
Laing, John, S/20323, Pte., d.	15.3.16	MacDonald, Alexander, S/25453, Pte.	12.5.18
Laing, John, S/40702, L/Cpl.	11.4.17	M'Donald, Archibald, S/25166, Pte., d.	23.12.16
Laing, Murdo, S/25543, Cpl.	28.2.18	M'Donald, Archy, 3/2879, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.17
Laird, John, S/12813, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	M'Donald, David, S/40095, Pte.	16.9.16
Lamb, James Stuart, S/32270, Pte.	4.10.18	M'Donald, Donald, S/25511, Pte.	23.7.18
Lambie, William, S/17473, Pte.	16.9.16	MacDonald, Donald, S/30885, Pte.	28.3.18
Lamond, Archibald, 31933, Pte., d. of w.	16.4.18	M'Donald, Donald, 3/3546, Sgt., d. of w.	23.8.16
Lang, James, S/10594, Pte.	26.9.15	MacDonald, Ewen, S/11329, Pte.	23.11.15
Lascelles, George Kilgour, S/29668, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Donald, Farquhar, S/43121, Pte., d. of w.	10.4.17
Lawrie, Donald Sinclair, S/23682, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	MacDonald, Francis, 200329, L/Cpl.	26.7.18
Lawrie, Charles, 3441, Pte., d. of w.	16.9.16	M'Donald, George, S/16865, Pte., d.	13.3.16
Lawson, James, S/31547, Pte.	21.3.18	M'Donald, George, S/40490, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.12.17
Lawson, James, S/10794, Pte., d. of w.	28.11.15	MacDonald, Hector, S/12698, Pte.	13.8.16
Lawson, William Hunter, S/13434, A/Sgt.	24.8.16	M'Donald, James, S/26203, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.3.17
Ledingham, Thomas Mark, S/32083, Pte.	23.7.18	M'Donald, James Campbell, S/32096, Pte., d. of w.	24.8.18
Leggan, Henry, S/29970, Pte.	28.3.18	MacDonald, John, S/27058, Pte.	20.4.17
Leishman, Alexander, S/32027, Pte.	23.7.18	MacDonald, John, S/23574, Pte., d. of w.	29.3.18
Leitch, Alexander Swan, S/17973, Sgt.	28.3.18	MacDonald, John Mathieson, S/22118, Sgt.	11.4.17
Leith, David, S/26172, Pte.	11.3.17	M'Donald, John, S/40491, A/L/Cpl.	24.10.16
Lennol, Harry Rutland, S/43371, Pte.	24.7.18	MacDonald, John, S/41266, Pte., d. of w.	30.7.18
Lennox, Thomas, 200931, Pte.	31.7.17	MacDonald, John, 200534, Pte.	1.8.18
Liddell, John, S/31950, Pte.	28.3.18	MacDonald, Murdo, S/18892, Pte.	11.4.17
Lightbody, Matthew, 2604, Pte.	15-16.9.16	MacDonald, Peter, S/23244, Pte.	11.4.17
Linton, William, S/20592, Pte.	29.8.17	M'Donald, Ronald, S/11216, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.7.17
Livingstone, David, S/13648, Pte.	26.9.15	M'Donald, William, S/21657, Pte., d.	13.2.17
Livingstone, Fred, S/23832, Pte., d. of w.	6.10.18	M'Dougall, Allan, S/40560, A/Cpl., d. of w., Germany.	29.4.17
Lochiel, James, S/21292, Pte.	24.8.16	M'Ewan, John, S/10035, Pte.	11.4.17
Lockhart, Harry, S/16221, Pte.	29.1.16	M'Ewan, John Thomas, S/20440, Pte.	21.10.16
Lockhart, John, S/11590, Pte.	26.9.15	MacFarlane, Walter, S/12521, L/Cpl.	26.9.15
Logan, William, S/21641, Pte., D.C.M.	9.10.16	M'Farquhar, Archibald, S/12747, Pte., d. of w.	14.4.17
Long, William, S/40211, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Gaskill, Allan, 2499, Pte., d. of w.	17.9.16
Lothian, Alexander, S/11444, L/Cpl.	22.1.16	M'Gaw, James, S/13817, Pte.	26.9.15
Loudon, Alexander, S/22003, Pte.	20.7.16	M'Gilchrist, John, 220262, Pte.	18.8.18
Lumsden, Thomas Martin, S/13402, Pte.	26.9.15	M'Gill, Thomas, 8250, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
M'Adam, Peter, S/17263, Pte.	28.3.18	MacGillivray, David, 9215, Sgt.	31.7.17
M'Allister, Patrick, S/17356, Pte.	23.7.18	M'Gillivray, Roderick, S/25003, Pte.	26.4.17
M'Arthur, Donald, S/10431, Pte.	10.8.16	MacGregor, Gregor, S/40693, Pte., d. of w.	4.8.17
M'Arthur, John, S/26495, Pte.	11.4.17	MacGregor, James Martin, S/16020, Pte.	28.1.16
M'Arthur, Thomas, S/40000, Cpl.	19.4.18	M'Gregor, John, S/40657, Pte.	11.4.17
M'Askill, Allan, S/26500, Pte., d. of w.	13.4.17		
M'Askill, Angus, S/27408, L/Cpl., d. of w.	21.7.17		
MacAulay, Robert, S/40635, Cpl.	31.7.17		
M'Bain, Malcolm, 2247, Pte., d. of w.	1.9.16		
M'Bean, John Peter, S/26170, Pte., d.	18.4.17		
M'Blain, David, 8407, Pte.	13.8.16		
M'Callum, Duncan, S/40676, Pte.	24.4.17		

M'Gregor, John Alexander, S/13876, Sgt.	11.4.17	M'Laren, Walter, S/40654, L/Cpl., d. of w.	29.10.16
M'Gregor, William, S/10904, Pte.	28.1.16	M'Latchie, James, S/10103, L/Cpl.	6.8.15
M'Grath, Edward, S/29688, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Lean, Andrew Alexander, S/31006, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Grory, Charles, S/31174, Pte.	4.10.18	MacLean, Allan Charles, S/22150, Pte.	20.7.16
M'Guinness, William, S/11157, Pte., d. of w.	29.3.18	M'Lean, Donald, S/11679, Pte.	26.9.15
M'Guire, Joseph, S/16302, Pte.	20.7.16	M'Lean, James, S/26670, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Innes, John Archibald, S/16231, Pte.	28.1.16	M'Lean, John, S/16741, Pte.	14.8.16
M'Innes, John, S/21918, L/Cpl.	24.8.16	M'Lean, Robert, S/40712, Pte.	11.4.17
M'Intosh, Duncan, S/12366, Cpl.	16.9.16	MacLean, Roderick, 6743, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
M'Intosh, John, S/32172, Pte.	1.8.18	M'Lellan, John, S/22210, Pte.	24.8.16
M'Intosh, Robert, S/40662, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	14.12.16	M'Lellan, John, S/31422, Pte.	14.9.18
MacIntyre, Angus, S/40717, Pte.	11.1.17	M'Lennan, Alex., S/43263, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.7.17
MacIntyre, Angus, S/40694, Pte.	22.10.16	MacLennan, James, S/32135, Pte.	26.7.18
M'Intyre, Archibald, S/20990, Pte.	13.8.16	MacLeod, Alexander, S/23232, Pte., d. of w.	2.8.17
M'Intyre, Hugh, S/27109, Pte.	11.4.17	M'Leod, Alexander, 220166, Pte.	12.5.18
M'Intyre, John, S/40993, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.17	M'Leod, Alex., S/40720, Pte.	11.4.17
MacIver, Murdo, S/41485, Pte., d. of w.	31.5.18	MacLeod, Angus, S/22733, L/Cpl.	24.8.17
MacIver, Neil, S/43300, Pte.	8.10.16	MacLeod, Duncan M'Gregor, S/26110, Pte., d.	31.7.17
M'Iver, John, S/13236, Pte.	26.9.15	M'Leod, Harry William, S/22028, Pte.	18.7.16
MacIver, John, S/5358, Pte.	16.7.17	MacLeod, John, S/26191, Sgt.	4.4.17
Mack, Robert, S/11071, Pte., d., home.	10.10.18	MacLeod, John, S/15565, Pte., M.M. (and Bar).	23.7.18
M'Kain, Thomas, 2474, L/Cpl.	15.9.16	MacLeod, Kenneth, S/41376, Pte.	23.7.18
MacKay, Allan, S/27020, Pte., d. of w.	10.4.17	MacLeod, Murdo, S/23970, Cpl., d. of w.	13.4.17
M'Kay, Finlay, S/40690, Pte.	31.7.17	M'Leod, Neil, S/20501, Pte.	27.4.17
M'Kay, John B., S/32056, Pte.	18.8.18	M'Manus, Patrick, S/11320, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.17
MacKechnie, Archibald, S/18863, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Master, James, S/26497, L/Cpl., d. of w.	5.8.17
M'Kechnie, Hugh, S/31443, Pte.	28.3.18	MacMillan, Andrew, S/25254, Pte.	11.4.17
M'Kechnie, Matthew, S/43316, Pte.	12.10.16	M'Millan, John, S/31361, Pte.	5.4.18
M'Kellar, Hector, S/41059, Pte., d.	27.2.19	M'Millan, Malcolm, S/26502, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.17
MacKenzie, Alexander, S/40103, Pte.	16.9.16	MacMillan, Ronald, S/11511, Pte.	27.9.17
MacKenzie, Alex., 2476, Pte., d. of w.	15.9.16	M'Mullan, Michael, S/40664, Pte.	24.10.16
MacKenzie, Andrew Alexander, S/11952, Pte.	26.9.15	M'Murdo, James, S/13319, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.15
MacKenzie, Donald, S/43262, Pte.	11.4.17	MacNab, Evan John, 200150, Cpl.	5.4.18
M'Kenzie, Duncan, S/40716, Pte., M.M.	28.3.18	M'Neilly, Thomas, S/40660, Pte.	11.4.17
M'Kenzie, Frederick William, S/41221, Pte., d., at sea.	3.8.18	M'Nicol, James Alexander, S/25294, Pte., d. of w.	30.12.16
MacKenzie, George, S/27440, Pte., d.	20.11.17	M'Phail, Archie, S/40706, Pte., d.	3.2.17
M'Kenzie, James, S/5866, L/Cpl.	16.9.16	MacPhee, Donald, S/26799, Pte.	31.7.17
MacKenzie, John M'Lennan, S/26148, Pte.	11.4.17	M'Phee, Dougald, S/40674, Pte.	11.4.17
M'Kenzie, Malcolm, S/5190, L/Cpl.	26.4.17	M'Phee, Dugald, S/22711, Pte., d., home.	16.4.19
MacKenzie, Max, 2520, Pte.	24.8.16	MacPhee, Duncan, S/26459, Pte.	1.8.18
MacKenzie, Robert Grant, S/40094, Pte.	26.4.17	M'Phee, James, S/40669, Pte., d. of w.	15.4.17
M'Keown, George, S/40680, Pte.	24.4.17	Macpherson, Alexander, S/26472, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.18
M'Kie, William, S/21255, Pte.	30.6.16	M'Pherson, Alexander, S/13887, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Kinney, Samuel, S/11528, Sgt.	11.11.15	MacPherson, Donald, S/26100, Pte., d. of w.	11.4.17
M'Kinnon, Angus, 6219, Pte.	11.4.17	M'Pherson, George A., 220020 Pte.	31.7.17
MacKinnon, John, S/32262, Pte.	14.9.18	M'Pherson, Robert, S/29629, Pte.	28.8.17
M'Kinnon, John Donald, S/12086, Sgt.	26.9.15	MacPherson, William, S/16295, Cpl.	25.7.18
M'Kinnon, John, S/13253, Pte.	9.10.16	M'Queen, John, S/22600, Pte.	16.9.16
M'Kinnon, Malcolm, S/20724, Pte., d.	1.2.17	MacQueen, John, S/25435, Pte.	9.4.17
MacKintosh, Angus, S/40234, Pte.	1.8.18	M'Queen, John, S/29588, Pte., d. of w.	30.7.18
M'Knight, John, S/26488, Pte.	22.1.17	M'Quibban, Alexander, S/27086, Pte.	29.8.17
M'Knight, Joseph, S/21868, Pte.	11.4.17		
M'Lachlan, Donald, S/40649, L/Cpl.	4.4.17		
MacLachlan, Duncan, S/40431, Pte.	16.9.16		
M'Laren, Andrew, 220018, Pte.	28.3.18		

Macrae, Alexander, S/21940, L/Cpl., d. of w.	17.9.16	Moir, Kenneth Pirie, S/14804, Pte.	26.9.15
M'Rae, Donald, S/40705, Pte.	10.10.16	Mokes, Arthur B., S/40957, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Rae, Donald, 5909, Sgt.	11.4.17	Montgomery, Leo, S/29366, L/Cpl.	14.9.18
MacRae, Donald J., S/25473, Pte.	11.4.17	Montgomery, Robert, S/16204, Cpl.	16.9.16
M'Rae, John, S/22048, Pte.	20.7.16	Moodie, Alexander, S/15866, L/Cpl.	11.7.16
M'Rae, William, S/13580, Pte.	26.9.15	Moore, Joseph Bowman, S/15543, Pte.	4.6.16
M'Watt, William, S/22140, Pte.	11.4.17	Moore, Norman Kerr, S/20688, Pte.	28.1.16
Magee, Hans, S/40677, Pte.	21.4.17	Moreland, David, S/16770, Pte., d. of w.	19.9.16
Mair, Archibald, S/13411, Pte.	26.9.15	Morris, Leslie Bernard, S/27422, Pte.	23.4.17
Malcolm, Peter, S/22156, Pte.	30.6.16	Morrison, Donald, S/5207, Pte., d. of w., home.	30.7.16
Malone, John, S/12587, Pte.	4.6.16	Morrison, Robert, S/10972, Pte., d. of w.	20.6.16
Marnier, William Thomas, S/15511, Pte., d. of w.	9.3.17	Muir, Andrew, S/21768, Pte.	11.4.17
Marshall, Archibald, S/22331, Pte., d. of w.	19.7.17	Muir, Archibald, S/16043, L/Cpl.	15.7.16
Marshall, James Leith, S/14237, Pte.	12.8.16	Muir, Daniel Hastie, S/14502, Cpl., d., M.M., mentioned in Despatches.	7.3.17
Marshall, James M'Lean, S/12676, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Muir, John, S/40629, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Marshall, Robert, S/21711, Pte.	20.7.16	Muir, Jonathan, S/23432, Pte.	28.3.18
Marshall, Thomas, S/10981, Pte.	26.9.15	Muir, William, S/40646, Pte.	31.7.17
Marten, Samuel, S/40704, L/Cpl., d.	9.2.17	Muirhead, James, S/10400, Pte.	20.7.17
Martin, Alister, S/18372, Pte.	14.10.16	Mulholland, William, S/6277, L/Cpl.	31.7.17
Martin, William Scott, S/21921, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	Mullen, Frank, S/23285, Cpl., d. of w.	11.8.17
Martindale, Edward, S/40655, Pte.	22.3.18	Mullin, James, S/11907, Pte., d. of w.	26.4.17
Mason, Archibald Douglas, S/13260, L/Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	25.9.16	Mundell, Robert, S/12729, Pte., d.	19.7.17
Mason, John, S/20763, Pte.	12.5.16	Munro, David John, S/12836, L/Sgt., d. of w.	16.7.17
Mason, Peter, S/43303, A/Dmr.	11.4.17	Munro, George Sanderson, S/12819, L/Cpl., d. of w.	17.7.17
Mather, Robert, 200905, Pte.	30.11.17	Munro, George, S/32139, Pte.	24.7.18
Matheson, Donald, S/11154, Pte., d. of w.	7.8.16	Munro, John, S/15971, Pte.	27.6.16
Mathie, Robert, S/11587, Pte.	26.9.15	Murchison, John, S/40688, Pte.	26.4.17
Mathieson, Frederick, S/31641, Pte.	28.3.18	Murdoch, James, S/17086, Pte., d.	28.12.18
Mathieson, John, S/23231, Pte., d. of w.	23.1.17	Murray, Alexander, S/11404, Pte.	26.4.17
Matthews, James, S/29584, Pte., d. of w.	27.11.17	Murray, Edwin Thomas, S/30429, Pte.	23.7.18
Maxwell, William, S/17046, Pte.	11.4.17	Murray, George Sutherland, 203728, Pte.	23.7.18
Meldrum, John, S/29605, Pte.	28.3.18	Murray, Gregor, S/21704, L/Cpl.	31.7.17
Melville, George, S/21154, Pte.	24.8.16	Murray, James Cuthbert, S/20634, Pte., d. of w.	16.8.16
Melvin, Thomas Smith, S/18672, L/Cpl.	16.9.16	Murray, James, S/12987, Pte.	26.9.15
Menzies, John, S/40681, Pte.	26.4.17	Murray, James Blair, S/10937, Cpl.	23.7.18
Michie, John, S/41367, Pte.	8.5.18	Murray, John, S/40652, Pte.	26.4.17
Middlemas, Thomas, S/15856, Pte.	31.3.18	Murray, John, S/22718, Pte.	28.3.18
Middleton, James P., 220076, Pte.	28.8.17	Murray, Lewis, S/10413, Pte.	26.9.15
Miles, John, S/17831, Pte., d. of w., home.	24.5.16	Murray, Robert, S/11958, Pte.	26.9.15
Mill, James Davidson, S/14750, Pte.	26.9.15	Neville, Charles James, S/14757, Pte.	26.9.15
Millar, John, S/23837, Pte.	28.3.18	Newton, William Jarvis, 203362, Pte.	28.3.18
Millard, Joseph Gordon, S/21548, Pte.	20.7.16	Nicholls, William, S/30568, Pte., d. of w.	19.12.17
Miller, D. F., 2429, Pte., d. of w.	7.9.16	Nicoll, William, S/29817, Pte.	18.10.18
Miller, James, S/11066, Pte.	15.3.16	Nisbet, James, 220087, Pte., d. of w.	28.8.17
Miller, John, S/16861, Pte., d. of w.	31.7.18	Niven, William, S/11074, Pte.	26.9.15
Milne, Joseph, S/17644, Pte.	22.1.17	O'Brien, John, S/10580, L/Cpl., d. of w.	19.7.17
Milroy, Michael, S/32063, Pte., d. of w.	19.10.18	O'Bryan, William Henry, 201201, Pte., d.	10.7.18
Mitchell, Adam, 203627, Pte.	28.3.18	Oliver, George, S/27634, L/Sgt., d. of w.	4.4.17
Mitchell, Alexander, S/25347, Cpl.	11.4.17	Oliver, John, S/40982, Pte.	11.4.17
Mitchell, David, S/11111, L/Cpl.	24.8.16	Openshaw, John, S/21038, Pte.	12.5.16
Mitchell, George, S/32273, Pte.	23.7.18	O'Rourke, James, S/23258, Pte., d. of w.	26.7.18
Mitchell, Jack Archer, S/13913, Pte.	22.3.18	Outerson, William, S/11316, L/Cpl., d., Germany.	1.9.16
Mitchell, James, S/12758, Pte.	1.9.16	Pairman, John Ernest, 220022, Pte., d. of w.	5.8.17
Mitchell, John, 225731, Pte.	1.8.18	Palmer, Alexander Charles, S/21216, Pte.	5.4.18
Mitchell, Thomas, S/11773, Pte.	26.9.15		

Palmer, William Watson, S/32926, Pte.	1.8.18	Robertson, William, S/22113, Pte.	20.7.16
Parker, Robert, S/11553, L/Sgt., d. of w.	20.5.17	Robertson, William, S/12823, Pte., d. of w.	10.10.15
Paterson, Henry, 3/5806, Pte.	8.5.18	Robinson, Albert, 220352, Pte.	25.5.18
Paterson, Peter, S/32210, Pte.	23.7.18	Robson, Harry, S/23124, L/Cpl.	23.8.17
Paterson, Thomas, S/21122, Pte.	1.8.17	Roddick, Thomas, S/17059, Cpl.	10.10.16
Paterson, William, S/32044, Pte.	18.8.18	Rolland, Robert A., S/21005, L/Cpl., d. of w.	6.6.16
Paterson, William, S/25397, Pte.	31.7.17	Rooney, Daniel, S/11955, Pte.	13.8.16
Paterson, William, S/26213, Pte., d. of w.	15.7.17	Rose, Robert, S/12519, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.17
Paterson, William, S/18383, Pte.	16.9.16	Ross, Kenneth, S/43123, Pte.	14.9.18
Paton, James Giffin, S/21550, Pte.	11.4.17	Ross, Kenneth, 201038, Pte., d. of w.	22.7.17
Paul, Thomas, S/13356, Pte.	30.6.16	Ross, Robert, S/10620, Sgt.	11.11.15
Pendergast, Hector Livingstone, S/43259, Pte., d. of w.	16.7.17	Roy, Robert K., 203153, Pte.	28.3.18
Pennycook, John Rodger, S/13622, Sgt.	18.8.16	Russell, Alexander Niven, 220096, L/Cpl.	5.4.18
Perry, Alexander Ernest, S/14765, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Russell, Herbert Hastings, S/13049, Pte.	26.9.15
Petrie, David, S/13150, Pte.	19.7.16	Ruxton, Michael, S/11758, L/Cpl.	26.9.15
Philip, Hugh, S/31951, Pte.	28.3.18	Ryan, Matthew, S/40048, Pte.	16.9.16
Phillips, David, S/17542, Pte.	11.9.18	Ryan, William, 220312, Pte.	19.4.18
Pithie, Robert Brown, S/32233, Pte., d. of w.	26.5.18	Ryrie, William, 220097, L/Cpl., M.M.	25.7.18
Pollock, Alexander, S/10278, Pte.	29.1.16	Sadler, William, S/14820, Sgt., d. of w., D.C.M., M.M.	26.7.18
Pollock, James McGillivray, S/15113, Pte.	9.3.18	Samuel, Samuel, S/22079, L/Cpl.	12.8.16
Porter, James, S/14094, Pte.	23.7.18	Savage, William Ryce, S/31941, Pte., d. of w.	10.8.18
Potter, Alexander, S/10061, Pte.	26.9.15	Scollay, William, S/31327, Pte.	28.3.18
Potter, John Wylie, S/15516, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.12.17	Scott, Edward, S/13898, Pte.	26.9.15
Pringle, Archibald Easton, 220090, Pte.	8.9.17	Scott, Lancelot James Gibson, S/41252, Pte.	23.7.18
Pringle, John, S/21088, Pte.	16.9.16	Scott, John, S/17618, Pte.	31.8.16
Pritchett, William Burns, S/26123, Pte.	23.7.18	Scott, John, S/26881, Pte., d. of w.	11.4.17
Purcell, James, S/12434, Pte.	4.4.17	Scott, John, S/26473, A/Cpl., d. of w.	22.7.17
Queay, Hugh, S/29485, Pte.	31.7.17	Scott, Thomas Watt, S/12850, Sgt.	26.4.17
Rae, Alexander J. S., 220013, Pte.	31.7.17	Seggie, Hugh, S/21989, L/Cpl.	13.10.16
Ralph, William, S/40396, Pte.	28.3.18	Seggie, James, S/21998, Pte.	7.9.16
Ralston, John, S/14760, L/Cpl.	26.9.15	Semple, Robert, S/25181, A/Cpl.	24.8.17
Ramage, David Reid, S/13954, L/Cpl.	11.4.17	Shankland, Robert Thomas, S/12614, L/Cpl.	16.9.16
Ramage, John, S/22659, Pte.	31.7.17	Sharkey, Felix, S/15397, Pte.	24.8.17
Ramsay, James, S/26478, Pte.	11.4.17	Shaw, Herman, S/43277, A/Sgt.	24.8.17
Ravey, Hugh, S/20583, Pte.	11.4.17	Shaw, Joseph, S/43308, Pte.	31.7.17
Raynes, Walter, 203319, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	Sim, James, S/22750, Cpl., d. of w.	27.5.17
Reid, James, S/12696, Pte.	26.4.17	Simmons, James Lansdale, S/31902, Pte., d. of w.	24.7.18
Reid, John, S/17000, Pte., d. of w.	13.12.15	Simpson, Alexander, S/17068, Pte., d. of w.	22.10.18
Reidpath, William, S/40424, Pte.	11.4.17	Simpson, Alfred, S/25445, Pte., d. of w.	26.7.18
Rennie, William, S/31427, Pte.	28.3.18	Simpson, Harry, S/43087, Pte., d. of w.	25.1.17
Richard, Andrew, S/31420, Pte.	28.3.18	Simpson, Robert G., S/13218, Pte., d. of w.	27.9.15
Richardson, George, 3/5674, Pte., d. of w.	31.8.16	Sinclair, David, S/10255, Pte.	9.4.17
Richardson, James, S/26768, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.17	Sinclair, James, S/18087, Pte., d. of w.	8.8.16
Richmond, John, 3/5904, Sgt.	6.8.15	Sinclair, John, S/29546, Pte., d. of w.	24.7.18
Ridge, Alfred Normanton, S/22209, Pte., d. of w.	21.2.17	Sinclair, Thomas, S/12829, Pte., d. of w.	28.9.15
Rintoul, James, S/11533, Pte., d.	15.11.16	Skinner, Hugh, 4098, Pte.	16.9.16
Ritchie, David, S/12473, Pte.	1.8.18	Skinner, John Young, S/22626, Pte.	31.7.17
Ritchie, John, S/20758, Pte.	9.8.16	Smart, John Pauline, S/30967.	28.3.18
Ritchie, Ralph Fowler, S/11961, Pte.	13.8.16	Smail, Robert, S/19014, L/Cpl.	31.7.17
Roberts, John William, S/21809, Pte.	9.4.17	Smeaton, Matthew, S/13102, Pte.	26.9.15
Robertson, Angus, S/41092, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.18	Smellie, Andrew, S/22223, Pte., d.	7.12.16
Robertson, Donald, S/43176, Pte.	28.3.18	Smellie, Hugh, 3/6115, C.S.M.	26.9.15
Robertson, George, 7713, Pte.	28.6.16		

Smith, Alex., S/32071, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.18	Telfer, George Davidson, S/40952, Pte., d. of w.	6.4.18
Smith, Donald, 203745, Pte.	28.3.18	Telfer, Richard, S/21911, Pte.	26.4.17
Smith, George, 220101, Pte., d. of w.	24.8.17	Thomson, Alexander M'Lennan, S/111138, Pte.	26.9.15
Smith, Henry, S/15733, Pte.	12.5.16	Thomson, James Miller, S/31416, Pte.	28.3.18
Smith, Hugh, S/40962, Pte.	24.8.17	Thomson, Thomas, S/31455, Pte.	28.3.18
Smith, Hugh, S/10112, Pte.	26.9.15	Todd, James, S/31441, Pte., d. of w.	9.3.18
Smith, Joseph, S/31457, Pte.	28.3.18	Tolmie, Alexander, S/27436, Pte.	10.4.17
Smith, Malcolm, S/12790, Pte.	26.9.15	Torrance, Spiers, S/13239, L/Cpl.	12.5.16
Smith, Peter, S/12018, Pte.	26.9.15	Turner, Alexander, 203322, Pte.	26.7.18
Smith, Robert, S/32068, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.18	Turner, Alfred William, 3/6317, Cpl.	26.9.15
Smith, Thomas, S/20528, Pte.	31.7.17	Turner, Andrew, S/11650, Pte.	26.9.15
Smith, William, 220031, Pte.	20.11.17	Turner, John, S/11916, Pte.	28.1.16
Smith, William George, S/20765, L/Cpl.	14.8.16	Turnbull, Robert, S/22356, Pte.	31.7.17
Spence, James, 8875, Sgt.	11.4.17	Tyson, Harold, S/40426, Pte., d. of w.	11.4.17
Spicer, Ernest Albert, S/16318, Pte.	16.9.16	Ulyett, John Charles, 4315, Pte.	16.9.16
Stark, John G., S/11963, Pte., d.	23.1.18	Urquhart, Alexander, S/15349, L/Cpl.	18.7.17
Steele, Donald, 203133, Pte., d. of w.	31.5.18	Urquhart, John, S/22457, Pte.	22.10.16
Steele, William, S/14122, Pte.	28.3.18	Urquhart, William Ramage, S/15782, Cpl.	12.5.16
Stephen, Henry Burness, S/27418, Sgt.	11.4.17	Urwin, Nicholas, S/21055, Pte., d. of w.	21.7.16
Steven, George John, S/15902, Pte.	26.9.15	Valentine, Alexander D. W. A. W., S/31008, Pte., d. of w.	17.11.17
Stevens, Herbert Henry, 201193, Pte., d.	23.12.17	Waddell, Thomas, S/17114, Pte.	26.9.15
Stevenson, Joseph, S/21030, Pte.	1.8.17	Wainwright, George, S/40428, Pte., d. of w.	1.2.17
Stevenson, William, S/13148, Pte.	26.9.15	Waite, John, S/40297, Pte., d. of w.	15.8.17
Stevenson, William, S/22884, Pte., d.	27.3.17	Walker, Clarence, S/22577, Pte., d. of w.	13.2.17
Stewart, Alexander, S/22064, Pte.	31.7.17	Walker, Edward, S/18385, Pte., d. of w.	9.4.17
Stewart, Alexander, S/11403, Pte.	26.9.15	Walker, George, 201323, Pte.	28.3.18
Stewart, Alfred Charles John, S/16135, Cpl.	13.8.16	Walker, James, S/22461, Pte.	26.4.17
Stewart, Duncan, S/11342, Cpl., d. of w.	29.7.17	Walker, James, S/13484, Pte.	31.7.17
Stewart, Kenneth, S/14235, Pte.	13.8.16	Walker, James, S/40696, Pte.	22.10.16
Stewart, John, S/40002, Pte.	28.3.18	Walker, Thomas, S/21596, Pte.	31.7.17
Stewart, John, 8643, A/Cpl., M.M.	24.4.17	Walker, Thomas, S/21653, Pte.	22.3.18
Stewart, John, S/11641, Pte., d. of w.	28.8.17	Walker, William, 7752, L/Cpl.	15-16.9.16
Stewart, John, S/26052, Pte.	31.1.17	Wallace, Alexander, S/21044, L/Cpl.	26.6.16
Stewart, John R., S/25887, Pte.	23.7.18	Wallace, John, S/11878, Pte.	26.9.15
Stirling, Walter, S/21475, Pte., d. of w.	7.4.18	Wallace, Robert, S/22595, Pte.	22.3.18
Stirling, William Samuel, S/10299, Pte.	26.9.15	Wallace, Thomas, S/40562, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.2.17
Storey, John, S/20957, L/Cpl., d. of w.	22.7.17	Walls, Robert, S/10151, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.15
Storrie, James, S/10623, L/Cpl.	17.2.16	Walters, William, S/26783, Pte.	28.3.18
Stroyan, James W., 220128, Pte., d.	26.7.18	Watson, Alexander, S/18279, Pte.	26.4.17
Struthers, William, S/15295, Cpl.	11.4.17	Watson, John, S/23014, Pte.	23.7.18
Summers, Jeffrey, S/26190, Pte., d. of w.	14.4.17	Watt, David, S/17265, L/Cpl., d. of w.	25.4.17
Sutherland, Alexander Fraser, S/26069, Pte.	11.4.17	Watt, Hugh, 220023, L/Cpl., d. of w.	13.9.17
Sutherland, George, 5985, Pte.	13.5.18	Webster, Robert, S/16794, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Sutherland, James Russell, S/11473, Pte.	23.3.18	Weir, Archibald, S/12077, Pte.	26.9.15
Sutherland, James Hourie, S/16434, Pte.	16.9.16	Weir, John Henderson, S/16965, Pte., d. of w.	13.2.17
Surgenor, James, S/10912, Pte.	26.9.15	Weir, John, S/10563, Pte.	26.9.15
Swan, Archibald, 220308, Pte.	24.8.17	Weir, William, S/11634, Pte.	1.1.16
Swan, James, S/9951, Sgt.	26.9.15	West, Andrew Mackay, 9107, Cpl., d., D.C.M.	28.12.18
Syme, James Turpie, S/11897, Cpl.	28.3.18	Westland, Robert, 223028, L/Cpl.	1.8.18
Tait, Richard, 1946, Pte.	31.8.16	White, John, S/41234, Pte.	23.7.18
Tait, Thomas, S/18928, Pte., d. of w.	11.11.15	White, Wilfred, S/23985, Pte.	27.8.17
Taylor, James, S/21744, Pte.	28.6.16	Whitebread, George Henry, S/32184, Pte., d. of w.	1.8.18
Taylor, Leonard, 220025, Pte., d.	11.8.17	Whitelaw, Charles, S/31440, Pte.	20.5.18
Taylor, Samuel, S/29982, Pte.	28.3.18		
Taylor, Samuel Sellars, S/22167, Pte., d. of w.	15.7.16		
Taylor, William, S/12833, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.15		

Whittingham, Benjamin, S/18737, L/Sgt.	1.9.16	Wilson, William, S/21080, Pte.	13.8.16
White, Thomas, S/21569, Pte., d. of w.	10.4.17	Wood, Alexander, S/22172, Pte.	14.7.16
Wightman, James, S/13285, Cpl.	9.4.17	Wood, David, S/11626, Cpl.	24.8.16
Wilkinson, James Lawrie, S/18317, Pte.	4.6.16	Wood, James, S/15732, Pte.	16.9.16
Williamson, Hugh, S/27708, Pte., d. of w.	18.7.17	Wright, William Hubert, 220109, Pte.	24.8.17
Willox, John, S/25399, Pte., d. of w.	12.3.17	Wylie, Alexander, S/22745, Pte.	16.9.16
Wilson, Andrew, 203351, Pte.	28.3.18	Yates, Samuel, S/31407, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.18
Wilson, Harry Glen, S/17529, Pte., d. of w.	7.7.16	Yeadon, Percy, S/23994, Pte., d. of w.	23.3.18
Wilson, James, S/11633, Pte.	26.9.15	Yore, John, S/40068, Pte.	16.9.16
Wilson, James Fleming, 203954, Pte.	28.3.18	Yorston, James Gifford, S/13048, Pte., d.	16.1.16
Wilson, James, 220030, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	Young, Andrew, S/13915, L/Cpl.	11.4.17
Wilson, James, 203280, Pte.	5.4.18	Young, Archibald, S/12579, Pte.	26.4.17
Wilson, Peter Mathewson, S/22698, L/Cpl., d. of w.	2.9.17	Young, David Weir, S/40607, Pte.	31.7.17
Wilson, Robert, S/13079, Pte.	26.9.15	Young, James, S/14271, Pte.	24.4.17
Wilson, Robert, S/40401, Pte., d. of w.	28.7.18	Young, Richard G., S/13054, Pte.	26.9.15
		Young, William, S/18406, Pte.	24.8.16
		Younie, James, S/22469, L/Cpl., d. of w.	16.7.17
		Yuile, Frank, S/40554, Pte., d. of w.	28.12.16

7TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

Aberdeen, William, S/18088, Pte.	17.8.16	Baxter, William, S/40520, Pte., d. of w.	23.8.17
Aikman, Cyril Robertson, S/22736, A/Sgt.	29.3.18	Baxter, William, S/22023, Pte.	20.7.16
Aitken, William, S/13487, Cpl.	25.9.15	Beaton, David, S/15531, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.9.15
Alexander, David, S/43184, Pte.	12.4.17	Behan, Thomas, S/27054, Pte.	23.8.18
Allan, John, S/11456, Pte., d. of w.	1.8.17	Bell, John, S/22068, Pte.	28.6.16
Allan, Robert, S/13565, Pte.	25.9.15	Bell, Walter, S/22191, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Alves, George, S/13290, Pte.	25.9.15	Benham, William, S/17087, Pte.	31.7.17
Anderson, David, 5563, C.S.M., M.M.	3.8.17	Bennett, James, S/18395, Pte.	23.5.16
Anderson, Henry John, S/13518, Pte.	25.9.15	Betts, Charles W., 203102, Pte.	31.7.17
Anderson, James, S/25277, Pte.	28.4.17	Beveridge, George, S/15277, Pte.	25.9.15
Anderson, James Easson, S/18550, Pte., d.	2.10.16	Bingham, George Bruce, S/13720, L/Sgt.	20.8.17
Anderson, Robert Walker, S/15812, Pte.	25.9.15	Birnie, Alexander, S/14335, Pte.	6.5.16
Andrews, Frederick, S/12949, Pte.	28.4.17	Black, Adam Harper, S/13235, L/Sgt.	25.9.15
Archibald, James Henry, S/10640, Pte.	17.8.16	Blackely, William Thomson, S/13514, Pte.	17.8.16
Armstrong, Peter, S/14346, Pte.	25.9.15	Blackwood, John, S/13910, Pte.	25.9.15
Arnott, Robert, S/15260, Pte.	25.9.15	Bleasdale, Edward, 6678, Pte.	3.8.17
Arthur, Charles, S/16129, Sgt.	18.7.16	Blomfield, William Percy, S/15279, Pte.	25.9.15
Atkinson, Ernest, S/23910, Pte.	12.4.17	Blunden, Edward Henry, S/17908, Cpl.	31.7.17
Aubrey, Reis, S/21624, Pte.	17.8.16	Boal, Hugh I., S/15832, Pte.	25.9.15
Austin, Edgar, S/25499, Pte.	28.4.17	Borland, William, S/14013, Pte.	25.9.15
Baird, William, S/20346, Pte.	17.8.16	Borthwick, John, S/15661, Pte.	21.7.17
Baldwin, Alfred Robert, S/22990, Pte., d. of w.	26.3.18	Bourhill, Francis, S/22822, Pte.	20.8.17
Barclay, John, S/16876, Pte.	25.9.15	Boyd, Alexander, S/16804, L/Cpl.	28.1.17
Barnard, Charles, 200384, A/Cpl.	24.8.17	Boyd, William G., S/13909, L/Cpl.	3.11.15
Barns, James, S/15319, Pte.	25.9.15	Boyes, Francis Sidney, S/13447, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Barr, Robert Niven, S/13856, Cpl., d. of w.	26.9.15	Boyle, Peter, S/15522, Pte.	25.9.15
Barrie, Arthur M'Donald L., 9604, L/Cpl.	3.7.17	Bradley, Edward, S/17910, Pte.	31.7.17
Barrie, Thomas Baird, S/11187, Pte.	17.8.16	Bradley, Michael, S/20359, Pte.	5.4.17
Barrow, Joseph, S/16733, Sgt., d. of w.	23.2.16	Bray, Herbert Arthur, 201135, Pte.	28.7.17
Bates, John, S/15951, Pte.	17.8.16	Brewer, Charles, S/15335, Pte., d. of w.	6.5.16
Baxter, Alexander, S/13495, Cpl.	24.8.17	Broadfoot, William, S/22042, Pte.	3.8.17
Baxter, Thomas, S/10368, Pte., d., home.	21.3.18	Brodrick, James, S/26296, Pte.	28.4.17
		Brooks, Walter, S/20292, Pte., d. of w.	26.5.16
		Brown, Alexander, S/14114, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
		Brown, Charles, S/13389, Sgt.	10.9.15

Brown, David Hart, S/17865, Pte.	3.11.15	Campbell, John, S/16953, Cpl.	17.8.16
Brown, Henry B., S/15318, Pte.	25.9.15	Campbell, John, S/23787, Pte.	28.3.18
Brown, Hugh, S/14399, Pte.	25.9.15	Campbell, John, S/26964, Pte.	28.4.17
Brown, John, S/15241, L/Cpl.	28.6.16	Campbell, Peter, S/14078, Pte.	25.9.15
Brown, John, S/20730, Cpl.	16.8.16	Campbell, Robert Gordon, S/13995, Pte.	25.9.15
Brown, Robert, S/18487, Pte.	1.12.15	Canning, James, S/15973, Pte., d. of w.	20.7.15
Brown, Robert, S/14080, Pte.	23.8.16	Cantwell, Edward, S/11927, Pte.	28.6.16
Brown, Robert, S/21054, Pte.	23.4.17	Carlyle, Walter, 9169, Pte., d. of w.	26.8.16
Brown, Stanley, 200937, Pte.	25.7.17	Carmichael, Dugald, S/13490, Pte.	25.9.15
Brown, Thomas, S/21753, Pte.	17.8.16	Carmichael, John, S/15239, Pte., d. of w.	27.10.15
Brown, William McQueen C., S/14245, Pte.	25.9.15	Carpenter, Walter James, S/26074, Pte.	28.3.18
Bruce, David, S/22913, Pte.	28.4.17	Carr, Donald, 9268, Pte.	23.4.17
Bryce, Robert Reid, S/13268, Sgt., d. of w.	30.9.15	Carrick, Peter, S/20605, L/Cpl.	20.8.17
Bryce, Thomas Hamilton, S/22738, L/Cpl.	14.10.17	Carson, William, S/18030, Pte., d. of w.	22.5.16
Buick, David, S/21520, Pte., d. of w.	14.4.17	Carswell, John, S/40525, Pte.	8.7.17
Buick, Thomas Walker, S/14144, Pte.	25.9.15	Caven, Thomas, S/22968, Pte.	28.3.18
Bullock, James, S/20574, Pte., d. of w.	12.3.17	Chapman, John Harris, 203114, Pte.	31.7.17
Burke, Patrick, S/16023, Pte.	30.5.16	Chapman, John William, S/22092, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.16
Burness, Hector Edward, S/18715, Pte.	23.4.17	Cheyne, Charles, S/22548, Pte.	18.3.17
Burnett, Alexander, S/13789, C.S.M., d. of w.	6.10.15	Chisholm, Alexander, S/43196, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Burns, Alexander Morris, S/13423, Cpl., d. of w.	28.9.15	Christie, John, S/13922, L/Cpl., d. of w.	28.9.15
Burns, Andrew, S/43246, Pte.	11.10.16	Christie, William John, S/13421, L/Cpl., d. of w.	12.10.15
Burns, Matthew, 200546, Pte.	12.4.17	Clark, Alexander, S/29857, Pte.	29.8.18
Busby, Alexander, S/20225, Pte.	23.4.17	Clark, John, S/13521, Sgt.	25.9.15
Byers, Adam, S/13596, L/Sgt.	28.5.16	Clark, Joseph, S/22030, Pte.	24.3.18
Byth, John, S/23909, Pte., d. of w.	3.8.17	Clark, Robert James, 201178, Pte.	20.8.17
Caldwell, William, S/17933, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.5.16	Clark, William, 220237, Pte., d. of w.	28.3.18
Cameron, Alick Cassels, S/13478, Pte.	25.9.15	Clayton, James, S/18097, Pte.	23.4.17
Cameron, Charles Dawson, S/30420, Pte.	19.9.17	Clayton, John, S/40867, Pte.	31.7.17
Cameron, Donald, S/22954, Pte.	13.10.16	Cockburn, James, S/31914, Pte.	28.3.18
Cameron, Donald, 5091, C.S.M.	9.4.17	Collins, Thomas, S/20371, Pte., d. of w.	18.8.16
Cameron, Donald, S/22259, Pte., d. of w.	25.7.16	Connor, John, S/13452, Pte.	25.9.15
Cameron, Dougald, S/10808, Pte.	28.3.18	Cooper, James, S/13975, Pte.	25.9.15
Cameron, Ewen, S/23935, Pte.	3.8.17	Copland, James, S/15539, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Cameron, Gordon Stewart, S/29724, Pte.	20.8.17	Couston, William, S/29654, Pte.	23.2.18
Cameron, Hugh, S/20088, Pte.	20.8.17	Coventry, Alexander, S/21630, Pte.	31.7.17
Cameron, Hugh, S/21772, Pte.	8.7.17	Cowan, Peter, S/18941, Pte., d. of w.	10.4.17
Cameron, James, S/13462, Sgt.	16.1.16	Cowie, John James, S/13806, L/Cpl., d. of w.	28.9.15
Cameron, John, S/16513, Cpl.	8.2.18	Cowie, Lindsay, S/13632, Pte.	25.9.15
Cameron, John, S/13143, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Cox, Stephen John, 7686, A/Cpl.	28.9.17
Cameron, John H., S/13827, Pte.	27.4.16	Craig, Charles Stewart, S/29996, Pte.	28.3.18
Cameron, Lachlan, S/21175, Pte., d. of w.	29.4.17	Craig, John, S/14124, Pte.	25.9.15
Cameron, Malcolm, S/13244, Pte.	25.9.15	Craig, John, S/16931, Pte.	3.11.15
Cameron, Robert Allan, S/13145, Sgt.	25.9.15	Craig, Robert, 220201, Pte.	17.10.17
Cameron, William Adie, S/13756, Pte.	13.11.17	Cranston, John Buchan, 5651, C.S.M., mentioned in Despatches.	16.7.16
Cameron, William Kennedy, S/13430, Pte.	25.9.15	Creamer, Thomas, S/22460, Pte.	3.8.17
Cameron, William, S/13383, Sgt.	25.9.15	Crearer, John, S/31771, Pte.	27.3.18
Cameron, William, 200206, Pte.	12.4.17	Crisp, Thomas Nathaniel, 9315, Pte.	20.8.17
Campbell, Charles, 1653, Pte.	17.8.16	Cumming, Donald, S/25340, Pte., d.	7.2.17
Campbell, Dugald, S/27782, Pte.	23.4.17	Cumming, Patrick, S/13633, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Campbell, George, S/14268, Pte.	25.9.15	Cumming, William, S/29789, Pte.	28.3.18
Campbell, Hugh, S/13492, Cpl.	25.9.15	Cunningham, Allan, S/14350, Pte.	24.8.17
Campbell, James, S/23937, Pte.	19.8.16	Curran, John R., S/13986, Pte.	27.4.16
Campbell, John, S/18726, Pte.	8.7.17	Currie, David Morrison, 200600, Pte.	12.4.17
		Cuthbertson, David, S/22255, Pte.	7.4.17
		Dalglish, Arthur, S/25310, A/Sgt.	12.4.17

Daly, Alexander, S/15520, Pte.	25.9.15	Elliott, John, S/20723, Pte., d. of w.	28.4.16
Davidson, James, S/13090, L/Cpl., d. of w.	17.8.16	Ewing, James, S/18615, Pte.	28.4.17
Davidson, James, S/17919, L/Cpl., d. of w.	24.8.16	Ewing, Robert, S/43186, Pte.	9.4.17
Davidson, John, S/16535, Pte.	28.3.18	Ewing, Thomas, S/40571, Pte.	28.3.18
Davidson, Robert, S/22798, Pte.	28.4.17	Ewing, William, S/15263, Pte.	25.9.15
Davidson, William, S/43192, Pte., d. of w.	17.10.16	Fairbairn, Donald Hugh, 201451, Pte.	31.7.17
Davidson, William, S/14160, Pte.	25.7.17	Fairgrieve, Peter, S/29967, Pte.	31.7.17
Davies, Edward George, S/21725, Pte.	24.8.17	Fairlie, Andrew, S/43181, Pte.	13.10.16
Davis, Thomas, S/16025, Pte.	25.9.15	Fala, George Alexander, S/12044, Pte.	28.4.17
Dawson, William, S/17076, Pte., d. of w.	23.7.16	Faulds, John, S/22988, Pte.	28.4.17
Dewar, John, S/43138, Pte.	3.8.17	Ferguson, Daniel, S/14120, Pte.	25.9.15
Dick, William, 203343, Pte.	24.8.17	Ferguson, Donald, S/24522, Pte.	28.3.18
Dickie, James, S/14249, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Ferguson, William, S/16944, Pte.	28.4.17
Dickson, Richard John, S/13783, Sgt.	28.4.17	Finlay, Charles Arthur, S/20962, Pte.	22.5.16
Dignan, John, S/15805, Pte., d. of w.	1.10.16	Finlayson, John, S/40942, Pte.	28.1.17
Dinwiddie, Archibald Hutton, S/26153, Pte.	14.10.17	Fisher, John Morrin, 200398, Pte., d. of w.	14.4.17
Dobbie, William, S/31774, Pte., d. of w.	27.3.18	Fleming, Harry, S/21667, L/Cpl., d. of w., mentioned in Despatches.	27.2.18
Docherty, Charles, S/24138, Pte.	28.4.17	Fleming, William W., 220242, Pte.	27.3.18
Dodds, George, S/12511, Pte.	31.7.17	Fletcher, Donald, S/26398, Pte.	28.4.17
Doig, David, 9041, Sgt.	20.8.17	Flint, Henry, S/15518, Pte.	25.9.15
Dolan, Robert Crockett, S/30567, Pte., d.	29.9.18	Forbes, David, 200270, Pte., d. of w.	14.4.17
Donald, George, 200102, Sgt., d. of w.	12.8.17	Forbes, James, S/13719, Pte.	25.9.15
Donald, James Young, S/12531, Pte.	9.4.17	Forbes, William, 3/5901, Pte.	28.3.18
Donald, William, S/20002, Pte.	25.7.17	Fordyce, Andrew L., S/12104, Pte.	25.9.15
Donaldson, George, S/16797, Pte.	25.9.15	Forrest, Richard, S/13837, Pte.	12.4.17
Donaldson, James, S/20409, A/Cpl.	10.2.16	Forsyth, Alexander, S/15871, Sgt.	17.8.16
Donaldson, Robert, S/22619, Pte.	28.3.18	Fox, Edwin Charles, 9504, L/Cpl.	28.3.18
Donegan, Alexander, 8900, Cpl., M.M.	20.8.17	Fox, Joseph, 8289, Cpl.	3.8.17
Donnelly, James, S/43229, Pte.	28.4.17	Fox, Patrick, S/14385, Pte.	25.9.15
Douglas, James, S/13781, Pte.	25.9.15	Foy, James, S/17901, Pte., d. of w.	29.2.16
Dove, John, S/11561, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	29.8.16	Frame, Alexander, 203074, Pte.	3.8.17
Dowd, Daniel, S/16606, Pte.	12.4.17	Fraser, Alexander, S/40037, Pte., d. of w.	11.8.17
Downie, John Campbell, 9552, Pte.	23.4.17	Fraser, Alexander, 203908, Pte.	28.3.18
Downie, Peter, S/12381, L/Cpl., d. of w.	25.9.15	Fraser, Alexander, 200313, Pte.	28.3.18
Downs, Peter, S/14117, Pte.	4.6.16	Fraser, Andrew, S/16566, Pte.	17.8.16
Downs, Stanley M., S/23928, Pte.	27.3.18	Fraser, David John, 200141, A/Cpl., d. of w.	14.4.18
Drummond, James, S/13223, Pte.	25.9.15	Fraser, Douglas, S/13144, Sgt.	25.9.15
Drewett, Douglas Walker, S/22909, Pte.	3.10.18	Fraser, James, S/22864, Pte.	28.3.18
Drysdale, John, S/15245, Sgt., D.C.M.	23.4.17	Fraser, James Craig, S/40027, Pte.	9.4.17
Dunbar, William, S/17979, Pte.	3.11.15	Fraser, James, 3/5045, Pte.	18.7.16
Duncan, Alister, S/21045, Pte., d. of w.	28.3.18	Fraser, James, 3/6244, Cpl., d., home.	23.2.15
Duncan, James Hume, S/18498, Pte.	28.4.17	Fraser, John, 1244, Pte., d. of w.	18.8.16
Duncan, Robert, S/13930, Pte.	25.9.15	Fraser, William, 201407, Pte.	20.8.17
Duncan, William, S/22893, Pte.	28.1.17	Frood, Thomas, S/20698, Pte.	17.7.16
Dunlop, Andrew Ritchie, S/18549, Pte.	28.4.17	Fulton, Adam, S/14190, Pte.	25.9.15
Dunn, Alexander, S/13459, Pte.	25.9.15	Fulton, William Campbell, S/15929, Pte., d. of w.	21.8.16
Dunn, Samuel Youldon, S/15443, Pte.	25.9.15	Fyfe, James, S/13190, Pte., d. of w.	16.10.15
Dunn, William, S/15903, Pte.	8.7.17	Fyffe, David Thomas Passionate, 9553, L/Cpl.	3.8.17
Durrant, John, 200264, Pte.	24.8.17	Gardiner, Malcolm, S/14402, Pte.	28.4.17
Easy, John William, S/25950, Pte.	31.7.17	Garrick, Charles, S/22689, Pte., d.	27.1.17
Edgar, Robert, S/24139, Pte.	17.10.17	Gatheral, James, S/13279, Sgt.	25.9.15
Edgar, Robert, S/13600, L/Cpl.	9.4.17	Geddes, John Coupland, S/15447, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Edmondstone, John, S/15624, Pte.	25.9.15	Geddes, John George, S/40365, Pte., d. of w.	29.3.18
Edwards, John, S/30441, Pte.	14.10.17	Gerrard, John, S/14372, Pte., d. of w.	29.9.15
Edwards, Walter Leonard, 220295, Pte.	24.3.18	Gibb, Andrew, S/14308, Pte.	25.7.17
Elder, Lawrence, 220206, Pte.	21.9.17		
Elliott, William, S/26523, Cpl., d.	29.3.17		

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Gibb, Hugh, S/16902, L/Cpl.	24.3.18	Hancock, John, S/14067, Pte.	25.9.15
Gibb, Thomas, S/14207, Pte.	13.10.17	Hardie, Andrew, S/10999, Pte.	23.4.17
Gibson, David, S/15320, Pte.	25.9.15	Harkin, Robert, S/23216, Pte.	31.7.17
Gibson, John, S/16918, Sgt.	17.8.16	Harrison, Joseph, S/16462, Pte.	25.9.15
Gibson, Norman, S/30030, Pte.	28.3.18	Haston, John, S/30364, Pte.	20.8.17
Gibson, Robert, S/16478, Pte.	28.3.18	Hay, James, S/13850, Pte.	25.9.15
Gilchrist, Thomas Sedgwick Saunders, S/16110, Pte.	12.4.17	Hay, Richard Symons, S/14143, Pte.	25.9.15
Gill, Octavius, S/24091, Pte., d.	7.8.17	Hay, William Douglas, S/12876, A/C.S.M.	17.8.16
Glancey, James, S/14353, Pte.	5.5.16	Headspeath, William, S/16503, Pte.	28.4.17
Glancey, John, S/13714, Pte., d. of w.	31.8.15	Heathwood, Herbert, S/21316, Pte.	27.4.16
Glen, Thomas, S/22368, L/Cpl.	23.4.17	Hemphill, Alexander M'Phee, S/22130, L/Cpl., d. of w.	30.4.18
Godwin, Frederick William, S/40626, Pte.	24.8.17	Henderson, Adam, 4127, Cpl.	28.3.18
Gordon, Adam, S/16468, Pte.	17.8.16	Henderson, Andrew, S/21512, Pte.	17.8.16
Gore, Robert, S/20738, Pte.	22.5.16	Henderson, David Meikle, S/14251, L/Cpl.	30.4.16
Gorlack, John, 220245, Pte.	28.3.18	Henderson, John, S/17942, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.17
Gow, Thomas, S/43131, Pte.	28.3.18	Herd, John, S/15547, Pte.	12.4.17
Graham, Alexander, S/26865, Pte., d.	26.6.17	Herridge, Stanley George, S/21025, Pte.	17.8.16
Graham, George Gosman, S/22797, Pte., d.	31.7.17	Hewison, Francis Ernest, S/26225, Pte., d. of w.	11.7.18
Graham, James, S/14289, Pte.	25.9.15	Hewitson, John, S/14305, Pte.	25.9.15
Graham, James William, S/25458, Cpl., d. of w.	6.5.17	Higgins, Hugh, S/15265, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Graham, John, S/13392, Sgt.	28.4.17	Hobson, Wilfred Dyson, S/23975, Pte.	11.9.16
Graham, Robert, S/13458, Pte., d. of w.	3.10.15	Hodge, Henry, S/16647, Pte.	25.9.15
Grainger, George, S/43129, d. of w.	19.6.17	Holden, Colin, S/18746, Pte., d. of w.	17.7.16
Grant, Donald Patrick Clarke, S/22804, L/Cpl.	12.4.17	Hollingworth, Tom, S/22261, Pte.	28.4.17
Grant, Gordon, S/13136, Pte.	25.9.15	Hope, David, S/21600, Pte.	24.8.17
Grant, Harry Charles, S/14099, Pte.	25.9.15	Hope, John, S/14174, Pte.	29.4.16
Grant, James Douglas, S/14033, Pte.	25.9.15	Horn, James, S/16338, Pte., d. of w.	29.7.17
Gray, Harry, S/22016, Pte.	28.4.17	Hotchkiss, John Gilchrist, 220250, Pte., d. of w., Germany, prisoner of war.	1.4.18
Gray, James, S/17143, Pte.	3.8.17	Howard, Charles, S/13216, Pte.	25.9.15
Gray, John Murray, S/23809, Pte.	12.9.16	Howe, Thomas Henry, S/41130, Pte., d. of w.	3.6.18
Gray, William Dunlop, S/26577, Pte., d. of w.	30.4.17	Howieson, Adam, S/40038, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17
Green, Benjamin Ernest, S/23811, Pte.	8.9.16	Howson, William, S/23879, L/Cpl., d. of w.	5.8.17
Grieve, Thomas, S/30421, Pte.	20.8.17	Hugh, Thomas, S/16108, Pte.	25.9.15
Griffen, Patrick, S/21770, Pte.	22.5.16	Hume, William Young, S/13911, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Grindlay, John, S/11711, Pte.	24.8.17	Hunter, George, S/13987, Pte.	25.9.15
Gunn, Ronald Stuart, S/15824, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Hunter, John Alexander, 3/5662, Pte.	25.7.17
Hadden, Andrew William, S/15718, Pte.	25.9.15	Hunter, William Winning, S/13697, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Hailstones, Thomas, S/16112, Pte.	3.8.17	Hutchinson, Laurence, S/16947, L/Cpl.	18.7.16
Haldane, Matthew, S/14326, Pte.	25.9.15	Hutchison, Charles Frederick Beeth- oven, S/22098, Pte.	28.4.17
Hall, Albert, S/27046, Pte.	28.4.17	Hutchison, Henry John, S/16934, Sgt., d. of w.	7.5.16
Hall, James, S/16111, Pte.	25.9.15	Hutchison, Thomas, S/17152, L/Cpl.	3.8.17
Hall, William Main, S/13323, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Hutton, Robert, S/18650, Pte.	3.11.15
Hallside, Harry, S/20603, Pte.	3.8.17	Hutton, William Whitehead, S/13782, Pte.	25.9.15
Hamilton, Andrew, S/15234, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15	Hynds, Arthur, S/14393, Pte.	2.11.15
Hamilton, James, S/14014, Pte.	25.9.15	Inch, John, S/13004, Pte.	25.9.15
Hamilton, John, S/26094, Pte.	28.3.18	Irvine, James, S/16956, Pte., d. of w.	1.5.16
Hamilton, Robert, S/14057, Pte., d. of w.	26.9.15	Irvine, William, S/20406, Pte., d. of w.	12.4.17
Hamilton, William, S/29488, Pte., d. of w.	25.8.17	Jack, Thomas, S/21651, Pte.	12.4.17
Hammond, Robert, S/11158, Sgt., d. of w.	31.1.16	Jackson, James, S/20989, Pte.	28.4.17
Hammond, Thomas, S/20304, Pte., d.	28.3.18	Jamieson, John, S/14051, Pte.	25.9.15
Hampton, Leslie Frank, S/13451, Pte.	25.9.15	Jannets, William, 220307, Pte.	28.3.18
Hanby, James William, S/13675, Pte.	25.9.15		

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Jewell, Alexander, S/17593, Pte.	28.3.18	Lawrie, Robert, S/14027, Pte.	25.9.15
John, William Daniel, S/21739, Pte.	28.1.17	Lawson, Harriot Bain, S/14106, Pte.	3.8.17
Johnson, Edward, S/21176, Pte.	28.4.17	Lawson, Stephen Bayne, S/20597, Pte.	20.8.17
Johnston, David, S/13643, Pte., d.	10.12.15	Legge, James Alexander, S/15424, Pte., d. of w.	13.7.17
Johnston, Robert, S/13189, Pte.	25.9.15	Leigh, Charles Henry, S/17925, Pte.	9.4.17
Johnston, Rowland, S/15536, Pte., d.	23.9.15	Leishman, William, S/15425, Pte.	25.9.15
Johnston, William, S/16889, L/Cpl.	17.8.16	Leitch, John, S/13427, Pte.	25.7.17
Johnstone, Donald, S/20349, Pte.	28.3.18	Leitch, Neil, S/17591, Pte.	2.1.17
Johnstone, James Bruce, S/13541, Sgt.	27.2.16	Leith, James William, S/13693, A/L/Sgt.	13.10.16
Johnstone, James, 220311, Pte.	28.3.18	Letham, Charles James, S/16776, L/Cpl.	27.2.16
Johnstone, Morrison, S/21281, Pte.	17.8.16	Letham, William Tudhope, S/14217, Pte.	25.9.15
Johnstone, Robert, S/16117, Pte.	2.12.15	Lewis, David, S/21470, Pte., d. of w.	29.3.18
Johnstone, William, S/21013, Pte.	5.5.16	Lewis, George, S/29634, Pte.	20.8.17
Jolly, William, S/20787, Pte.	23.4.17	Lind, Andrew, S/16015, Pte.	25.9.15
Jones, Hugh Thomas, 201215, Cpl.	24.12.17	Lindsay, Alexander, S/18600, Pte.	28.4.17
Jones, John Balfour, S/13802, L/Cpl.	10.9.15	Lindsay, Daniel, S/20195, Pte., d. of w.	26.6.16
Jordan, James, S/29807, Pte.	28.4.17	Lindsay, John, S/15566, Pte.	25.9.15
Keane, Charles, S/40206, Pte., d.	18.7.18	Lindsay, John H., 203117, Pte.	20.8.17
Keating, Henry, S/25880, Pte., d. of w.	24.4.17	Little, George, S/18483, Pte., d. of w.	22.1.16
Keir, John Harley, S/13673, Sgt.	25.9.15	Livesey, James, S/21193, A/Cpl.	28.4.17
Kelly, John, S/18641, L/Cpl., M.M.	28.4.17	Lochhead, John, S/27176, Pte.	23.4.17
Kelly, John, S/13851, Pte.	17.7.16	Lockley, Percy, 201145, L/Cpl., d. of w.	16.5.18
Kelly, William, S/24025, Pte.	28.3.18	Logan, James Joseph, S/13089, Pte.	25.9.15
Kelly, William, S/16803, Pte.	17.8.16	Ludlaw, Fred, S/23834, Pte.	11.10.16
Kelso, Archibald, S/13249, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15	Lugton, Peter, S/22238, Pte.	24.8.17
Kendall, Bernard, S/21107, Pte.	17.8.16	Lyle, Robert, S/13225, Pte.	3.8.17
Kendall, Charles, S/23822, Pte.	13.10.16	Mabon, Robert, S/13738, L/Cpl.	22.6.16
Kennedy, John, S/23280, Pte.	28.1.17	M'Allister, John, S/40093, Pte.	20.8.17
Kennedy, Neil, 200179, Pte.	1.8.17	M'Arthur, Gavin Watson, S/30548, L/Cpl.	31.7.17
Kennedy, Robert, S/31352, Pte.	10.2.18	Macaskill, Donald, S/16056, Pte.	25.9.15
Kennedy, William, S/17787, Pte.	22.5.16	M'Bean, Duncan, S/43171, Pte.	28.4.17
Kerr, Connell, S/14409, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Bennett, Arthur, S/21577, Pte., d. of w.	13.4.17
Kerr, David, S/18813, Pte.	17.8.16	M'Call, Archibald Douglas, S/13754, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Kilpatrick, Robert, S/15804, Pte.	15.3.17	M'Call, John, S/10017, Pte.	24.8.17
King, David Wilson, S/14359, Pte.	10.9.15	M'Callum, Angus, S/14226, Pte.	12.3.16
Kinghorn, Lewis, S/14012, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Callum, Dickson, S/15258, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
Kinnaird, Samuel, S/20696, Pte.	28.4.17	M'Callum, John, S/15814, L/Cpl., mentioned in Despatches.	5.5.16
Kinniburgh, Alexander, S/13882, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Cheyne, Alexander J., S/18008, Pte.	28.4.16
Kippen, John, S/16246, Pte.	6.9.16	M'Cheyne, David, S/13563, Cpl., d. of w.	13.3.17
Kirk, George, S/13369, Pte.	12.4.17	M'Coll, Angus, S/20983, Pte.	23.5.16
Kirkaldy, Alexander, 9232, Pte.	25.7.17	M'Coll, Coll Livingstone, S/24488, Pte.	28.3.18
Kirkwood, James, S/13644, Pte., d. of w.	25.8.16	M'Connachie, Robert, S/22018, Pte.	14.7.16
Kissell, Richard, 203382, Pte.	20.8.17	M'Corquidale, James, S/13985, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Knight, Francis Edward, S/13358, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Crone, David, S/29493, Pte.	28.4.17
Lafontaine, Fernand, S/16796, Pte., d., home.	19.2.16	M'Cubbin, John, S/16844, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
Laidlaw, Duncan, 202993, Pte.	3.8.17	MacCulloch, Iain Hugh, S/13691, Sgt.	25.9.15
Lamb, John, S/22317, Pte., d.	8.11.16	M'Dermott, Michael, S/16914, Pte.	27.4.16
Lamb, William Charles, S/13537, C.S.M., D.C.M.	17.8.16	M'Diarmid, Alexander, S/13755, Pte.	25.9.15
Lamb, William, S/13773, Pte.	28.6.16	MacDonald, Alexander, S/20172, L/Cpl.	11.10.16
Lamond, James, 220304, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Donald, Alexander, S/21705, Pte.	23.4.17
Lamont, John, S/15801, Pte.	25.9.15	MacDonald, Alick, S/40439, Pte.	28.8.18
Larkin, Francis Joseph, S/18705, L/Cpl.	12.10.16	M'Donald, Donald, S/21386, Pte.	17.8.16
Latto, William, S/21333, Pte.	18.3.17		
Lauder, David, 8107, Cpl., d. of w.	3.8.17		
Lavelle, Michael, 9816, Pte.	18.7.16		
Laverty, Patrick, S/15524, Pte.	25.9.15		
Law, Henry, 3/5698, L/Cpl.	28.7.18		

MacDonald, Donald, S/27375, Pte., d. of w.	9.7.17	M'Intosh, James, S/14240, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
MacDonald, Donald John, S/23860, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Intyre, Alfred Henry, S/22165, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
MacDonald, Ewen, S/23858, Pte.	9.4.17	M'Intyre, Duncan, S/14149, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Donald, Farquhar, S/40010, L/Cpl.	14.10.17	MacIntyre, James, S/16193, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Donald, Farquhar, 200589, A/Sgt.	31.7.17	MacIntyre, Roderick, S/26385, Pte.	25.7.17
MacDonald, Finlay, S/25358, Pte., d., home.	9.7.17	M'Intyre, Wylie Robert, S/14403, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
MacDonald, George, S/17806, Pte.	28.3.18	M'Inulty, James, S/15803, Pte.	31.10.16
MacDonald, James A., S/25317, Cpl.	28.4.17	M'Kain, Dan, S/16505, Pte.	23.5.16
MacDonald, James M., 200603, Pte.	28.4.17	M'Kay, Alexander, 202968, Pte.	31.7.17
MacDonald, John, S/21082, L/Cpl.	22.5.16	MacKay, Alexander, S/17874, Pte., d. of w.	13.3.17
MacDonald, John, S/16389, Pte.	13.10.16	M'Kay, Charles, S/26515, Pte.	31.7.17
M'Donald, Kenneth, S/16052, Pte.	17.8.16	M'Kay, George, 3/6719, Pte.	24.8.17
MacDonald, Kenneth, S/20496, Pte., d. of w., home.	15.9.16	MacKay, George, 201106, Pte.	28.4.17
MacDonald, Malcolm, S/14074, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	M'Kay, James, S/15118, Pte.	23.4.17
MacDonald, Matthew, 203189, Pte., d. of w.	26.8.17	MacKay, John, 200165, Pte., d.	2.9.18
M'Donald, Norman, S/14209, Pte.	25.9.15	MacKay, Peter, S/17993, Pte., d. of w.	28.1.16
M'Donald, Peter Sidney Edwin, S/15906, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Kay, William G., S/40960, Pte.	12.3.17
MacDonald, Peter, S/17082, Pte.	27.4.16	M'Kechan, Walter Fairbairn, S/21844, Pte.	28.4.17
M'Donald, Peter, S/13901, Cpl., d. of w., home, mentioned in Despatches.	7.5.17	M'Keen, Thomas, S/16574, Pte.	17.8.16
M'Donald, Peter, S/13830, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.8.16	M'Kenna, James, S/20029, Pte.	28.4.17
M'Donald, Robert, S/16060, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	M'Kenzie, Alexander, S/23869, Pte.	23.8.16
M'Dougall, John, S/13620, Pte.	25.9.15	Mackenzie, Alick, S/16057, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Dougall, John, S/16957, L/Cpl., M.M.	16.7.16	MacKenzie, Allan, S/13699, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Dougall, Neil, S/13744, Pte., d.	28.2.16	MacKenzie, Allan, 3/5632, Pte.	8.5.16
MacEachan, John, 200180, Pte.	25.4.17	M'Kenzie, David Ross Howie, S/16866, Pte.	25.9.15
MacEachan, Ronald J., S/23850, Pte.	28.4.17	MacKenzie, Donald, S/14034, Pte.	23.4.17
M'Ewan, David Martin, S/15426, L/Cpl., d. of w.	25.4.17	MacKenzie, Donald, S/13134, Sgt.	25.9.15
M'Ewan, James Miller, S/18488, Pte.	23.5.16	MacKenzie, Ewan F., S/25289, Pte.	31.7.17
M'Ewan, John, S/24345, Pte., d. of w.	5.8.17	MacKenzie, Gibson, S/20728, L/Cpl.	28.6.16
M'Ewan, William, S/16113, Pte., d. of w.	28.5.16	MacKenzie, Gilbert, S/12857, Pte.	23.4.17
M'Fadyen, Colin, S/13532, Pte.	25.9.15	MacKenzie, John, 3/5108, L/Sgt., d. of w.	4.4.18
MacFarlane, James, S/20635, Pte.	16.8.16	M'Kenzie, John, 201303, Pte.	28.3.18
MacFarlane, James, S/23571, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.17	MacKenzie, John, S/40242, Pte.	28.4.17
M'Farlane, John Blair, S/15573, Pte.	25.9.15	MacKenzie, John, S/25406, Pte., d. of w.	28.4.17
M'George, Robert, S/21629, Pte.	19.1.17	M'Kenzie, Peter, S/15421, Sgt.	12.3.17
M'Gillivray, Donald, S/23862, Pte.	28.4.17	M'Kenzie, Roderick, S/40007, Pte.	23.10.16
M'Gillivray, Hector, S/16928, Pte.	17.8.16	M'Kercher, Robert James, S/40004, Pte.	23.10.16
M'Ginn, James, S/15949, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Kerrow, Andrew, S/20945, Pte.	28.6.16
M'Girr, John, S/14145, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Mackie, David, S/13918, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Gowan, James Alexander, S/13888, L/Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	9.10.16	M'Kie, Gilbert, S/17863, Cpl., D.C.M.	24.3.18
M'Gregor, Allan, 200291, Cpl., d. of w.	2.8.17	MacKie, William, S/13338, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Gregor, Allan, S/25361, Pte.	28.4.17	M'Killop, John, S/22951, Pte., d. of w.	9.5.17
M'Gregor, Gregor, S/13326, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Kim, James, S/21712, Pte.	17.8.16
M'Guinness, Edward, S/43233, Pte.	3.8.17	MacKinnon, Duncan, S/43198, Pte., d. of w.	10.4.17
M'Houll, William Brownlee, S/14061, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Kinstrie, Joseph Gourlay, 220218, Pte., d. of w.	10.12.17
M'Ilhenny, Arthur, S/20757, Pte.	23.8.16	Mackintosh, John, 203220, Pte.	3.8.17
MacInnes, Alexander, S/13700, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Laren, James, 1648, Pte., d. of w.	17.8.16
M'Innes, Duncan, S/13000, L/Cpl.	12.4.17	M'Laren, Malcolm, S/22415, Pte., d. of w.	29.4.17
M'Intosh, Duncan, S/21017, Pte.	31.7.17	MacLauchlan, John, S/20069, Pte.	5.4.17
M'Intosh, James, 220259, Pte.	22.3.18	Maclean, Donald, 200432, Pte.	3.8.17
		Maclean, Donald, S/14339, Pte.	10.9.15
		M'Lean, John, S/13656, Pte., d. of w.	19.8.16

Maclean, John, S/14252, Pte.	25.9.15	M'Shiells, Charles Frederick, S/21564, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Maclean, Malcolm, S/23871, Pte.	12.3.17	MacTavish, Donald, S/17870, L/Cpl., d. of w.	26.4.17
M'Lean, Samuel, S/16550, Pte.	3.11.15	M'Vey, Hugh, S/13818, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Lean, Walter Stevenson, S/16768, Pte.	28.4.16	MacWhirr, Thomas Gladstone, S/16841, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Lean, William, S/23916, Pte.	11.9.16	M'Whirter, Robert, S/13661, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Lean, William, S/20283, Pte.	17.6.16	M'William, Andrew, S/16071, L/Cpl.	28.8.16
M'Leish, Alexander, S/15833, L/Cpl., d. of w., home.	22.10.15	Mair, Charles Fraser, S/40964, L/Cpl.	20.8.17
M'Lellan, Hugh, S/13821, Pte.	25.9.15	Mair, William, S/14386, Pte., d. of w.	23.5.16
M'Leman, James, S/21850, Pte.	24.8.17	Maitland, James George, S/30558, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Lennan, George, S/23132, L/Cpl.	28.4.17	Maltman, William, S/20198, Pte.	17.10.17
MacLennan, John Cameron, 200293, L/Cpl.	28.4.17	Manderston, James, S/13939, Pte.	25.9.15
MacLennan, Roderick, S/30698, Pte., d. of w.	22.8.17	Marshall, George, S/16635, Pte.	17.8.16
M'Leod, Chisholm, S/13747, Pte.	23.4.17	Marshall, John, S/20627, Pte., d. of w.	28.4.17
M'Leod, Donald Campbell, S/15327, Pte.	17.8.16	Marshall, Robert Somerville, S/13847, Sgt.	25.9.15
MacLeod, Donald, S/27392, Pte., d. of w.	27.4.17	Marshall, Robert, S/18647, Pte.	3.11.15
M'Leod, Duncan, 1492, Pte.	17.8.16	Marshall, Robert W., S/20766, Pte., d., Germany.	16.7.18
M'Leod, George, 9555, Pte.	28.4.17	Marshall, Theodore, S/23836, Pte., d. of w., home.	1.8.17
MacLeod, James, 200280, Pte., d. of w.	23.6.17	Martin, Joseph George, S/25580, L/Cpl.	3.8.17
M'Leod, John, 201415, Pte.	28.7.17	Mason, John, S/22081, Pte., d. of w.	18.7.16
M'Leod, John Murdoch, S/13548, C.S.M.	25.9.15	Mason, William Day, S/40016, Dmr., d. of w.	14.10.16
MacLeod, Norman, S/23873, Pte.	8.7.17	Masterton, George, S/15341, Pte.	3.11.15
MacLeod, Roderick, S/22712, Pte., d. of w.	3.8.17	Mateer, William, S/13476, Pte.	2.1.17
M'Menemy, Charles, S/40663, Pte.	3.8.17	Mathie, William, S/12947, Pte.	28.3.18
MacMillan, Donald, S/21731, L/Cpl.	17.8.16	Matheson, Andrew J., S/15838, Pte.	28.4.17
MacMillan, Duncan, S/15268, L/Cpl.	3.11.15	Maxwell, James, S/13564, L/Cpl.	21.2.18
M'Millan, Fergus, S/15576, Pte.	3.8.17	Meikle, Thomas, S/21259, Pte.	23.6.16
MacMillan, John, 3/3514, Pte.	31.7.17	Mellin, George, S/22704, Pte.	28.4.17
M'Minn, Charles, S/13245, Pte.	25.9.15	Melrose, William, S/26081, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Minn, Hugh Millar, S/15264, Pte.	17.8.16	Melvin, James, S/22021, Pte.	20.7.16
M'Morran, Thomas B., 200928, Pte.	12.4.17	Middlemiss, Edward, S/21745, Pte., d. of w.	30.6.16
MacMurtrie, James, S/17094, Cpl.	28.6.16	Millar, Andrew Ian, S/13785, Sgt., d. of w.	9.5.17
M'Naughton, Alistair, S/23874, Pte., d.	23.4.17	Miller, David, S/13513, Pte.	25.9.15
MacNeil, Alexander, S/23875, Pte.	28.1.17	Miller, George, S/21908, Pte.	31.10.16
M'Neill, Duncan, S/29385, L/Cpl.	23.4.17	Miller, James George Darlington, S/29686, Pte.	26.8.17
M'Phee, Alexander, S/15285, Pte.	25.9.15	Miller, James Smith, S/15252, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Phee, William, S/21198, Pte.	28.1.17	Miller, John, S/22111, Pte.	28.4.17
MacPherson, Angus, S/26395, Pte.	12.3.17	Miller, John, S/30394, Pte.	20.8.17
M'Pherson, Ewen, S/17815, Cpl., d., home.	19.3.18	Miller, John Lucas, S/14018, Pte.	25.9.15
M'Pherson, Ewen, 3/5669, Pte.	20.8.17	Miller, Thomas, S/18154, Pte.	4.11.15
M'Pherson, Gordon, S/15621, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Miller, William, S/18006, L/Cpl., d. of w.	20.7.17
MacPherson, James, S/15247, Pte.	25.9.15	Milne, William, S/23162, L/Cpl.	20.8.17
MacPherson, Kenneth, S/43215, Pte., d. of w.	3.7.17	Milroy, Thomas, S/31347, Pte.	28.3.18
M'Pherson, R., S/29548, Pte.	28.3.18	Mitchell, James, S/11243, Pte.	19.7.16
M'Pherson, William, S/17785, Pte., d. of w.	18.9.16	Mitchell, Robert R., S/22928, Pte., d. of w.	23.4.17
M'Pherson, William, S/40945, Pte.	14.10.17	Moffat, Robert, S/30560, Pte.	3.8.17
M'Quaiston, James, S/11137, Pte.	21.4.17	Moffat, Thomas, S/16871, Pte., d. of w.	12.10.15
MacQueen, Peter, 200209, L/Cpl., d. of w.	27.8.17	Montgomery, Donald, S/35518, Pte., d.	26.1.17
M'Queen, Robert, 220266, Pte.	28.3.18	Mooney, Charles George, S/15762, Pte.	3.11.15
M'Rae, David C., S/12492, Pte.	25.9.17	Moore, Robert, S/14320, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
M'Rae, Duncan, 200208, L/Cpl.	28.4.17	More, Donald, S/16507, L/Cpl., d. of w.	4.4.17
MacRae, George B., S/17079, Pte., d. of w.	25.4.17		

ROLL OF HONOUR—7TH BATTALION.

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Morgan, Thomas Walter, S/13687, Sgt.	25.9.15	Ponton, Arthur, S/13501, Pte.	17.8.16
Morris, William Owen, S/13879, Cpl.	25.9.15	Priestley, Charles Walter, S/27124, Pte., d. of w.	5.8.17
Morrison, Alexander Douglas, S/13683, Cpl.	25.9.15	Purves, David, S/14264, Pte.	25.9.15
Morrison, John, S/40003, Pte., d. of w.	30.4.17	Purves, Thomas, S/29494, Pte.	28.4.17
Morrison, Kenneth, S/17927, Pte.	17.8.16	Quin, Thomas, S/22919, Pte., d. of w.	4.8.17
Morton, Hugh, S/14009, Pte.	25.9.15	Rafferty, John, S/25371, Pte.	28.4.17
Morton, Peter, S/1917, Pte.	28.3.18	Ramage, William Jackson, S/16973, Sgt., M.M.	3.8.17
Muir, Alexander, S/13653, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Ramsay, David Riddell, S/16049, L/Cpl.	12.3.17
Muir, John, S/13118, Sgt.	17.8.16	Ramsay, James, S/16531, Pte., d. of w.	11.9.16
Munn, John, S/29861, L/Cpl.	20.8.17	Ramsay, James, S/13166, L/Cpl.	9.10.16
Munro, Duncan, S/15858, Pte.	28.4.17	Ramsay, Robert, S/16757, Pte.	17.8.16
Munro, John, S/18967, L/Cpl.	17.8.16	Ramsbottom, George, S/30557, Pte.	24.8.17
Munro, William, 201107, Pte.	24.8.17	Rankin, Alexander, S/18029, Pte.	28.3.18
Munro, William, S/43193, Sgt., d. of w.	7.5.17	Reid, Alexander Kennedy, S/15966, Pte.	25.9.15
Munro, William, S/43210, Pte.	13.10.16	Reid, Charles, S/14105, Pte.	25.9.15
Munsie, James, S/14164, Pte.	25.9.15	Reid, John, S/21108, Pte., d. of w.	13.3.17
Murdoch, Daniel, S/22851, L/Cpl.	12.4.17	Reid, John, S/15336, L/Cpl.	12.3.18
Murphy, Hugh, S/20517, Pte.	28.4.17	Rennie, John S., S/18421, Pte.	28.4.17
Murray, Arthur, S/23445, Pte.	26.3.18	Renwick, James, S/22810, Pte.	20.8.17
Murray, James, S/18649, Pte.	3.11.15	Retson, John, S/20279, L/Cpl.	4.6.16
Nance, John Henry Martin, S/13393, Pte.	17.8.16	Reynolds, Richard, S/13449, L/Cpl., d. of w.	17.8.16
Neil, Samuel, S/15316, Pte.	25.9.15	Rielly, Hugh, 9281, Pte.	28.4.17
Neilson, Daniel, S/14146, Pte., d. of w.	31.7.17	Rintoul, David, S/16526, A/Cpl.	28.3.18
Nelson, William, S/23883, Pte.	23.8.16	Ritchie, Alexander, S/131333, L/Cpl.	25.9.15
Nicol, Daniel, S/22630, L/Cpl.	14.4.18	Ritchie, Alexander, S/13558, A/Sgt.	11.10.16
Nicolson, George R., S/23323, Pte.	28.4.17	Ritchie, Thomas, S/13670, Pte., d. of w.	5.10.15
Nicolson, Murdo, 200237, Pte.	28.4.17	Robertson, Allan, S/13156, Pte.	25.9.15
Nicolson, William George, S/23919, L/Cpl.	12.3.17	Robertson, Archibald, S/17558, L/Cpl.	17.8.16
Nimmo, William, S/30403, Pte., d.	16.2.18	Robertson, James, S/40810, Pte.	28.3.18
Nisbet, Hugh, S/20272, Pte.	26.1.17	Robertson, John Coutts, S/13250, Pte.	25.9.15
Nisbett, George, 9004, Pte.	28.4.17	Robertson, John Wallace, 220272, Pte., d. of w.	1.4.18
Noble, Robert, S/18975, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.16	Robertson, Neil, S/21328, Pte.	17.8.16
Orman, Thomas, S/15441, Pte., d., at sea.	17.4.17	Robinson, Harold, S/26310, Pte.	20.8.17
Oswald, William, S/43122, A/Sgt.	14.10.17	Robson, Maurice, S/14230, Pte.	25.9.15
Owens, Peter, S/29552, Pte.	20.8.17	Rollo, William, S/15410, Pte.	10.9.15
Pace, Francis, 203136, Pte.	28.3.18	Rooney, John, S/16479, Pte.	23.8.16
Park, David, S/13838, Pte.	25.9.15	Roper, Ronald Percy, S/23887, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Parker, James, 9801, Pte., d. of w.	2.8.17	Rose, Roderick Bethune, S/14276, Pte.	25.9.15
Parker, Robert, S/12506, L/Cpl.	1.11.16	Ross, Alexander, 200078, L/Cpl.	28.4.17
Paterson, Alexander, S/40012, Pte., d. of w.	3.11.16	Ross, Christopher Laird, 9238, Pte.	17.8.16
Paterson, Archibald, S/14167, Pte.	25.9.15	Ross, Donald, S/13446, Pte.	17.8.16
Paterson, John, S/15761, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Ross, Edward, S/23899, Pte.	23.10.16
Paterson, John, S/20732, L/Sgt.	28.4.17	Ross, George, S/23894, Pte.	23.8.16
Patrick, Andrew, S/16539, Cpl., d. of w.	5.5.16	Ross, Grant, S/14231, Pte.	25.9.15
Patrick, William, S/15276, Pte.	25.9.15	Ross, John, S/23948, Pte.	28.1.17
Pattinson, James Lamb, S/13621, Pte.	17.6.16	Ross, Robert, S/43223, Pte.	13.10.16
Pattison, William, S/13215, Pte.	25.9.15	Ross, William Lindsay, S/15253, Pte.	25.9.15
Paulson, Thomas, S/27742, Pte.	28.4.17	Rourke, James, 31389, Pte.	28.3.18
Paxton, Henry, S/15760, Pte.	25.9.15	Rowan, Robert Combe, S/18363, Pte., d. of w., home.	8.5.17
Peacock, James, S/16267, Pte., d. of w.	17.6.16	Rowan, William, S/23893, Pte.	12.4.17
Pearson, John, S/13431, Cpl.	25.9.15	Rowley, Samuel, S/23954, Pte.	23.4.17
Penman, Alexander, S/15444, Pte., d. of w.	25.9.15	Russell, Alexander, S/15271, Pte.	25.9.15
Pettigrew, Alexander, S/21536, Pte.	17.8.16	Russell, Donald, S/13690, Pte.	25.9.15
Phimister, Angus, S/29496, Pte.	28.4.17	Russell, James, S/21348, L/Cpl., d. of w.	18.6.16
Pickets, Frederick, S/40034, Pte.	28.4.17		
Piercy, Thomas William, S/20847, Pte.	3.8.17		

Russell, James Forrest, S/17099, L/Cpl.	28.3.18	Spalding, James, S/14126, Pte.	25.9.15
Russell, James Tarrell, S/18698, Sgt.	23.4.17	Speedie, James Hodge, S/16102, Pte.	25.9.15
Russell, John, S/13087, Pte., d.	9.1.18	Speirs, James H., S/18170, Sgt., M.M.	20.8.17
Russell, William, S/18911, L/Cpl.	8.7.17	Spence, William, S/13731, Cpl.	17.8.16
Samson, Alexander, S/16730, L/Cpl.	8.3.16	Standish, Henry, S/22332, Pte.	23.4.17
Samson, Francis, S/13517, Pte., d. of w.	29.7.17	Stead, Willie, S/23959, L/Cpl., d.	28.3.18
Sandie, James Cheape, S/14203, Pte.	25.9.15	Steel, Archibald, S/43143, L/Cpl.	2.1.17
Sargent, William, S/18708, Pte.	31.10.16	Steele, James W., S/13491, Pte.	25.9.15
Sawers, John, S/15251, L/Cpl.	19.1.16	Steven, Thomas Edmund, S/15262, Pte.	25.9.15
Sayers, Frederick George, S/16554, Pte.	25.9.15	Stevenson, Alexander, S/30363, Pte., d., home.	9.9.18
Schulze, William, S/21945, Pte.	18.7.16	Stewart, Alexander, S/26363, Pte.	31.7.17
Scobie, William, S/26962, Pte.	31.7.17	Stewart, James, S/21610, Pte.	31.7.17
Scott, Adam, S/26237, Pte.	2.8.17	Stewart, James Harvey, 220276, Pte.	19.9.17
Scott, Alfred K., S/12647, A/R.S.M., D.C.M.	13.10.16	Stewart, John, S/13520, Pte.	25.9.15
Scott, Andrew, S/14052, Pte.	25.9.15	Stewart, John M'Alister, S/22035, Pte.	31.7.17
Scott, James, 7672, A/Cpl., d. of w., M.M.	12.3.17	Stewart, John Ritchie, S/15254, Pte.	25.9.15
Scott, James Findlay, S/15255, Pte.	25.9.15	Stewart, Peter, S/22145, Pte.	20.7.16
Scott, John, S/15835, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.16	Stewart, William, S/15932, Pte.	28.4.16
Scott, John, S/16359, Pte., d.	11.9.17	Stirling, John, S/31907, Pte.	28.3.18
Scott, Robert, S/18825, Pte.	17.8.16	Stoddart, Thomas, S/16036, Pte.	23.5.16
Scott, William, S/15325, Pte.	25.9.15	Stokes, Samuel, S/30426, Pte.	20.8.17
Sellars, William John, S/13179, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Storie, Robert, S/20636, Cpl.	19.1.16
Semple, John Welsh, S/14470, Pte.	23.8.16	Strachan, James Leslie, S/31908, Pte., d.	5.11.18
Shannon, Daniel, S/15796, Pte.	25.9.15	Strachan, John Alexander, S/41188, Pte., d. of w.	5.6.18
Shattenstein, Lazarus, 203258, Pte.	11.3.18	Strang, Daniel, S/20742, Pte.	16.7.16
Shaw, James, S/13658, Pte.	25.9.15	Struthers, James, S/13759, L/Sgt.	25.9.15
Shaw, Norman, 43204, Pte., d. of w.	26.3.18	Sumner, William, S/17783, Pte.	13.10.16
Sheddon, William Kerr, S/17472, Pte.	20.6.16	Sunderland, Richard, 202967, Pte.	24.8.17
Shipley, Robert, S/25373, Pte.	9.4.17	Surgeoner, William, S/13494, Pte.	25.9.15
Shirkie, Michael, S/13468, Pte.	25.9.15	Sutherland, George Stewart, S/13024, A/L/Sgt., M.M.	17.8.16
Sim, David, S/16210, Pte.	28.3.18	Sutherland, Peter R., S/13535, Pte.	17.8.16
Sime, John, S/26320, Pte.	8.7.17	Sutherland, Walter, S/14112, Pte.	16.8.16
Simpson, Alexander, S/15303, Pte.	24.8.17	Suttie, George Robert, S/29618, Pte.	20.8.17
Simpson, Donald R., S/43217, Pte.	28.4.17	Suttie, John, S/40959, Pte., d. of w.	26.4.17
Simpson, Duncan MacDougall, S/14088, Pte.	3.11.15	Swan, John, S/14058, Pte.	25.9.15
Simpson, William, S/13659, Pte.	25.9.15	Syme, Peter Turpie, S/11971, Sgt.	16.3.17
Sinclair, John, S/15329, Pte.	17.8.16	Tait, John, S/24521, Pte.	28.4.17
Sinclair, John, S/23854, L/Cpl., d. of w.	10.4.17	Taylor, Alexander, S/17873, L/Cpl., d., home.	7.7.17
Skelly, Archibald, S/16894, Pte.	25.9.15	Taylor, David, S/20084, Pte.	16.1.16
Small, John, S/13151, Sgt.	28.4.17	Taylor, John, S/13497, Pte.	25.9.15
Smart, William M., S/18432, Pte.	3.8.17	Taylor, Robert, S/18426, Pte.	19.1.16
Smith, Alexander, S/14135, Pte., d.	3.2.17	Taylor, Robinson, S/21131, Pte.	23.5.16
Smith, Charles, S/14239, Pte.	25.9.15	Telfer, Archibald, S/20681, Cpl.	20.1.16
Smith, Ernest William, S/40961, Pte., d. of w.	3.2.17	Thom, John Girdwood, S/13181, Sgt.	25.9.15
Smith, Frederick, S/25263, Pte.	12.4.17	Thom, Lindsay, S/14328, Pte.	28.1.17
Smith, Henry, S/24974, Pte.	28.4.17	Thomas, George Henry, S/23927, Pte.	24.8.17
Smith, James, S/21726, Pte., d. of w.	9.10.16	Thomson, Adam Tinling, S/12088, L/Cpl.	24.8.17
Smith, Nathaniel, S/43190, Pte., d. of w.	4.8.17	Thomson, Chalmers, S/22986, Pte., d. of w.	13.10.16
Smith, Percy, S/13168, Pte.	25.9.15	Thomson, Ernest Blair, S/21669, L/Cpl., M.M.	28.4.17
Smith, Robert, S/13526, Pte.	25.9.15	Thomson, Gordon, S/13933, Pte.	25.9.15
Smith, Roderick, S/23900, Pte., d. of w.	22.7.17	Thomson, John, S/14107, Pte.	25.9.15
Smith, Thomas John, S/22854, Pte.	12.4.17	Thomson, Thomas Borthwick, S/14360, Pte.	25.9.15
Smith, William S., S/31912, Pte.	28.3.18	Thursby, Robert Burnett, S/25925, Pte.	28.4.17
Smyth, Thomas, S/43179, Pte.	28.3.18		
Sneddon, William, S/21395, Pte.	31.7.17		
Souter, George, 203766, Pte.	28.3.18		

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Tonner, James, S/26357, Pte.	20.8.17	Watson, Robert, S/14185, Pte.	1.7.17
Toole, Andrew Brown, S/13674, Pte.	25.9.15	Watson, Robert, S/23441, Pte.	28.4.17
Torrance, Thomas, S/15620, Sgt., mentioned in Despatches.	28.7.17	Watson, Thomas, S/14130, Pte.	26.9.15
Train, William, S/16738, Pte., d. of w., M.M.	19.3.17	Watson, Thomas, S/13976, Cpl.	25.9.15
Traynor, John, S/14024, Pte.	25.9.15	Watt, George, S/31936, Pte.	28.3.18
Tulloch, Andrew T. T., S/14336, L/Cpl.	24.8.17	Watt, Thomas, S/14229, Pte.	25.9.15
Tulloch, John, S/13734, L/Cpl.	25.9.15	Watters, Archibald, S/12989, L/Cpl.	2.8.17
Turner, John, S/17670, Pte.	20.8.17	Weighham, Thomas, S/14010, Pte.	25.9.15
Urquhart, Charles, S/21789, Pte.	12.3.17	Weir, William, S/13107, Pte.	5.5.16
Urquhart, Henry, S/23966, Pte.	8.2.18	Welsh, Thomas, S/29636, Pte.	20.8.17
Utley, Edgar, S/23980, Pte., d. of w.	10.10.16	White, John G., S/15764, Pte.	25.9.15
Van Wely, Thomas, S/18803, Pte.	5.5.16	Whitelaw, David Baird, S/43144, Pte.	11.10.16
Varley, John, S/17834, Pte., d. of w.	1.5.16	Whitwam, Leonard, S/23983, Pte.	24.8.17
Vernall, Andrew Alexander Park, S/13522, Pte.	25.9.15	Wilkie, Hector M'Lean, S/13539, L/Sgt.	28.4.17
Waddell, Alexander Baird, S/15623, Pte.	3.8.17	Williams, Thomas, S/20795, Pte.	11.9.16
Waddell, David, S/21022, Pte.	12.4.17	Williamson, Hugh, S/12870, Pte.	25.9.15
Walker, George, S/16498, L/Cpl.	3.4.17	Wilson, Alexander, S/29489, Pte.	20.8.17
Walker, William, S/21340, Pte.	31.10.16	Wilson, Alexander, S/16450, Pte.	3.11.15
Wallace, George, S/22263, L/Cpl.	20.7.16	Wilson, James, S/23451, Pte.	28.3.18
Walls, Thomas, S/15633, Pte.	25.9.15	Wilson, Robert, S/12588, Pte.	28.4.17
Ward, Edward J. S. T. W., S/31343, Pte.	19.9.17	Wilson, Thomas, S/17976, Pte.	14.4.18
Wason, John, S/15958, Pte.	25.9.15	Wilson, Thomas, S/5758, Pte., d. of w.	26.8.17
Watson, Adam, S/23326, Pte.	28.4.17	Wishart, James Andrew, S/15836, Cpl., d. of w.	6.5.16
Watson, Alexander, S/13022, Pte.	20.8.17	Wood, David, S/13685, Pte.	28.3.18
Watson, David, 220223, A/Cpl.	5.6.18	Wood, Nicholas, S/21128, Pte.	27.3.18
Watson, James, S/14373, Pte.	25.9.15	Woods, George, S/13967, Pte.	16.9.16
		Workman, Leslie Gerard, S/23941, Pte.	28.3.18
		Wotherspoon, John, S/17995, Pte.	12.3.16
		Wylie, Thomas Paton, S/21787, Pte.	14.3.17
		Young, Alex. James, 201396, Pte.	28.4.17

8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

Arnott, Archibald, S/15931, Pte., d.	9.6.16	Fleming, John, S/21856, Pte., d., home.	21.3.16
Connor, James, S/20879, Pte., d., home.	23.3.16	Leyden, James, S/20642, Pte., d., home.	4.5.16
Corrigan, Jas., S/20460, Pte., d., home.	24.11.15	MacKintosh, Alexander, S/20385, Pte., d., home.	4.2.16
Ferguson, James, S/16224, Pte., d., home.	27.1.15		

9TH BATTALION.

M'Lean, Alexander, S/23594, Pte., d. of w., home. 20.11.16

10TH (LOVAT'S SCOUTS) BATTALION.

Allan, William, 204132, Pte., d., Salonika.	29.6.18	Crawford, William, S/25681, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
Aitken, James, 225005, Cpl., d., Salonika.	17.12.16	Cunningham, George, 225157, L/Cpl., Salonika.	27.12.16
Birnie, George Leslie, 225045, L/Cpl., Salonika.	6.12.16	Dey, James, S/25738, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
Brown, William, 225068, Pte., Salonika.	31.1.17	Duncan, James Chaplin, 225188, C.Q.M.S., d. of w., Macedonia.	7.9.17
Cameron, Alexander, 225084, Pte., d.	16.7.18	Dunn, John, 225192, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	10.12.16
Cameron, Angus, 225085, Pte., d., Salonika.	13.1.18	Egan, John Francis, 225195, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	8.12.16
Cameron, Hugh, S/25736, Pte., d., Salonika.	2.11.17		

Erskine, Thomas Ritchie, 225201, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	MacKintosh, Alexander, 225588, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
Ferguson, Neil, 225211, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	M'Lean, Joseph, 225608, Pte., Salonika.	27.11.16
Fraser, Donald, 225234, L/Cpl., Salonika.	25.10.17	M'Lellan, Angus, 225620, Pte., d., Salonika.	23.7.17
Fraser, John, 225243, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17	M'Lellan, Malcolm, 225622, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	8.12.16
Goudie, Samuel Herbert, 225273, Sgt., d. of w., Salonika.	7.12.16	MacLeod, John, 225652, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16
Graham, Angus, 225278, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	MacRae, Donald, 225697, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16
Grant, John, 225293, Pte., d., Mace- donia.	8.9.17	Morrison, Donald, 225736, Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	6.12.16
Hogg, Hugh Douglas, 225333, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	Munro, A. John, 225742, L/Cpl.	13.5.18
Levy, John, 225385, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	Murray, Thomas, 225760, L/Cpl., Salonika.	6.12.16
M'Calman, John, 225405, Pte.	19.10.18	Neilson, James Hadden, 226018, Sgt., d., Salonika.	28.10.17
MacDonald, Donald, 225447, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17	Nicholson, Angus, 225769, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	6.12.16
MacDonald, Donald, 225439, Pte., Salonika.	5.12.16	Osborne, Hugh, 225777, Pte., d.	31.10.18
M'Donald, Hugh, S/25670, Pte., d., Salonika.	10.1.18	Palmer, George, 225779, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
M'Donald, John, 225459, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	Reid, Matthew, 225814, Pte., d.	3.10.18
M'Ewan, James, S/25480, Pte., d., home.	28.9.18	Ross, Peter, 225846, L/Cpl., Salonika.	6.12.16
M'Gregor, John, 225495, Pte., d., home.	23.2.18	Routledge, Fred Matthew Armstrong, 225850, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
MacInnes, Donald, 225503, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16	Smith, Mark, 225881, Pte., Salonika.	6.12.16
MacIntyre, James, 225515, Sgt., d.	19.10.18	Spy, Bruce Carstairs, 225884, Sgt., home.	9.11.18
MacKay, Andrew, 225520, Pte., d.	24.12.18	Tulloch, Alexander, 225941, Pte., d., Salonika.	17.1.17
MacKay, Hector, 225528, L/Sgt., d. of w., Salonika.	1.1.17	Watson, Adam, 225960, L/Cpl., Salonika.	31.1.17
MacKay, John, 225533, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	26.5.17	Wilkie, William Anderson, 225972, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	23.2.17
Mackenzie, James, 225563, Pte., d. of w., Salonika.	7.12.16	Wilson, William, 225980, Pte., Salonika.	25.10.17
M'Kinnin, Archibald, 225583, Pte., Salonika.	5.12.16	Young, James, 225995, L/Cpl., d. of w., Salonika.	23.12.16

11TH (SERVICE) BATTALION.

Bannister, Charles, S/49953, Pte.	22.8.18	M'Clure, David, S/43503, Pte., d., home.	1.10.18
Booth, James, S/50557, Pte.	17.8.18	Mason, Thomas James, S/49908, Pte.	18.8.18
Brisland, Peter, S/50628, Pte., d.	23.8.18	Middleton, Edward, S/50406, Pte.	18.9.18
Brown, Frederick James, S/49930, Pte.	17.8.18	Miles, William, S/49845, Cpl., d. of w.	9.10.18
Campkin, Alfred, S/50569, Pte., d. of w.	29.8.18	Sharp, Joseph Arthur, S/49873, Pte.	21.8.18
Carolan, Thomas, S/49964, Pte., d.	10.7.18	Skimming, John, S/50596, Pte.	21.8.18
Cassely, Sydney Herbert, S/50650, Pte., d. of w.	20.9.18	Squires, Thomas, S/49922, Pte.	18.8.18
Cowan, William, S/43498, Pte., d. of w.	1.9.18	Stockdale, Thomas, S/49936, Pte.	17.8.18
Forrester, Robert William, S/50684, Pte., d.	3.11.18	Verth, William, S/43445, Pte., d. of w.	28.8.18
Fraser, Ninian, 223147, Pte., d. of w.	22.8.18	Warner, Walter Stanley, S/50272, Pte., d. of w.	2.9.18
Green, Albert, S/43386, Pte.	29.8.18	Watt, Peter Grant, S/50776, Pte.	29.8.18
Hennessy, William, 49882, Sgt.	18.8.18	Wilson, Alexander, S/50604, Pte., d. of w.	24.8.18
Keenan, John, S/50312, Pte., d. of w.	21.8.18	Wright, William, S/50137, Pte., d.	7.11.18
Lucy, John, S/49905, Pte.	18.8.18		

ROLL OF HONOUR—CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA. 569

THE CAMERON HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR.

29166 Kay, J., M.C., D.C.M., M.M. 18.2.19

COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJORS.

420049 Eyden, F. 9.4.17
420478 Heron, J. 8.10.16
420474 Jackson, W. 14.5.16
420864 Laird, W. G. 10.6.16
29257 Middlemass, T. 9.4.17
420127 Morrison, J. R. 22.5.16
420816 M'Kissock, W. B., M.M. 9.4.17
153117 M'Connachie, J. 28.9.18
420780 Rae, T. W., M.M. 9.10.16
420362 Robertson, F. G. 9.10.16

COMPANY QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT.

420586 Williams, E. H. 8.10.16

SERGEANTS.

71135 Andrews, E. 17.4.16
420254 Auld, T. G. 8.10.16
420704 Arrol, R. 25.4.18
859007 Adama, R. A. A. 28.10.16
420247 Burgess, I. 16.8.17
420371 Brown, S. 8.8.16
420826 Barrett, M. 13.4.17
153138 Buchan, A., M.M. 1.10.18
859378 Burnett, A., M.M. 8.10.16
420038 Currie, F. M'L. 28.6.16
420041 Connon, W. S. 16.12.16
420379 Campbell, D. 1.10.18
859094 Condie, S. 28.6.16
29168 Dowsett, E. C. 29.6.17
153381 Drysdale, A. 28.6.16
400544 Dayton, C. R. 24.2.17
622536 Downie, F. H. 10.3.15
29214 Fraser, G. 8.10.16
420847 Fraser, J. 28.9.18
71597 Gibbons, J. W. 13.6.16
153409 Geddes, J. J. 6.3.18
859857 Gibb, W. 8.10.16
152848 Geofray, L. P. 28.7.18
420062 Hemphshall, A. W. 28.6.17
153035 Horne, G. 11.6.16
150429 Hadich, B. G. 14.8.16
420558 Irving, J. J. 13.6.16
693076 Irving, J. J. 8.10.16
153344 Jenkins, F. 28.7.18
859543 Keddie, J. 28.6.17
153905 Keith, H. 11.6.16
420069 Logan, J. 14.8.16
153435 Milton, J. 14.8.16

737046 Merritt, R. A. 19.6.16
29258 M'Aulay, F. G. 23.4.15
29286 M'Kane, A. 23.4.15
29287 M'Kenzie, N. J. 3.10.16
71186 M'Rae, J. 9.10.16
420250 M'Coll, A. B. 26.6.17
153614 M'Leod, A. 26.10.17
153650 M'Arthur, D. S. 14.7.16
859625 M'Leod, A. 16.8.18
859281 M'Culloch, A. 4.6.16
420998 Paterson, J. 28.8.18
153523 Penny, E. R. 9.10.18
719006 Preston, A. R. 7.9.16
71234 Ritchie, R. 9.4.17
420560 Ritch, D. 8.8.18
420565 Smith, A. 8.8.18
859086 Swanson, J. 10.6.16
198648 Smith, C. H. 16.8.17
420799 Thomson, J. 18.3.18
420240 Wilson, A. 5.10.16
420698 Wood, J. S.
420361 Youngson, A. W.

LANCE-SERGEANTS.

420386 Douglas, W. 9.10.16
150980 Johnstone, J. G. 1.10.18
420412 Kennedy, R., D.C.M., M.M. 24.7.18
859259 Marwick, W. G. 25.8.16
420108 Stewart, G. J. 9.10.18
420113 Souter, J. G., M.M.

CORPORALS.

153350 Abbiss, A. D. 12.9.17
859374 Anderson, A. 1.10.18
71237 Allan, J. 7.9.16
421119 Allan, J. 31.5.16
420481 Anderson, W. 16.6.16
421025 Bill, J. D. 1.8.16
420977 Bousfield, F. P. 2.7.17
420937 Baverstock, H. H. 27.11.16
420488 Britton, J. 5.6.16
859265 Brazil, E. 23.4.15
421029 Clark, A. S. 28.4.15
736392 Craigen, C. 7.3.16
29205 Douglas, G. 31.3.16
29174 Duff, W. 5.10.16
153021 Doig, D. J. 8.8.18
623207 Douglas, G. 31.3.16
1000220 Devlin, R. 7.9.16
421121 Ellis, A. S. 5.10.16
150370 England, T. M. 8.8.18
71233 Fisher, W. 31.3.16
420159 Fitton, N. V., M.M. 8.8.18
153341 Hunter, J. C. 31.3.16
874626 Hawley, R. L. C.

72147	Johnston, J. M.	
29241	Leitch, L.	9.10.16
859287	Ledingham, G. N.	1.10.18
736970	Lees, D.	
2418310	Likeman, C. J.	
420644	Martindale, J. M'D.	7.10.16
420755	Morrison, D.	17.10.16
420189	Moffatt, J. M'K.	4.6.16
153591	Manson, G. B.	6.10.16
151857	Mickie, W.	
420877	M'Innis, J. H.	4.8.16
420752	M'Whirter, J.	3.12.17
859148	M'Caw, A. M.	8.8.18
153485	Nelson, A. E.	29.9.16
153114	Newman, T. F.	8.8.18
71298	O'Brien, G.	3.10.16
859483	Parfitt, H.	28.9.18
421067	Reid, D.	8.10.16
29291	Stewart, R.	23.4.15
859364	Stone, W. J.	26.12.17
859517	Stewart, D.	26.9.17
152825	Standing, C. F.	
871283	Shields, E. B.	
29296	Torrance, W.	23.4.15
859235	Tough, W.	11.8.18
153089	Urquhart, D.	6.11.16
421034	Watson, W. D.	7.9.16
153091	Weakley, H.	21.9.16

LANCE-CORPORALS.

859172	Anderson, G. L.	
701292	Anderson, J. A.	
420458	Brown, W. G.	8.8.18
153145	Bottomley, A. W.	11.6.16
859365	Buchanan, J. M'P.	11.3.18
409670	Bruce, J.	
420269	Cookes, H. A.	11.4.19
153547	Clark, W.	8.10.16
153017	Chapman, A., M.M.	24.4.18
736696	Coward, F.	
2373340	Clubb, R.	
1001095	Cameron, J. F.	
152370	East, F.	
153395	Fargey, J. H.	20.10.16
153188	Groat, H.	21.8.16
153563	Gilmour, T.	16.8.18
859245	Gray, J. S.	8.8.18
151707	Groat, W.	
420301	Holland, A. B.	29.9.16
420734	Hall, W.	8.10.16
153194	Herbert, J.	23.7.17
153590	Howden, R. R.	8.10.16
198475	Hill, J. A. S.	
152439	Hadfield, C.	
420624	Jansen, J.	12.9.16
29331	Kerr-Wilson, R. H.	5.4.16
425012	Lark, A.	
1000398	Menzies, W. J.	
153931	M'Gregor, P. R.	27.6.16
153448	M'Donald, A.	11.6.16
153293	M'Kay, A.	16.8.18

859394	M'Kinnon, R. R.	8.8.18
693148	M'Nee, J.	28.9.16
859371	Prudhomme, E.	16.8.18
153275	Patterson, F.	22.9.16
736635	Provost, P.	
420564	Spiers, H. F.	23.9.16
420462	Spindle, E. L.	23.4.16
420335	Sweeney, H.	25.4.18
420907	Stevens, C. F.	14.9.18
153664	Steele, H. A.	31.5.16
153301	Stott, G.	16.8.18
860029	Shortcliffe, S. E.	6.12.17

PRIVATES.

29300	Aitkins, J.	23.4.15
29298	Aitkins, H.	23.4.15
29299	Aitkins, G.	23.4.15
29178	Adams, C.	23.4.15
29176	Annand, A.	23.4.15
420132	Atkinson, W.	18.4.16
420832	Anderson, W.	24.11.16
420592	Angus, A.	21.9.16
420591	Anderson, W.	
153123	Adams, G.	15.4.17
859438	Anderson, W.	6.6.18
153712	Andrews, T. R.	15.5.16
528365	Andrews, F.	
652156	Ackwenzie, L.	
721707	Ainscough, T.	
700292	Ambrose, T. L.	
700549	Austin, G. Y.	
424502	Adams, W. H.	
488832	Ash, H.	
1000580	Abigail, R. E.	
2383422	Atkinson, P. A.	
420819	Allan, H. W.	9.4.17
420823	Anderson, W.	1.12.15
29305	Bean, L. M.	5.6.15
71129	Burgess, F. L.	1.7.16
71240	Boalch, F. W.	11.11.16
420026	Burton, G.	16.8.16
420027	Blake, T.	31.5.16
420139	Barker, A.	9.7.17
420140	Barker, J. T.	1.5.16
420264	Burrows, F. H.	15.4.17
421103	Bellhouse, R. W.	31.3.16
421123	Bates, T.	
420598	Buchan, A.	5.10.16
421009	Beker, W. W.	8.10.16
420372	Brown, A.	29.2.16
420377	Balfour, R.	
420490	Biggar, E. J.	5.3.18
420491	Berry, C.	5.6.16
420600	Buton, G.	28.6.16
420827	Biggs, C.	28.6.16
421065	Blackley, F. P.	26.10.15
153142	Birss, J.	31.1.17
153355	Blick, E.	15.6.16
153125	Bailey, H.	21.8.16
153133	Barnes, H. R.	13.8.16
153700	Bridges, J.	16.8.16

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153005 Ball, H.	3.10.16	71141 Cuzner, S. S.	3.10.16
153356 Buchanan, J.	21.9.16	71243 Cheyne, H.	3.10.16
151543 Blakeley, A. E.		420714 Cocker, J. M.	8.6.16
153135 Barron, J. W.	21.9.16	420717 Couper, J. A.	3.12.17
151526 Barron, W. D.		420603 Carlson, C. M.	25.8.16
153008 Blake, A. C.		420266 Carey, A. C.	29.9.16
153131 Bryant, C.	20.8.17	420839 Clements, F.	2.10.16
151520 Baker, A.		420500 Chambers, A. E.	28.10.16
153634 Barr, A.	12.11.17	420275 Cram, D. A.	13.11.16
153364 Bates, H. J.	6.12.17	420029 Cooper, C. E.	25.1.16
153353 Bell, J. P.	7.8.17	420141 Carey, G. C. T.	23.9.16
153140 Blackman, H. H.	26.6.17	420381 Cowan, A.	11.8.18
859284 Bartholomew, T. W.	13.3.17	420501 Cullen, J. P.	19.9.16
859652 Brebner, J. W.	5.4.17	420502 Campbell, R. J.	14.9.16
859871 Beaton, J.	26.4.17	420503 Carrick, J.	9.9.16
859502 Bremner, G.	18.4.17	153013 Campbell, A.	20.4.16
859260 Bremner, A.	15.4.17	153779 Cavanagh, C. E.	4.7.16
859742 Beaton, A.	6.5.17	153639 Convary, P. W.	16.8.16
859741 Barrons, G.	26.5.17	153014 Chapman, A.	17.10.16
859951 Burley, J.	12.11.17	153729 Coulson, C.	19.10.16
859460 Barclay, R.	16.11.17	153688 Cameron, R.	17.6.17
859008 Blenkin, L.	26.10.17	153149 Clark, A.	8.10.16
859850 Boening, G.	25.4.18	153151 Chaplin, J. H. C.	8.10.16
859664 Boate, J. N.	8.8.18	153915 Cassels, W. J.	6.10.16
859802 Boal, G. P.	27.8.18	153015 Cleghorn, G.	17.11.17
859633 Brock, S.	27.8.18	859833 Clarke, W. G.	3.4.17
859527 Banks, W.	2.9.18	859777 Cantlon, J. J.	16.4.17
859877 Brown, D.		859662 Campbell, R.	28.10.17
693352 Beaver, V.	1.12.17	859851 Clarke, J.	9.11.17
693290 Blair, A.	26.10.17	859967 Cockburn, W. J.	16.8.17
693126 Bariley, W. J.	22.3.18	859900 Campbell, D.	3.12.17
693298 Bannerman, R. W.	16.8.18	859433 Christie, A.	6.12.17
409098 Brooks, W.		860079 Campbell, P. A.	
622529 Boucher, J.		860036 Campbell, W. J.	
425670 Buckler, E. R.		693571 Cain, C.	6.3.18
424606 Bridges, P. B.		693234 Carnochan, G.	1.10.18
425523 Barlow, V. R. E.		461182 Chilvers, O. J. G.	
424621 Buik, H.		622333 Crothers, M.	
198504 Blennerhassett, J.		622068 Cowley, F. P.	
199066 Beggs, J.		424674 Clark, W.	
198322 Beveridge, J.		701057 Cameron, P.	
700895 Birchenall, F.		199336 Coe, W. V.	
424632 Burns, J.		721263 Catchley, J.	
424547 Barley, R. G.		736460 Card, R.	
198180 Barkley, W. L.		198986 Charlebois, D. O.	
721484 Baker, J. W.		152320 Clevett, G. L.	
721335 Brown, W.		782087 Carter, L. E.	
216375 Bunyan, J.		261571 Cain, C.	
722247 Bernicot, J. F. M.		721625 Chapman, G. F.	
652024 Blackwood, S. D.		722088 Collett, R.	
654522 Bullard, J. E.		199073 Chapman, W. J.	
910190 Bowie, G.		150330 Conacher, H.	
844052 Beaumont, G.		928650 Campbell, N. H.	
1001165 Bilton, J. R.		701062 Cochrane, N. J.	
1000156 Brown, G.		928291 Carey, A. C.	
2129209 Bowden, W. J.		1000837 Cairns, L.	
2383422 Blanchard, A.		1000042 Cook, W. H.	
3131550 Brohan, F. N.		1000715 Cassell, F. L. R.	
29196 Clementson, J.	23.4.15	1000938 Cleaver, G.	
29199 Cameron, D.	23.4.15	2129416 Cronk, H. R.	
29200 Carter, B.	28.4.15	2476325 Currie, S.	
71147 Campbell, J.	20.4.16	2356170 Connors, J.	
71144 Clark, W. B.	4.10.16	2356480 Coffin, W. H.	

2356295 Catran, J. P.		2137995 Devlin, M.	
3131569 Cunningham, A.		1000883 Dick, J.	
2138832 Clarke, P. E.		3082244 Doyle, P. J.	
1263646 Cowan, J.		3081942 Dennet, E.	
2138863 Cook, D.		3232505 Dobson, A. T.	
3130415 Colwell, J.		29209 Edwards, H.	25.5.15
3131563 Clemson, J. J.		29210 Esplin, S.	23.4.15
1045865 Cahill, E. F.		29211 Edwards, W.	2.5.15
3320213 Cruise, T.		153557 Edwards, F.	24.4.16
29208 Didsbury, W.	23.4.15	153788 Eggo, J. O.	6.10.16
29204 Donald, J.		153176 Edwards, W. W.	5.10.16
29206 Dean, C. A.	22.5.15	153708 Evans, W.	26.10.16
29214 Donald, W.	23.4.15	153848 Eykelbosch, F.	24.5.18
2314 Dunwoody, T. E.		153171 Entwistle, D.	28.6.16
71251 Dawson, D. M.	17.4.16	859373 Eddie, C.	16.11.17
71250 Davis, C.	31.10.17	859295 Emmons, H. O.	21.10.17
71253 Douglas, J. W.	3.10.16	859381 Eland, E.	18.4.18
71254 Duguid, W.	29.4.17	693346 Edge, J.	22.11.17
420984 Davis, A.	5.10.16	482409 Edwards, W. H.	8.10.16
420042 Dwinell, W.	24.9.16	701238 Ellis, R. L.	
420151 Dickie, J.	17.10.17	199284 Ellis, J.	
420152 Donald, G.	16.10.16	152840 Evans, T.	
420279 Downie, J. C.	9.7.17	928603 Everson, G.	
420506 Davidson, N.	14.10.16	1000093 Elliott, C. R.	
420721 Daun, J. N.	27.5.16	2383403 Eysers, W. T.	6.6.16
420843 Duffill, C.	14.6.16	420723 Fawns, D. S.	9.10.16
421049 Davis, R.	2.11.15	420051 Foster, J.	1.5.16
153638 Durward, T. A.	15.6.16	420284 Fraser, W. B.	18.9.16
153377 Dalgleish, J.	19.5.16	420509 Fairbairn, R.	28.6.16
153387 Downie, J.	19.6.16	420513 Fowler, H.	31.5.16
153679 Dumphy, V. L.	5.10.16	420514 Frampton, W.	6.12.15
153164 Davis, A. J.	21.10.16	420608 Faney, G. H.	23.9.16
153166 Don, A.	6.10.16	420609 Fagan, E. J.	
859249 Doig, J. H.	2.2.17	420849 Fuller, J. C.	9.9.17
859319 Dexter, H. V.	24.5.17	420985 Ferguson, D.	29.5.16
860088 Dickie, G. C.	29.5.17	153566 Fullerton, W.	19.8.16
859317 Davie, J.	16.8.18	153392 Fidler, C.	5.10.16
859174 Delaronde, A.		153180 Freeland, E. W.	27.1.17
859672 Donegan, W. A.	21.8.17	153746 Forrester, H.	27.11.17
489199 D'Horset, L.		153571 Farquharson, D.	2.5.17
152857 Durward, W.		859169 Fear, W. J.	22.6.17
424747 Donnelly, M.		860098 Favel, J.	29.11.17
151617 Drake, J. E.		859417 Fitzpatrick, J.	3.3.17
152361 Donald, C.		859353 Freeman, J.	16.10.17
151628 Duers, F. D.		859188 Ferguson, H.	8.8.18
701024 Duncan, R. G.		693179 Fraser, D.	4.3.18
700568 Duncan, G.		693308 Flaherty, P. J.	
701198 Downey, J. W.		622026 Finlay, T.	18.8.17
736807 Daniel, W.		701177 Flett, J.	
700184 Douglas, F.		198265 Foster, J. C. F.	
769866 Dalgetty, G.		152409 Fotheringham, A.	
276018 Dennie, G. R.		198879 Francis, D.	
216874 Davidson, N. L.		199159 Francis, J. M'K.	
1000705 Dairon, J.		721797 Fowle, W. E.	
1000045 Day, P. C. R.		414740 Ferguson, A. J.	
1000005 Demery, W. J.		463069 Forman, R.	
4030104 Deroche, J. K.		285260 Fyles, A.	
3233098 Delaney, J.		29323 Greaves, B. W.	7.8.18
2191309 Davis, P. W.		29219 Gregg, H. G.	25.5.15
2138831 Dowers, W.		71262 Greig, J. M'L.	10.2.18
3080709 Doran, J. W.		421124 Gibb, J. A.	21.9.16
3082024 Demers, N.		420987 Gray, H.	26.3.18
1001022 Drury, H.		420056 Garrett, J.	12.7.17

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420161 Galbraith, R.	23.9.16	859298 Harris, E. T.	17.9.18
420162 George, C.	22.7.16	693204 Henderson, W. S.	26.10.17
420164 Grant, A.	19.4.16	693200 Hall, S. E.	6.5.17
420166 Graham, R. S.		693212 Harrison, H. W.	16.8.18
420518 Gove, J.	14.6.16	693091 Hagenson, J.	22.8.18
420521 Gillis, J. R.	8.10.16	859614 Hutton, R.	1.10.18
420944 Gold, A. W.	1.6.16	859289 Heatley, W. S.	16.8.17
153192 Groat, J.	8.6.16	421026 Holmes, A., M.M.	30.4.17
153027 Goodwillie, G.	11.8.16	693318 Havard, H. D.	
153927 Gilruth, R. W.	5.10.16	622609 Hawthorne, J.	
153186 Grogan, J.	1.12.17	409720 Hewlett, R. B.	
153190 Glenn, J.	15.1.18	622550 Holliday, T.	
153029 Groundwater, J.		425677 Higham, A. S.	
153399 Gunn, A.		424909 Hicks, W. A.	
153406 Gray, D.	29.11.17	152906 Hoare, A. R.	
859821 Gourley, H.	19.12.16	460448 How, J. D.	
859267 Gregory, J.	22.1.17	424913 Hill, C. W.	
850602 Graham, G.	12.11.17	736664 Hewitt, J. R.	
859352 Gray, W.	20.2.18	424900 Hefler, J. S.	6.3.18
693172 Gardiner, A. J.	1.12.17	865876 Henderson, W. T.	
693335 Graham, R. L.		654046 Hill, E.	
693229 Gough, G. H.	13.2.18	721767 Hoover, J.	
693353 Grant, J.		151739 Howie, R.	
151702 Gilmour, A.		721408 Hodinnot, E.	
421124 Gibb, J. A.	21.9.16	424921 Hobbs, C. V.	
622401 Gaskell, R. J.		928829 Hood, W. R.	
445588 Goodline, N.		721422 Henderson, J.	
425656 Griffith, G. E.		257092 Hook, F. W.	
415532 Griffin, R. W.		257065 Henry, H.	
234698 Gallagher, J.		1000339 Hartley, G. W.	
1000594 Greig, J. R.		1000858 Heather, M. C.	
2173538 Gough, C.		1000291 Henderson, W.	
3130456 Gronden, F. J.		1000305 Hainstock, R. E.	
1018253 Goodall, G.		2005783 Hicks, W. S.	
2020570 Grant, J.		1069961 Hamill, A.	
2373339 Gillespie, H.		3130966 Harding, W.	
29220 Hull, W.	19.3.15	3314055 Hudson, L.	
29226 Hamilton, J.	23.4.15	2379938 Hepburn, H.	
29222 Hain, D.	23.4.15	3232411 Hoffman, R.	
29328 Harrold, D.	28.1.16	1263602 Heath, G. A.	
29335 Hunter, G.	27.3.15	71973 Hill, H.	
71263 Hardman, W.	13.10.16	153623 Innis, J. D.	8.10.16
420404 Hurrell, D.	5.5.16	153894 Innes, W.	4.10.16
420923 Hunter, A. S.	31.5.16	29230 Johnson, J. H.	23.4.15
420945 Hall, E. A.	10.6.16	71168 Jessiman, G. J.	3.10.16
420733 Heatley, W. D.	3.10.16	420740 Jameson, J.	21.9.16
420737 Harvey, J. W.	5.10.16	420529 Johnston, J.	4.9.17
460305 Harris, A.		420180 Jones, A. E.	
420402 Halliday, D.	14.6.16	420410 Jones, A.	16.8.16
420408 Hamilton, W.		420625 Johnstone, G.	11.10.17
420732 Henderson, T.	6.8.17	153040 Johnston, J.	22.6.16
420735 High, J.	8.10.16	153955 Jones, R. H.	8.2.18
420859 Hughes, W.	28.6.16	859465 Jones, A. C.	28.10.17
153605 Hinshelwood, J.	18.6.16	859390 Jackson, J.	8.11.17
153859 Henderson, W. L.	6.6.16	859567 Jessiman, R. S.	
153037 Howard, C. S. G.	3.10.16	693128 Jeffs, J.	8.8.18
153410 Hancock, W.	6.10.16	693307 Jamieson, D.	18.8.18
153874 Hay, G. A.	17.10.16	424960 Jestin, J. T.	
153411 Heron, W.	25.10.16	152482 Joass, R. C.	
153697 Howe, N. C.	15.4.18	199061 Jones, T. E.	
153564 Hughes, J. G.	1.10.18	675042 Jennings, C. F.	
859736 Hewett, M.	26.11.17	150530 James, F. R.	
859755 Handforth, H.		721064 Johnston, S.	

1000409 Jamieson, A.		71199 Miller, H.	13.10.16
2476317 James, T. J.		71193 Montgomery, H. B.	22.7.16
2380109 Jones, J.		71196 Murray, W.	
71275 Kelly, A.	9.10.15	71285 Martin, A. W.	30.10.17
420067 King, A. S.	20.11.15	71292 Murray, P.	15.9.17
420742 Kelman, G.	1.12.15	420642 Marshall, H.	18.6.16
420950 Knox, W. A. H.	6.6.18	420767 Morgan, D.	18.12.17
859832 Kuryk, B.	4.5.17	420074 Miller, J.	1.7.16
693176 Kirkwood, J.	27.10.17	420075 Manning, W.	28.4.16
693112 Keddie, O. V.	16.8.18	420080 Menzies, D. M.	14.10.16
693244 Koose, J.	11.11.17	420082 Montgomery, R.	21.9.17
693152 Kennedy, P. M'C.	8.11.17	420192 Murray, A.	23.9.16
700412 Knowles, W. E.		420195 Munro, J. G.	5.10.16
871161 Kadannock, A.		420197 Milne, A.	
488836 Kennedy, J. D.		420313 Maitland, J.	16.10.16
425000 Keerheiam, B.		420317 Morrison, A.	8.10.16
871272 Kaye, H. L.		420423 Munro, D.	30.7.17
257208 Kell, F. H.		420424 Mills, S.	17.8.15
426581 Keith, G.		420426 Merrian, F. C.	13.6.16
1000017 Klyne, J. H.		420427 Melvin, D.	26.4.16
153923 King, W.	8.10.16	420428 Murdoch, G. C.	8.10.16
1000866 Kennedy, C. W.		420648 Morton, J.	
2435822 Kail, W. J.		420754 Murray, J.	23.9.16
2115601 Kenny, E.		420759 Milne, W.	28.6.16
29233 Low, J.	25.5.15	420991 Miller, J.	9.5.17
29236 Low, J.	20.5.15	420882 Mearns, G.	8.10.16
421050 Ledger, E. G.	7.6.16	421196 Murdie, R.	8.10.16
420747 Lumsden, T.	19.6.16	421080 Murray, K.	28.6.16
420953 Lyle, A.	9.7.17	153436 Muir, G. R.	10.4.16
420952 Lockey, W. J. F.	17.11.17	153261 Moscrop, R.	26.4.16
420186 Lees, J.	8.10.16	153625 Montgomery, M.	1.5.16
420416 Lowe, G. D.	19.8.18	153717 Muirhead, A.	11.6.16
520532 Lundy, L. L.	1.5.16	153784 Morris, D.	11.6.16
420633 Lane, F.	15.1.16	153600 Myles, R. H.	30.9.16
420634 Leaks, G.	13.6.16	153250 Melbourne, R.	6.10.16
420635 Lewis, L. N.	29.6.16	153429 Mansfield, A.	5.10.16
420746 Lamond, D. K.	21.9.17	153227 Maitland, F. R.	8.8.18
736953 Lipsit, C. W.		153909 Mair, J.	13.10.16
153846 Livingstone, H.	6.8.16	153055 Moir, P.	8.10.17
153568 Laing, C. S.	24.8.16	153675 Maxwell, E. H.	23.12.16
153569 Law, W.	8.10.16	153057 Morrison, W.	
153929 Levy, G. S.	21.9.16	153427 Muir, G. R.	9.9.16
153221 Lydiard, C. R.	5.10.16	15475 Marshall, F.	
153706 Lightfoot, J. G.	2.7.16	622631 Mennie, A.	
859092 Little, H.	19.4.18	859659 Mitchell, G. H.	19.7.17
859885 Leggett, J.	26.11.17	859859 Mitchell, W.	25.7.17
958101 Llewellyn, E. H.	19.6.18	859622 Melvin, R.	26.10.17
860065 Little, C.	1.12.17	859060 Morrison, R. W.	
693201 Longney, J.	21.8.18	859913 Murray, A.	26.10.17
150460 Lang, W. C.		859484 Murray, D.	26.10.17
425791 Leflar, I. H.		859618 Mathews, D. J. W.	18.12.17
425004 Laing, W.		859674 Murray, D.	26.10.17
151032 Long, R.		859247 Morrow, T. H.	6.3.18
151023 Lennox, A.		859892 Murray, W. A.	16.8.18
152794 Leachman, F.		859943 Melville, C.	15.8.18
701028 Leash, B.		859168 Miller, J. R.	1.10.18
721082 Lake, A. E.		859683 Milton, W. L.	8.1.17
892506 Lyall, W. J.		859351 Murray, H.	5.2.17
1000851 Livingston, G.		859321 Mattin, F. W.	9.2.17
2005604 Lorrimer, R.		859555 Marshall, G.	13.11.17
29365 Michie, A.	23.4.15	859472 Moore, W.	17.7.17
29243 Mowat, A. B.	8.6.16	859740 Moran, F.	6.5.17
29368 Moir, B.	23.4.15	859753 Morrison, J.	

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859296 Mackie, A.		153451 MacLeod, A.	16.7.16
859506 Mathieson, J.		153223 Macdonald, J.	23.9.17
859759 Mitchell, G.	2.8.17	153790 MacGlashan, W.	11.2.18
859888 Midgley, R. D.	30.11.17	153066 M'Pherson, W.	14.6.16
409347 Miners, N.		153536 M'Allister, J.	27.7.17
623069 Moss, E.		153109 M'Kay, W. K.	
525074 Mendham, G. A.		153580 M'Intyre, I.	12.8.16
736659 Morton, J.		153450 M'Cormack, J.	23.8.16
409748 Miller, A.		153231 M'Vey, J.	6.10.16
722319 Murphy, W.		153819 M'Laughlin, J.	13.10.16
701201 Mitchell, R.		153771 M'Bain, H., M.M.	8.10.16
622416 Moss, W.		153247 M'Gillivray, P.	21.8.17
151041 Malcolmson, S.		153778 M'Nab, A.	17.6.17
736840 Milne, W. G.		153063 Mackenzie, H.	14.9.18
721561 Munroe, R. A.		153524 M'Kellar, A.	22.3.18
700864 Marshall, R.		153454 M'Kirdy, F.	20.3.18
524468 Murphy, E.		153619 M'Kenzie, J.	8.8.18
817505 Miller, W. A.		859147 M'Pherson, F. E.	22.6.18
700479 Mulvaney, J. J.		859583 M'Auley, M.	1.12.17
722479 Murray, J.		859824 M'Call, R. M.	26.10.17
1000521 Moore, A. R. G.		859557 M'Kenzie, C.	
1000201 Moar, C.		859586 MacLean, L. J.	18.12.17
1001195 Menzies, K.		859489 M'Bain, A.	30.8.17
2373392 Marion, N. C. J.		859413 M'Kenzie, G.	20.11.17
2129670 Moore, A.		859109 M'Intosh, W.	25.4.18
1000732 Muir, A.		859642 M'Bride, P. B.	26.11.17
2373316 Maxwell, R.	28.9.18	859948 M'Pharlane, J.	16.8.18
3232061 Moore, V. G.		693357 M'Afee, R.	27.11.17
29256 M'Dermid, A.	23.4.15	693108 M'Cleary, D. C.	8.8.18
29260 M'Manus, P.	25.5.15	693073 M'Creadie, A.	1.10.18
29355 M'Onie, R.	23.4.15	693283 M'Donald, A. D.	8.8.18
29580 M'Fetridge, J.	23.4.15	486561 M'Donald, A. M.	
71177 M'Clintock, J. D.		622268 M'Intyre, M.	
71293 M'Call, R.	4.10.16	486558 M'Kiddie, J.	
71175 M'Donald, N. D. S.	5.10.16	736787 M'Tavish, D. T.	
71206 M'Pherson, J.	5.6.16	721058 M'Crindle, A.	
71178 MacDonald, W.	26.11.15	736159 M'Donald, J.	
420203 Macdonald, J. W.	5.10.16	152901 M'Leod, N.	
420323 M'Donald, D.	20.5.16	958583 M'Auley, M.	
420086 M'Nabb, J. H.		721375 M'Quarrie, N.	
420089 Mackay, G. W.	30.7.16	820938 M'Kee, H. H.	
420091 M'Millan, R.	30.6.16	736853 M'Lennan, A. A.	
420092 M'Cormick, G.	9.1.17	622628 M'Pherson, M.	
420200 M'Farlane, M.	14.6.16	1000342 M'Dougall, H. M.	
420324 M'Gill, J.	25.4.18	1000795 M'Kay, J.	
420328 M'Millan, C.	2.10.16	2383431 MacInnes, J. M.	
420430 M'Farlane, R.	28.9.16	2181315 M'Phail, P. A.	
420442 M'Donald, H. J.	12.2.19	2005058 M'Bride, C.	
420543 M'Donald, D.	3.5.16	3082165 M'Gregor, A.	
420548 M'Donnell, E. M.	29.5.16	2383657 M'Kinnon, J. D.	
420649 Macdonald, F.	23.9.16	3081991 M'Neish, A.	
420652 M'Lean, E. A.	15.5.16	2373374 M'Pherson, A.	
420751 Mackenzie, A. A.	16.3.16	71201 Nish, J. D. H.	5.10.16
420765 M'Cowan, D.	9.4.17	420210 Nelson, D.	
420872 M'Eneaney, J. A.	13.1.16	420097 Newman, A.	
420874 M'Gillivray, D. R.	29.6.16	153609 Naylor, J.	6.10.16
420959 M'Minn, S.		153547 Nicoll, E. E.	8.10.16
420995 M'Donald, F.	26.9.17	859309 Noble, J.	26.10.17
420544 M'Lean, J.	4.8.16	859706 Nicholson, A.	26.10.17
420871 M'Leod, K. W.	7.6.16	859241 Noble, A.	26.10.17
420656 M'Lean, T.		693095 Notman, R.	26.10.17
153873 MacLeod, M.	7.6.16	198470 Nickol, B. M'G.	
153067 Macrae, D.	9.7.16	622572 Neale, F.	

648673 Newman, W.		420785 Ringley, O.	1.10.18
1000733 Nelson, A. G.		420784 Rogers, G.	5.8.16
2383323 Nuttall, G. A.		420222 Ross, J. A.	11.8.18
71299 Oldrieve, E.	3.10.16	420999 Ryan, A.	4.6.16
420659 Old, H.	19.10.16	153471 Ramsay, W.	27.4.16
153495 Owen, P. A.		153570 Rankin, D. H.	8.10.16
153947 Oram, C. W.		153764 Reid, G.	6.6.16
859739 Oag, P.	28.6.17	153466 Roberts, W. E.	6.6.16
859684 Owen, R.	9.4.17	153280 Rae, J.	6.6.16
425167 Oakland, F.		153290 Rutherford, H.	5.10.16
1000411 Olson, K. A.		153610 Ritchie, P.	25.9.16
2476354 Oakley, J. S.		153533 Robertson, J.	5.10.16
29293 Patterson, D.	5.3.15	153476 Rutledge, J. W.	8.10.16
29375 Pollock, G.		153468 Randall, J. H.	8.8.18
420665 Proude, H. D.	29.5.16	859670 Redmond, R.	5.4.17
420337 Phillips, G.	15.2.18	859945 Robinson, W. L.	24.4.17
420777 Park, O. B.	5.10.16	859766 Richardson, J.	13.6.17
420773 Page, R.	8.10.16	859919 Rennie, A.	28.3.18
420212 Palmer, J. F.	8.8.18	859800 Richard, J.	20.5.18
420100 Palmer, J.	20.7.16	860011 Robertson, G.	8.8.18
420895 Pinnock, G.	7.9.16	860060 Robertson, H. P.	4.9.18
420101 Phillips, R.	23.9.16	859406 Reid, W.	11.9.18
420894 Parker, A.	13.6.16	859316 Ryan, J.	13.3.18
421110 Payne, A. E., M.M.	20.10.16	693186 Rake, H. S.	28.3.18
859340 Paterson, J. Y.	14.7.17	693292 Rowell, H. G.	14.9.18
859773 Phillips, W.	28.6.17	693068 Reilly, E. L.	11.9.17
859501 Pointon, P.	26.10.17	622047 Reid, E.	
869909 Pritchard, T.	8.8.18	871114 Roberts, T. W.	
859447 Packham, J. H.	28.9.18	737125 Richmond, J. F.	
859122 Paterson, F.	8.8.18	722104 Ryan, G.	
859391 Plants, N.	28.8.18	152647 Robinson, J.	
693345 Peacock, J.	29.10.17	850736 Raport, M. D.	8.8.18
693332 Patterson, J. D.	15.8.18	629406 Roberts, A.	
693188 Pasqual, D.	18.8.18	700600 Ricketts, G. C.	
693254 Pringle, J. D.	8.8.18	1000416 Rushton, T.	
153273 Phillips, H.	24.8.16	1000666 Reid, W.	
153274 Patterson, R.	21.8.16	1000491 Roberts, H. E.	
153080 Peden, W.	20.9.16	1000526 Russell, E.	
153461 Parker, R.	5.10.16	1000798 Robb, A. U. G.	
153836 Parker, G. W.	4.10.16	1000437 Radford, R. E.	
153339 Patterson, J.	24.10.17	1001225 Roberts, G.	
152617 Plante, W.		29272 Smith, R.	23.4.15
425204 Petley, T. H.		29268 Sibbery, R.	6.5.15
152799 Peckham, L.		29266 Smith, A.	23.4.15
622978 Persichini, H.		29273 Scott, D. J.	7.7.15
151883 Plummer, H.		29388 Smith, F.	23.4.15
736766 Peterson, W.		29269 Sutton, B.	23.4.15
736181 Pulerich, P.		29390 Stewart, G.	23.4.15
736644 Pannell, E. J.		29389 Steele, R.	23.4.15
701191 Pollock, J. S.		420794 Simpson, H. J.	25.5.16
871235 Peterson, A.		420110 Shaw, J.	4.10.18
425177 Page, N. G.		420117 Skidmore, R.	25.6.16
400372 Pascoe, A.		420562 Stevenson, W. J.	9.10.16
1000068 Paton, J.		420569 Shields, R. A.	28.6.16
2181321 Pile, A.		420684 Stanton, M. A.	
3131032 Penrice, E.		420786 Stewart, W.	2.9.18
2173526 Plarston, C. A.		420788 Shaw, R.	28.6.16
153767 Quay, R.	8.10.16	420790 Smith, W.	23.9.16
29382 Ross, J.	23.4.15	420905 Stafford, J.	29.6.16
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29383 Ross, J. M.	23.4.15	421001 Simpson, D. L.	21.10.16
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